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# A NEW APPROACH TO SIMILARITY RELATIONS IN SET\_THEORY ANALYSIS Dresented by

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# A NEW APPROACH TO SIMILARITY RELATIONS IN SET-THEORY ANALYSIS

Volume I

Ву

Alexis Turkalo

# A DISSERTATION

Submitted to
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### ABSTRACT

# A NEW APPROACH TO SIMILARITY RELATIONS IN SET-THEORY ANALYSIS

By

### Alexis Turkalo

A Set-Theory approach to analysis attempts to identify, define and explain the pitch content of atonal music, which cannot be explained easily by "traditional" methods. The Structure of Atonal Music, by Allen Forte, is probably the best known text that deals with this theory.

# The Problem

While some of the relationships as defined by Forte are fascinating as number-theory, they sometimes fail to be useful in musical analysis for the simple reason that they deal with elements that are often not present in a given score. Many relationships are left unexplored, ignored and, for the most part, considered to be of marginal importance.

# The Procedure

The system for relating sets of like cardinality that is presented in this dissertation provides information left unexplored by Forte. It is based on the premise that sets can and should be compared on the basis of which subsets they have in common. Therefore, a series of charts, bound in a separate volume (the Index), relating pairs of sets, from those of cardinality 4 to those of cardinality 8, was prepared.

Whereas, formerly only a minority of pairs of sets could be compared by similarity relations, this new approach allows for all pairs of sets of equal cardinality to be compared in a meaningful way.

To illustrate the use of this method, the dissertation presents a sample analysis; that of the second movement of <a href="Three Pieces for String Quartet">Three Pieces for String Quartet</a> by Igor Stravinsky. This short movement was analyzed by Forte in <a href="The Structure of Atonal Music">The Structure of Atonal Music</a>. He used the orchestral version of this movement.

# Conclusions

When used in the analysis of music, the charts in the Index will direct the analyst's attention toward the investigation of certain specific subsets. These subjects will, in turn, be found in the music as important structural units, either as vertical ("chords" or "harmonies") or horizontal ("melodic") elements.

The analysis of the movement of the <u>Three Pieces</u> by this approach clearly points to the importance of

several subsets which relate most of the sections of this composition to each other.

The charts also contain statistical information: they point out which sets have a greater or less frequency of occurrence as subsets.

Finally, the Index also provides composers with a convenient aid for the organization of sound structures in their own compositions. In this way, the Index is a useful tool for analysis as well as for composition.

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### CHAPTER I

# A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE THEORY OF SETS

Set Theory, when it is used for the analysis of musical pitch structures, contains only 12 elements, corresponding to the integers 0 through 11, with the integers assigned to the 12 notes of our equal-tempered scale, starting with c-natural which equals 0, c-sharp which equals 1, etc., to b-natural which equals 11. Any collection of notes, isolated and labeled for easy reference, is called a pitch-class set (abbreviated pcs). Although there may seem to be a limitless number of pc sets, in actuality there are 220. The set-theory approach does not recognize octave transpositions of pc sets. (C-natural, or for that matter, b-sharp or d-double-flat, is always assigned the integer 0, regardless of the octave in which it is located.)

Further, all pc sets are reduced to normal form, in which all of the pitches are arranged in ascending order (mod 12) in such a way that the entire structure is contained within the smallest possible interval.

Under these conditions, there are only 6 distinct types

of 2-pc sets; 12, 3-pc sets; 29, 4-pc sets; 38, 5-pc sets; 50, 6-pc sets; 38, 7-pc sets; 29, 8-pc sets; 12, 9-pc sets; and 6, 10-pc sets. (Since there is only one type each of 1-pc, 11-pc and 12-pc sets, they need no formal classification.)

Apart from the convenience of brevity in assigning integers to pitch classes, the main value of integer notation lies in the ease of finding transpositions and inversions of sets. For illustration, let us take a set from Webern's Five Movements for String Quartet, Op. 5, no. 5:

Set A Example 1.





normal form A: [2,3,7,8,9]

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Transpositions of pc sets are achieved through the addition of the same integer to each element of the set: e.g., to transpose the set A [2,3,7,8,9] up a minor 7th, one must add the integer 10 (the interval, in consecutive half-steps) to each element of the set. This addition is in modulo 12: for any value more than 11, it is necessary to subtract 12, or multiples of 12, in order to reduce the value to one between 0 and 11.

If one adds 10 to the elements of set A, the result is [12,13,17,18,19] which, by the subtraction of 12 from all the elements becomes [0,1,5,6,7], to be referred to as set B. The same transposition could have been accomplished by the subtraction of 2 from all elements of set A. However, transpositions are always noted as additive operations. For this reason, set B is a transposition of set A, with the value of transposition, or transposition operator, being 10. This can be expressed as B=T(A,10), which is read "set B is a transposition of set A at level 10."

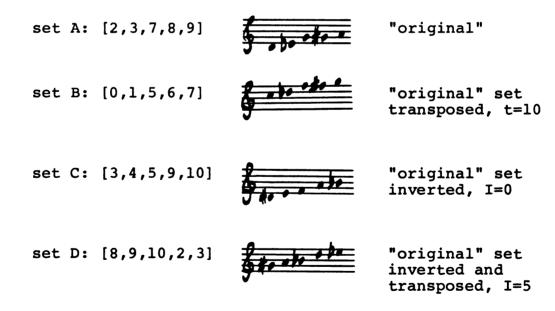
Inversion of a pcs is accomplished by the subtraction of each element of a set from 12. Let us again use set A: [2,3,7,8,9], and subtract each element from 12. The result is set C: [10,9,5,4,3]. In order that we use consistent notation, these elements of set C are arranged in ascending order: [3,4,5,9,10]. The inversion of set A to its form as set C can be expressed as C=I(A,0), which is read "the set C is the inversion of set A transposed 0 times."

If a set is not a literal inversion (I=0) of another set, but is a transposed form of the inversion, one must go through two steps to find the transposition operator. The inversion is always done first, followed by the transposition. Let it be assumed that set

D: [8,9,10,2,3] is an inverted and transposed form of

set A: [2,3,7,8,9]. How can one find the transposition operator? First, he should determine the inversion, and then the transposition operator that will provide the given elements of set D. Set C, the inversion of set A, has already been found above. The integer 5, when added to the elements of set C, yields the desired result, or set D. Therefore, D=T(I(A),5), which is read "set D is the inversion of set A, transposed to level 5." The following example recapitulates the operations discussed above, with their graphic representations by notes on a staff:

# Example 2.



None of these four sets, A through D, is in prime form. The prime form of a set is a specific configuration of the normal order, which is transformed in such

a way that not only are all the elements of the set contained within the smallest possible interval, but the first element is always 0, with the other elements arranged with the smallest interval at the "lower" end (nearest to 0). In most cases, this would involve either a transposition, or an inversion and transposition of the normal order.

In the previous examples, the prime form of sets A through D is (0,1,2,6,7), and the label by which each of these sets is represented is 5-7, that is, the 7th set in the list of sets containing 5 elements, or having a cardinality of 5, in the set charts, to be introduced later. Set A is an inverted and transposed version of the prime form of 5-7: set A is actually 5-7 in the form I<sup>9</sup>, that is inverted and transposed to level 9. (The notation I<sup>9</sup> automatically implies that a transposition has taken place: it is not necessary to notate IT<sup>9</sup>, as the T would be redundant.)

Throughout the course of this dissertation it will not be necessary, generally, to indicate the inversion or transposition of a prime form of a set: the label of the set, in this case, 5-7, will suffice. A set, as it appears in the music (in normal form) will be enclosed in brackets, as in set A: [2,3,7,8,9], while the prime form will be enclosed in parentheses, as in 5-7: (0,1,2,6,7).

Once the prime form of any pcs is found, the interval content is examined to determine the kind and number of interval classes (abbreviated ic) that are contained therein. Since the interval between any two pitches is found by taking the difference (mod 12) between them, only 6 ics are possible, from 0 to 6 (7=5, 8=4, 9=3, 10=2, 11=1, and 12=0). The interval vector is a simple representation of the interval content of a set, written as an ordered array; i.e., the first (left-most) number is always the number of occurrences of ic 1 (half-steps or major 7ths), the next number to the right is always the number of occurrences of ic 2 (whole-steps or minor 7ths), etc. If some interval class is not represented, the entry 0 is written in the appropriate position in the vector. Thus, each interval vector is written as a series of integers, six integers in all, each representing the number of each ic present in the set. Once again, let us use our example of set 5-7: (0,1,2,6,7). The interval vector for this set is written thus: [310132], meaning that in set 5-7, ic 1 has 3 entries, ic 2, 1 entry, etc. A complete chart of all the prime forms and interval vectors of the pc sets can be found in The Structure of Atonal Music by Allen Forte (hereafter to be abbreviated as Forte, SAM), Appendix 1, p. 179. A complete set of charts with this information, and more, is also included

within the Index of this dissertation, which will be explained fully in the following chapters.

Two other aspects of interval content of sets are the basic interval succession (bis) and the basic interval pattern (bip). The basic interval succession is simply a numerical representation of intervals found in succession in an arrangement of pitch classes; e.g., the set 4-15, if arranged in a melody as the pitches [0,1,4,6] would have a bis of [3-5-6] in Example 3a, or [5-1-4] in Example 3b:

# Example 3.

а







4-15: [4 1 6 0]

[6 1 0 4]

bis: [3-5-6]

[5-1-4]

bip: 356

145

The basic interval pattern (bip) is a further distillation of this concept. The bip is a "normalization of the interval succession, such that the numbers of the latter are grouped together in ascending numerical order without intervening spaces or hyphens" (Forte, SAM, p. 64). Taking the sets in Example 3 once again

for illustration, we find that the bips for these sets are 356 and 145, respectively.

Some sets have a large number of bips possible, while others have relatively few. This ability is closely related to the appearance of the interval vector. Further, we shall see that this ability is also related to a set's frequency of occurrence as a common subset. This is illustrated in great detail in Chapter III.

There are pairs of sets, as illustrated below, that have identical interval vectors, yet different prime forms, which are given the name "Z-related pairs" (the letter Z has no special significance: it is simply an arbitrary convention). This coincidence of interval vectors will be discussed in greater detail during the following chapter. In the example below, the sets 5-12 and 5-36 in Forte, SAM are labeled 5-Z12 and 5-Z36. The interval vector for both sets is [222121].

# Example 4.



5-12: (0,1,3,5,6) 5-36: (0,1,2,4,7)

For every set there is a complementary set, e.g., a set consisting of all the pitch classes not contained in the first. In a universe of 12 pitchclasses this means that for each of the 3-pc sets there
is a corresponding 9-pc set, for each 4-pc set, a corresponding 8-pc set, etc. Each complementary pair of
sets has the same ordinal number: 4-12 is the complement of 8-12, and vice versa; 5-7 is the complement of
7-7, and vice versa, etc. In the 6-pc sets, the complement is either an identical set (transposed, or inverted
and transposed) or another set which is Z-related to the
first.

Furthermore, there is a distinct correspondence between the interval vectors of a set and the interval vector of its complementary set, since the concept of the complement is a purely mathematical one, within a strictly limited universe of only 12 elements.

Compare, for example, the vectors of 5-13 and 7-13:

5-13 [221311] 7-13 [443532]

With the exception of the entry for ic 6, each entry in the vector of 7-13 is greater by exactly 2 than the corresponding entry in the vector of 5-13. This invariant correspondence is a general property of complementary pc sets (see Forte, <u>SAM</u>, p. 77, for a fuller discussion of these properties).

When one compares a set and its complement with another set and its complement, one speaks of complex (K,Kh) relations. The K- and Kh- relations are based on the condition of a set's being either a subset or superset of another set and/or its complement. As given in Forte, <u>SAM</u>, pp. 93-96, both relations have the same preliminary conditions:

1. 2 < #(S) < 10 & 2 < #(T) < 10

The cardinal numbers of both sets S and T are greater than 2 and less than 10,

and

2.  $\#(S) \neq \#(T)$  &  $\#(S) \neq \#(\overline{T})$ 

The cardinal number of set S does not equal the cardinal number of either set T or the complement of set T.

Given these preconditions, the definition of the relation K is:

 $S/\overline{S} \in K(T,\overline{T}) \text{ iff } S \supset \subset T \mid S \supset \subset \overline{T}$ 

Set S and its complement  $(\overline{S})$  are members of the set-complex K about set T and its complement  $(\overline{T})$  if and only if set S can contain or be contained in either set T or its complement  $(\overline{T})$ .

Under the same two preconditions, the definition of the relation Kh is:

 $S/\overline{S} \in Kh(T,\overline{T})$  iff  $S \supset T \in S \supset \overline{T}$ 

Set S and its complement  $(\overline{S})$  are members of the set-complex Kh about set T and its complement  $(\overline{T})$  if and only if set S can contain or can be contained in both set T and its complement  $(\overline{T})$ .

### CHAPTER II

# CERTAIN ANOMALIES IN THE FORTE CONCEPT OF SIMILARITY RELATIONS

Whereas the K and Kh relations compare sets of different cardinalities, Similarity Relations compare sets of like cardinality. As presented by Forte, Similarity Relations are based on whether or not the interval vectors of the sets involved are similar or dissimilar. Arbitrarily, similarity (or dissimilarity) has been determined by how many of the six interval vector entries are identical. According to this logic, the more entries that are identical, the more similar the sets are considered to be. If all six vector entries are alike (the Z-relation), the sets are considered the most similar; conversely, if none of the vector entries is alike, the sets are considered to be least similar. Forte (SAM, p. 49) gives four categories of similarity relations. By adding the Z-relation, and ranking the others in descending order of similarity, one can define similarity relations as follows:

Z = all six vector entries alike.

R<sub>1</sub> = four vector entries alike, with the remaining two entries being identical. only interchanged.

 $R_2 = four vector entries alike.$ 

 $R_0^2$  = no vector entries alike.

R<sup>O</sup> = having maximum similarity with respect
to pitch class. (This really means that
the two sets of cardinality n have a
common subset of cardinality n-1.)

Note: it is impossible for two sets of identical cardinality to have five vector entries in common, since in every case, the sum of all the vector entries must be constant for each cardinality.

As seen above, Forte ignores those pairs of sets that have one, two or three vector entries in common.

These are simply dismissed as being undefined for analytical purposes.

The fifth similarity relation,  $R_p$ , is actually not dependent at all on the interval vector, but is based on common subsets, and can be considered either separately, or in conjunction with, the relations Z,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_0$ .

Therefore, pairs of sets of like cardinality can have the following relationships (as defined by Forte) to each other, ranked from most similar to least similar (it is unclear where R<sub>p</sub> belongs in the ranking):

- 1. ZR<sub>p</sub>
- 2. R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>p</sub>
- $R_2R_p$
- 4. R<sub>0</sub>R<sub>D</sub>
- 5. 2
- 6. R<sub>1</sub>
- 7. R<sub>2</sub>
- 8. R
- 9. R<sub>0</sub>

Unfortunately for musical analysts, the nine types of relations listed above account for only a small portion of possible comparisons of pairs of sets, except for the  $R_p$  relations, which Forte thinks are too common to have value as distinct relations. He simply chooses to dismiss all the other possibilities as "undefinable" or "not significant." In addition, the relations based on only one factor (such as  $R_p$ ) are given less weight than the relations containing two factors (such as  $R_1R_p$ ), and this weight is then used as a basis for determining the relative importance of sets within the context of music. It will be seen that this approach is arbitrary, and can ignore important relationships between sets which fall into the rather large "undefined" category.

Even within the defined categories, important information can be overlooked under the above method.

Let us take an example from Forte (<u>SAM</u>, p. 55), which provides an illustration of the subset concept by comparing a pair of sets of like cardinality, 6-16 and 6-9 from Webern's <u>Five Pieces for Orchestra</u>, Op. 10, no. 4. Set 6-16 is the "melody" and 6-9 is the set constituting the first beat of the measure after the bar-line:

Example 5.



normal form prime form interval vector

6-9: [1,3,5,6,7,8] (0,1,2,3,5,7) [342231] 6-16: [0,2,3,4,7,8] (0,1,4,5,6,8) [322431]

On a purely visual level, one sees that the two sets have the notes of the triplet figure (8,7,3) in common. This means that the pitch classes 3, 7 and 8 are included in the normal forms of both sets. In addition, from the chart in Forte (SAM, p. 177), we find

that the sets 6-9 and 6-16 are in relation  $R_1$ , but not  $R_{\rm p}$ . This means:

- a. the interval vectors share 4 of the 6 entries.
- b. the sets do not have a 5-pc set in common, either in actual pitches, or some transposition or inversion.

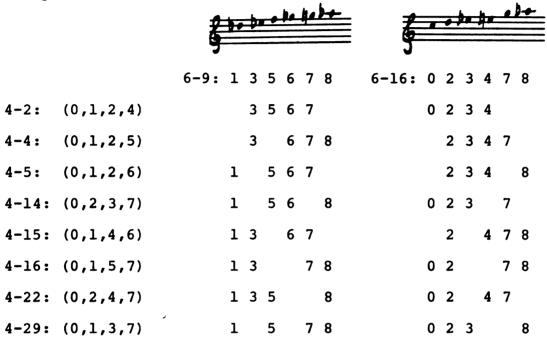
Quoting Forte ( $\underline{SAM}$ , p. 51), "Pc sets 6-16 and 6-9 are in  $R_1$ , but not in  $R_p$ , with the result that melody and 'accompaniment' are at once similar and dissimilar."

Perhaps the above example is a trivial case, but we shall use it to explore in greater detail what constitutes similarity. The two sets have no 5-pc set in common (they are not in R<sub>p</sub>). If we look to the "next lower level," as it were, to investigate how many 4-pc sets they have in common, we find the following group of eight sets: 4-2, 4-4, 4-5, 4-14, 4-15, 4-16, 4-22 and 4-29: i.e., out of a possible 29 4-pc sets, fully 27.6% of them are common to both 6-16 and 6-9. This is illustrated graphically in Example 6.

Sets 6-9 and 6-16 are shown below in normal form with the pcs numbered; the eight 4-pc sets are shown with their prime forms in parentheses, as well as those corresponding pitches (beneath sets 6-9 and 6-16) which constitute the sub-sets within the two 6-pc sets. It is clear that the similarity (R<sub>1</sub>) of the interval vectors of the pair of 6-pc sets is due, in great part, to the

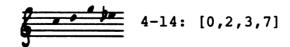
large group of sub-sets they have in common, which naturally contributes to the similar interval content shown in the vectors.

Example 6.



Of the 4-pc subsets, 4-14 seems to be the most prominently positioned within the two 6-pc sets illustrated in Example 5: in set 6-16 (the melody), set 4-14 constitutes the four highest notes, shown isolated below (compare to Example 5):

# Example 7.



In set 6-9, 4-14 is the vertical structure beginning at the bar-line, shown below (again, see Example 5):

# Example 8.



4-14: [1,5,6,8]

It will not be necessary to illustrate all of the other 4-pc subsets as musical entities, though there may be reason to do so in actual analysis if some of these other subsets are significant structures. However, it can be very helpful to have this information, rather than the relatively uninformative R<sub>1</sub>, because it allows the analyst to discuss actual structural elements which appear in the music. These elements are, after all, what the composer works with, not interval vectors. (It will be explained in the next chapter why we will not deal specifically with subsets of cardinality n-3, n-4, etc., in our expanded subset concept.)

Given that a system of subsets can be substituted for the relations  $R_1$ ,  $R_0$ ,  $R_1R_p$ , etc., would this system be at least analogous, in theory, to these relations, i.e., would  $ZR_p$  (the highest ranked relation, with identical vectors plus at least one common subset of cardinality n-1) contain the highest number of

subsets? Would the "lowly" R<sub>0</sub> (no identical vector entries, and no common n-l subsets) contain the lowest number of subsets? To question further, should there actually be a ranking of similarity relations from "most similar" to "least similar," based on the interval vector? In the following examples, there are no real patterns in the number of subsets to warrant such a ranking. There is, however, a great deal of useful analytical information revealed, especially for pairs of sets that have "no defined relation." This information is contained in the charts in the Index of this dissertation.

Because this information is in chart form (to be read by cross-indexing one set with another, much like a multiplication table), the following examples will be presented with one set on the left, and the other set above. In the space where the two sets "cross," the sets of cardinality n-l and n-2 which are held in common will be listed thus:

6-9

6-16

4-2,4,5, 14,15, 16,22, Between sets 6-9 and 6-16 (discussed in Examples 5 and 6), there are no 5-pc sets in common, but there are eight different 4-pc sets: 4-2, 4-4, 4-5, 4-14, 4-15, 4-16, 4-22 and 4-29.

In the Index, the cross-reference of the two 6-pc sets is found on page 6:8, i.e., the eighth page of the chart dealing with the 6-pc sets. The layout of the Index will be explained fully in the next chapter.

Let us go through the list of eight types of similarity relations for sets of cardinality n. ranked from "highest" to "lowest," giving examples of subsets of cardinality n-1 and n-2 held in common. There is no reason to assume that these rankings have a real meaning, because within each category of relation there is a wide range in the number of common subsets. The pairs of sets in the following examples are chosen at random, the only precondition being to show two pairs of the same cardinality, one yielding a relatively large number of subsets, the other yielding a minimal number of sub-The range of difference in the number of subsets shows quite clearly that the categories of "defined" similarity relations listed on page 14 may be unimportant, at least so far as assigning weight to them for musical analysis if concerned.

First, consider two Z-related pairs:

While Z-related pairs would seem to be all very similar, because their interval vectors are identical, pair a, 6-19/6-44, has two 5-pc subsets and six 4-pc subsets, while pair b, 6-23/6-45 has no 5-pc subsets and only three 4-pc subsets. Pair a is in  $R_p$ , while pair b is not.

Secondly, compare two pairs of sets in  $R_1R_2$ :

2a.	8	2b.	8-6
8-27	7-29	8-8	7-7
	6-11,12, 17,18, 24,25, 31,33, 46,47,		6-5,6,7, 18,38, 41,43

Pair a, 8-13/8-27, has one 7-pc subset and eleven 6-pc subsets, while pair b, 8-6/8-8, also has one 7-pc subset, but only seven 6-pc subsets.

Thirdly, consider two pairs of sets in  $R_2R_p$ :

3a.	7-11	3b.	7-18
7-27	6-14,24	7-32	6-31
	5-3,10, 11,17, 21,23, 26,27, 29,30, 37		5-18,21, 22,25, 26,27, 30,32

Pair a, 7-11/7-27, has two 6-pc and eleven 5-pc subsets, while pair b, 7-18/7-32, has one 6-pc and eight 5-pc subsets.

The fourth comparison is of two pairs of sets in  ${\rm ^{R}_{0}^{\,R}_{p}}\colon$ 

Pair a, 5-30/5-35, has one 4-pc subset and four 3-pc subsets, while pair b, 5-1/5-16, has one 4-pc subset also, plus two 3-pc subsets.

Fifthly, we see two pairs of sets in  $R_1$  relation:

Pair a, 5-13/5-14, has five 3-pc subsets in common, while pair b, 5-1/5-35, has only one 3-pc set

in common; of course, neither pair has any 4-pc sets in common, since they are not in  $R_{\rm D}$ .

Next, compare two pairs of sets in  $R_2$ :

Pair a, 7-12/7-14, has four 5-pc sets in common, while pair b, 7-2/7-35, has two 5-pc sets in common.

Seventhly, compare two pairs of sets in  $R_p$ :

Pair a, 4-4/4-27, has four 2-pc sets in common, while pair b, 4-13/4-28 has only two 2-pc sets in common. Both pairs have one 3-pc set in common ( $R_p$ ).

In the final example of this group, two pairs of sets in  $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{0}}$  are shown:

Pair a, 6-10/6-50 has three 4-pc sets in common, while pair b, 6-20/6-30, has neither 5-pc nor 4-pc subsets in common. That is the significance of the asterisk.

and 8a (page 23), one will note that both involve sets of cardinality 6. In 1b, the sets are Z-related and thus share the same vector, yet contain exactly the same number of subsets as pair 8b, which have least similar vectors, designated by the relation R<sub>0</sub>. This is an extreme case, showing that the vector-dependent relationship does not give a clear picture of the number of possible subsets held in common between pairs of sets of like cardinality. Yet, in analysis based on methods as presented in Forte, <u>SAM</u>, the relationship shown in 1b would be weighted as much more significant than the relationship shown in 8a, even though both examples yield the same result, namely the same number of subsets in common.

As mentioned earlier, the number of pairs of sets related to each other by the "defined" relations is a small percentage when compared to the total number of pairs of sets related to each other by "undefined" relations. The majority, in Forte's method, would be ignored.

Examples 9a-b and 10a-b illustrate just what type of information would be ignored. Examples 9a and 10a show "defined" relations, while 9b and 10b show

"undefined" relations which reveal a greater number of common subsets than in the "defined" pairs:

"define pair	ned" (Z-related)	"unde	fined" pair
9a.	5-18	9b.	5-31
5-38	4-18	5-38	4-18,27
	3-3,4,5, 8,10, 11		3-3,5,7, 8,10, 11

In the above examples, the "undefined" pair, 5-31/5-38, has two 4-pc subsets, while the "defined" pair, 5-18/5-38, has only one. Both pairs contain six 3-pc subsets.

In the above examples, the "undefined" pair, 6-41/6-47, has more subsets, both in the 5-pc and 4-pc categories, than the "defined" pair. Similar pairs ("defined" vs. "undefined") could be cited in great numbers, since they are quite common. In analysis based on the interval vector method, the relations

expressed in 9b and 10b would not be considered (they would not be listed in the charts).

The next chapter will introduce the charts found in the Index. It will describe the layout of these charts and give statistical information on the various subsets appearing on those charts. The charts show similarity relations; not those defined in the first chapter (based on interval vectors), but rather on the subsets held in common between pairs of sets. Examples la-b through 10a-b, discussed above, are, in essence, samples of the kind of information contained therein.

None of the "defined" relations is labeled there.

#### CHAPTER III

## A NEW WAY OF LOOKING AT SIMILARITY RELATIONS

An examination of similarities based on subsets reveals a wealth of information not obtainable by a simple comparison of interval vectors. On page 4:i begins a compilation of these similarity relations, starting with pairs of 4-pc sets, and ending with 8-pc sets. (Comparisons of sets of 1-pc, 2-pc, 3-pc, 9-pc, 10-pc, 11-pc and 12-pc are not included in the compilation, hereafter called the Index, for the small sets reveal too many supersets and the large sets show too many subsets to have any relevance.)

For each category of cardinality n, subsets of cardinality n-1 and n-2 are given. Because the information contained in the Index cannot be included on one page for any cardinality, it is organized in the following manner: each cardinality has a separate index (the 4-pc index is on page 4:i; the 5-pc index is on page 5:i, etc.). The first diagram of the index is a Pasqual triangle, with the numbers down the left-hand side and

those listed diagonally from upper left to lower right being the ordinal numbers of the sets in question: e.g., on page 4:i, the Pasqual triangle for the chart of similarity relations among pairs of 4-pc sets contains the numbers 1 through 29 in the manner specified above, since there are 29 different 4-pc sets.

The Pasqual triangle is partitioned into sections, set apart by horizontal lines and vertical columns of asterisks. Within each section is an underlined number (such as 14), which is the page number on which that particular section will be found in the following (For readers familiar with the standard manner of partitioning maps in an atlas, this is a similar technique. Imagine a map partitioned into sections, with each section appearing on the following pages "blown up" in larger scale. This is the way the Pasqual triangles are handled: each underlined page is a blowup of that part of the chart.) If one were looking for the similarity relation between sets 4-12 and 4-24, one would look, therefore, on page 4:14, the page that contains the cross-references of sets 4-11 through 4-15 with sets 4-21 through 4-25. The similarity of set 4-12 to set 4-24 will be shown thus:

This entry represents the common subset 3-8 as well as subsets 2-2, 2-4 and 2-6. It is typical of the way the information of common subsets will be portrayed in the Index: for each pair of sets of cardinality n being compared, the subset(s) of cardinality n-1 will appear first, followed below by the subsets of cardinality n-2. If there are no subsets of cardinality n-1, the appropriate place in the chart will remain blank. In certain rare cases, there will be no subsets of either cardinality n-1 or n-2, in which case the entire entry will be marked by a single asterisk.

The reader may well wonder why these charts do not contain common subsets of cardinaltiy n-3 (or n-4, etc.). The reason for this is that most pairs of sets of cardinality n will contain most of the possible subsets of cardinality n-3 and lower, so that there would not be enough significant differentiation to be useful for analytical purposes.

Within the body of the charts, certain sets appear more often than others as subsets, certain sets appear rarely, and others appear within these extremes. Within the indexes described above and after the appearance of the Pasqual triangles, other information follows:

a. The complete listing of the sets of the cardinality in question, giving prime forms and interval vectors.

b. The complete listing of the subsets in question, giving prime forms, interval vectors and the number of occurrences of these subsets in the chart, followed by the percentage of occurrence of these subsets.

See page 4:ii. The list of 3-pc and 2-pc sets shows how many times that particular subset appears among pairs of 4-pc sets. In this case, it shows that set 3-1 appears 10 times, or 2.5% of the time, while set 3-2 appears 36 times, or 8.9% of the time, within the chart for 4-pc sets.

While the interval vector is not a completely valid criterion for establishing similarity relations, it does have a bearing on the percentage of occurrences of subsets within the charts of the Index.

The percentage of occurrence of subsets within the charts is closely related to the arrangement of entries within the interval vector. A set whose interval vector is of the type which has "equal or nearly equal distribution of entries" (Forte, SAM, p. 16) will have a high percentage of occurrence in the charts. Conversely, a set having "unique vector entries," or "maximum number of some ic" will have a low percentage of occurrence.

Furthermore, there is a general correspondence between subsets of high percentage of occurrence (as listed in the indexes) and the counts of the basic

interval patterns (see Forte, <u>SAM</u>, p. 69). High percentage of occurrence corresponds quite closely to high bip counts, and low percentage of occurrence corresponds closely to low bip counts. This is illustrated in the examples below.

An analysis of this concept of "percentage of occurrence" follows. When subsets are of a cardinality of two less than their "parent group," they have the most varied values of percentages of occurrence. Consider the percentage of occurrence for 2-pc subsets of 4-pc sets, 3-pc subsets of 5-pc sets, etc.:

2-pc subsets of 4-pc sets		Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 4-pc sets		
a.	2-4	56.9%		
b.	2-1,2,3,5	51.7		
c.	2-6	25.9		

Set 2-4 occurs as a common subset of pairs of 4-pc sets more often (56.9%) than the other 2-pc sets. Set 2-6 occurs as a common subset only 25.9% of the time. The rest of the 2-pc sets appear 51.7% of the time.

3-pc subsets of 5-pc sets		Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 5-pc sets		
a.	3-2,3,4,7,8 11	42.7%		
b.	3-5	39.3		
c.	3-6,10	19.3		
d.	3-1,9	17.1		
e.	3-12	4.0		

The most common 3-pc subsets of pairs of 5-pc sets are the group of sets 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-7, 3-8 and 3-11, occurring 42.7% of the time, while the lone subset of least occurrence (4.0%) is set 3-12, the augmented triad. The other 3-pc subsets occur with intermediate frequency, as shown.

4-pc subsets of 6-pc sets		Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 6-pc sets		
a.	4-15,29	30.9%		
b.	4-4,5,11,12,	22.5		
	13,14,16,18,			
	27			
	4-2,22	18.9		
d.	4-3,7,8,10,			
	17,19,20,26			
e.	4-6	8.6		
f.	4-1,21,23,24	6.4		
g.	4-9,25	3.7		
h.	4-28	1.2		

The example above gives information which can be compared directly with the chart listing bip counts of pc sets of cardinality 4 in Forte, SAM, p. 69; i.e., sets 4-15 and 4-29 occur with the highest frequency as common subsets of pairs of 6-pc sets. They also are the two sets which have the most numerous different basic interval patterns. At the other end of the scale, set 4-28, the diminished 7th chord, has the lowest percentage of occurrence, and it also has the fewest possible basic interval patterns of all the 4-pc sets.

5-pc subsets of 7-pc sets		Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 7-pc sets		
a.	5-9,11,18,24, 36,38	21.8%		
b.	5-4,13,26,29, 30	19.3		
c.	5-3,6,10,16, 20,21,25,27, 32	17.1		
d.	5-2,5,14,23, 28	14.9		
e.	5-19	11.1		
f.	5-7,8,12,17, 22,34,37	9.4		
g.	5-15	7.8		
	5-33	6.4		
	5-1,35	5.1		
j.	5-31	3.0		

See Forte, <u>SAM</u>, p. 69 for comparison with bip counts of the 5-pc sets.

The next two charts are arranged in a similar way, and need no further comment:

6-pc subsets of 8-pc sets		Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 8-pc sets
	6-11,40	25.9%
b.	6-5,9,15,16, 18,31	22.4
c.	6-3,10,12,17, 24,25,39,41, 43,46	19.2
d.	6-36,47	16.3
e.	6-2,14,19,21, 22,27,33,34, 44	13.5
f.	6-4,6 ,8,13, 23,26,28,29, 30,37,38,42, 45,48,49,50	8.9
g.	6-1,32	5.2
h.	6-7	3.7
	6-20	1.5
j.	6-35	. 7

7-pc subsets of 9-pc sets		Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 9-pc sets		
a.	7-13,26,30,36	54.5%		
b.	7-4,9,11,18,	42.4		
	24,29,38			
c.	7-5,14,19,28,	31.8		
	31			
d.	7-2,3,6,8,10,	22.7		
	12,16,17,20,			
	22,23,25,27,			
	32,34,37			
e.	7-7,15	15.2		
	7-1,21,35	9.1		
q.	7-33	4.5		
ر ر		= <del>-</del> =		

Note that the chart of 7-pc subsets of 9-pc sets is included here even though there is no formal segment of the Index dealing with 9-pc sets. The reason is simple: the "percentages of occurrence" are quite high. Fully 16 of the 38 possible 7-pc subsets (42%) occur in over 30% of all pairs of 9-pc sets.

#### CHAPTER IV

## SOME THOUGHTS ON ANALYTICAL METHODS IN SET THEORY

Analysis which makes use of set-theory techniques can be deceptive. In the past, it had a tendency to provide a great deal of information of dubious value, since much of this information was derived from comparisons of elements (sets) whose only relationships to each other were generated by the system of analysis used (essentially, number theory) and not on structural, compositional relationships in the score. By the former methods, it has been the standard practice to isolate and label, first, every conceivable set which the analyst feels he should label. This "isolation" has been done for vertical as well as horizontal sets. Horizontal sets are further broken up by the process called imbrication, in which segments of melodic sets are labeled. Common sense must be used, of course, for one to determine what groupings of notes will be considered sets. In music outside of the "common practice" orbit, there is a substantial "margin of error," or difference of opinion, which can

govern how various analysts will isolate these sets. The number and the types of sets isolated and labeled can vary substantially from the work of one analyst to that of another. Because the essence of this type of analysis has been to compile charts of all the sets used in the composition (or movement, or section), then to find the K, Kh or K\* relations among sets, and finally to count the K-relations in order to determine "nexussets," anyone who is skeptical of this type of work can ask, legitimately, "of what use is the composition itself, other than as a source of raw materials (setlabels) for the determination of certain mathematical results?" Truly, there has been much of this type of analysis recently in which a K-relation chart is the final result.

This is not to say that one must not identify the elements of music. Yet, just as one could not consider analysis to be the counting of triads, seventh-chords, etc., in common-practice music for the compilation of such information, one should not accept this type of compilation of information as analysis of non-tonal music.

For these reasons, the following analysis will not be based on compilations. It will not deal with K-relations as described above. The charts which have been prepared for the Index will be used as a guide to

direct our attention towards pcs relationships existing within the music. "Weighted values" will not be assigned to similarity relations. It will be, rather, simply pointed out how the composer has used the elements in his composition.

The composition to be analyzed is the second movement of Igor Stravinsky's "Trois Pièces pour Quatuor à Cordes" (Three Pieces for String Quartet). This work has been chosen for two major reasons. The first is that Allen Forte, in his Structure of Atonal Music, has analyzed the orchestral version of this movement (Forte, SAM, pp. 130-139). The second reason is that the orchestral version has some essential differences from the original string quartet version which the reader may now compare.

This movement consists of short sections, or fragments, which are strung together in a way which lend themselves quite naturally to comparative analysis. In the text, "composite sets" will be mentioned. A composite set is the total pitch-content of each section, or, in a few instances, subsection.

Rather than a score completely covered with set-labels, a relatively "clean" score is provided, with the sections labeled (pp. 39-41). In this way, the reader will be able to follow the method used in the subsequent analysis: he will see how the information

derived from the Index can lead to the discovery of information about the set-content of the composition. This will serve as a guide to the use of the Index. Even though the Index is a source of a great deal of potential information, many of the subsets listed therein will not necessarily be relevant to the composition, while others often will. This kind of situation was illustrated in Chapter II. If a subset found in the chart has limited or no structural significance to the sections being compared, it will be so stated. If, however, a subset listed in the Index does have structural significance, it will be illustrated (as on pp. 16-18).

It is hoped that the system of pc-set relationships will enlighten the reader's understanding of harmonic practice in music not based on the "common practice" period.



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Figure 1.--Second movement of <u>Trois Pièces pour Quatuor à</u>
Cordes by Igor Stravinsky.



Figure 1 (cont'd.).



Figure 1 (cont'd.).

#### CHAPTER V

# IGOR STRAVINSKY: TROIS PIÈCES POUR QUATUOR À CORDES, SECOND MOVEMENT

This movement is made up of seven different sections. Some appear several times, while others appear only once. These sections have been labeled A through G (Figure 1, pp. 39-41). When the sections are given the same letter, it means that they are similar in content. A brief outline of the movement is given below:

- Measures 1-12: Two sets alternating in such a way that the second of each pair is a kind of "resolution" of the first, followed by one melodic motive stated alone (mm. 4-5), and in conjunction with the alternating sets (mm. 9-10). The composite set is 6-6: [3,4,5,8,9,10].
- B<sub>1</sub> Measures 13-14: A short melodic fragment (1st violin and cello). The composite set is 6-3: [10,11,0,1,3,4].
- Measures 15-16: An abruptly accented motive, in low tessitura. The composite set is 4-6: [5,10,11,0].
- B<sub>2</sub> Measures 17-19: An expanded version of B<sub>1</sub> (joined by the 2nd violin and viola) ending once again with the interval [1,10]. The composite set is 8-1: [9,10,11,0,1,2,3,4].

 $C_2$  Measures 20-21: An abruptly accented motive as in  $C_1$ . Same composite set, 4-6, although the vertical structures within the composite set are changed slightly.

(Sections  $B_1+C_1$  have a parallel construction to  $B_2+C_2$ ).

- D<sub>1</sub> Measure 22: Identical vertical sets in a high tessitura. The composite set is 6-17: [2,3,4,6,9,10]. This section contains the first appearance of pc [6].
- Measure 23: Again, an abruptly accented motive, in low tessitura, this time piano. The same composite set as in C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, 4-6, but the vertical sets are not identical to those in the previous C sections.
- D<sub>2</sub> Measure 24: The same composite set as in D<sub>1</sub>, 6-17, eliding into the next section.
- E This section is in three parts.
- $E_1$  Measure 25: The composite set is 10-2.
- $E_2$  Measures 26-28: The composite set is 9-1.
- $E_3$  Measures 29-30: The composite set is 7-1.

The composite set of the combined E sections is 10-2, all pcs except 5 and 7. This section has greater pc density and greater rhythmic activity, as well as ostinati in  $E_2$ .

- F<sub>1</sub> Measures 31-32: A slow, pianissimo melody over a pedal. The composite set is 8-12: [9,10, 0,1,2,3,4,6].
- Measure 33: An arpeggio "cadence." The composite set is 8-23: [9,11,0,2,4,5,6,7]. The first appearance of pitch [7].
- F<sub>2</sub> Measures 33-35: A kind of "Klangfarbenmelodie," serving as a final cadence for section F. The composite set is 10-2, though a different one from section E (i.e., all pcs but [10,0]).
- G Measures 36-43: Two phrases of violin melody plus accompaniment. Again, great pc density.

- G<sub>1</sub> The composite set is 11-1: all pcs but [10].
- G<sub>2</sub> The composite set is 12-1: universal set.
- F<sub>1a2</sub> Measures 44-47: A link between the middle sections (E, F and G) and the rest of the movement, using a fragment of F<sub>2</sub>, the arpeggio of F<sub>1a</sub>, and the melodic motive from A<sub>1</sub>. The composite set is 8-6: [4,5,6,7,9,10,11,0].
- A2 Measures 48-51: A return of the alternating sets in A1. The composite set is, again, 6-6. If this section is combined with m. 46, in order to include the melodic motive first associated with section A (mm. 4-5), then the composite becomes 8-14: [3,4,5,7,8,9,10,0].
- B<sub>3</sub> Measure 52: A slightly different version of this melodic motive. The composite set is 7-4: [9,10,11,0,1,3,4].
- D<sub>3</sub> Measure 53: One abrupt vertical set. The composite set is identical to D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub>, 6-17.
- B<sub>4</sub> Measures 54-55: Again, an unaccompanied melodic fragment; this time the composite set is 6-1: [10,11,0,1,2,3]. The four B sections have had different composite sets, but each statement ended with the unifying interval (10,1), set 2-3.
- A<sub>3</sub> Measures 57-59: A final appearance of the alternating sets. The composite set is 6-6 again. The final set is left without its "resolution."
- Measures 60-61: The final statement of the abruptly accented motive. The composite set is, again, 4-6.

Thus, this movement uses section A, B, C and D as the frame for the middle sections E, F and G. The middle section has the higher pc density. Also, it contains the sections which are not re-used, while sections A, B, C and D are used in various juxtapositions

among themselves. The set-theory approach will first be used to explore juxtapositions of the outer sections.

## $A_1$ and $B_1$

Sections  $A_1$  and  $B_1$  are composed of sets 6-6 and 6-3, respectively. Because these sets are of an identical cardinality, they lend themselves to investigation by Similarity Relation. From the Index, p. 6:2 (henceforth labeled I-6:2), the similarity relation of set 6-6 to 6-3 is found to be 5-6, 4-4, 4-5, 4-7, 4-8 and 4-15. This type of relation will be notated thus: SIM 6-3/6-6 = 5-6;4-4,5,7,8,15. This information leads us to investigate the 4-pc sets in sections  $A_1$  and  $B_1$ . Section  $A_1$  is composed of two 4-pc sets, which are both forms of the same set, 4-8:

### Example 9.



Set 4-8 is one of the sets found in the Index relating set 6-6 to 6-3. It appears prominently in set 6-6  $(A_1)$ . Upon examination of  $B_1$ , one does not find 4-8 as a prominent set. However, another set from the Index does appear in  $B_1$ . That set is 4-7:

Example 10.



In this way, two of the subsets from the relation of sections  $A_1$  and  $B_1$  appear prominently within the music. The other common subsets play no motivic role, and are simply hidden within the pitch-content of the two sections. They do contribute to the intervallic similarity of the two 6-pc sets.

Further investigation of the two 4-8 sets in A<sub>1</sub> reveals that they have the two pcs 4 and 9 in common. This intersection of the two sets is prominently illustrated by Stravinsky in that he uses this set, 2-5:
[4,9] as the melodic motive in mm. 4-5 and 9-10:

Example 11.





(The remaining set 4-23 acquires significance later.)

What is the relation of set 4-8  $(A_1)$  to 4-7  $(B_1)$ ? From I-4:4, SIM 4-7/4-8 = 3-4; 2-1,4,5. Set 3-4 appears in both 4-8 and 4-7 (Example 12). Set 3-4, in section

## Example 12.





 $A_1$ , is the "resolution" of the top three voices over the pedal [9]. In section  $B_1$ , set 3-4 constitutes the first three notes of the melody. These three notes are further emphasized in the second appearance of section B (m. 18), in the viola part.

## $B_1$ and $C_1$

Sections  $B_1$  (set 6-3) and  $C_1$  (set 4-6) are not composed of sets of the same cardinality, so the similarity-relation method is not used directly here:

Example 13.





Instead, the two sections are seen to contain three pcs in common, 10, 11 and 0, which comprise the set 3-1. In section  $C_1$ , set 3-1 does occur once as a simultaneity at the end of m. 15:

Example 14.



However, otherwise there is no significant relation between the pitch-contents of  $B_1$  and  $C_1$ . Set 4-6  $(C_1)$  is not a subset of 6-3  $(B_1)$  but it is a subset of 6-6  $(A_1)$ , though there is no appearance of 4-6 as a musical element in  $A_1$ .

Now 4-6 ( $C_1$ ) is compared to 4-7 ( $B_1$ ) for similarity relations:

### Example 15.



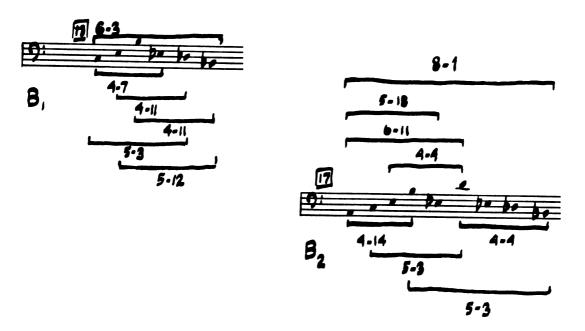
From I-4:4, SIM 4-6/4-7 = 2-1,5; i.e., the two sets have the interval of the minor 2nd and perfect 4th

(or 5th) in common. There are no trichords in common, however, between 4-7 and 4-6. Thus, sections  $B_1$  and  $C_1$  are not closely related (with regard to intervallic content) which is why section C is used as an interruption between  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ .

$$C_1$$
 and  $B_2$ 

Since section  $B_2$  is an expansion of  $B_1$ , the relation of section  $C_1$  to  $B_2$  will be the same as its relation to  $B_1$ , as described in the paragraph above. Of greater interest, at this point, is the comparison of section  $B_2$  to its cousin  $B_1$ :

Example 16.

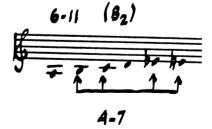


Shown above are some of the sets which the ear might grasp within the melodic fragments of sections  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ . (Please note that all of the sets of section  $B_1$  appear in  $B_2$ , and thus have not been labeled again.) In  $B_2$ , the addition of the opening (9) and the high-point (2) to the 4-7 of  $B_1$  yields a new set 6-11, which can now be compared via similarity relation to both the composite set 6-6 of section  $A_1$  and the composite set 6-3 of section  $B_1$ .

By comparing 6-6 to 6-11 (Example 17), one finds (from I-6:6): SIM 6-6/6-11 = 5-14; 4-4,6,7,15,16,23. Only one of these subsets is of structural significance in  $A_1$ , and that one might be difficult to find. That set is 4-23 (Example 17 and see Example 11), consisting of the pcs remaining from the composite set of  $A_1$  after the removal of the pc set (4,9) which is used as a melodic motive, illustrated in Example 11.

Example 17.





Only one of the subsets mentioned (4-7; see again Example 17) occurs in section  $B_2$  (and likewise in  $B_1$ ). Thus the similarity of 6-6 or 6-11 is not strong in this specific case.

By comparing 6-3 ( $B_1$ ) to 6-11 ( $B_2$ ; see Example 16), one finds a stronger similarity than between 6-6 and 6-11 illustrated above. In I-6:3, SIM 6-3/6-11 = 5-3,10; 4-2,3,4,7,10,11,12,13,15. There are three forms of 5-3 within  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , as well as occurrences of 4-4, 4-7 and 4-11 (again, see Example 16), and none of these sets contain tritones (ic 6).

Within the composite set of  $B_2$  (8-1) the sets 5-3 and 4-4 appear again. Thus, Stravinsky uses a segment of the "chromatic scale

Example 18.



in such a way as to emphasize the ics 3, 4, and 5. There are only two occurrences of ic 1, [2,3]:

Example 19.



In this example, the bis is [4-5-4-6-3-3-5-4-1-1-2-3].

$$B_2$$
 and  $C_2$ 

Section  $C_2$  is quite similar to  $C_1$ . An additional set (appearing in m. 20) formed from the same composite set 4-6 is set 3-9 (Example 20). This is in addition to the 3-1 seen already in Example 14. Comparisons of the composite set of  $C_2$  (4-6) to the 4-pc sets in  $B_2$  reveal that only sets 3-1 and 3-9 are common 3-pc subsets (Example 21).

Example 20.



Example 21. These comparisons can be found in I-4-2, I-4:4 and I-4:6.

	4-4	4-7	4-14
4-6	3-1		3-9
	2-1,2,5	2-1,5	2-1,2,5

The above example shows, in chart form, the common subsets between set 4-6 ( $C_2$ ) on the left-hand side, and the 4-pc sets found in  $B_2$  across the top. SIM 4-4/4-6 = 3-1; 2-1,2,5. SIM 4-6/4-7 = 2-1,5. SIM 4-6/4-14 = 3-9; 2-1,2,5. (References to the location of this information in the Index will be discontinued henceforth, as the reader is now expected to be familiar with the organization of the Index.) In addition, section  $C_2$  (as well as  $C_1$ ) shows itself to be related in a subtle way to the 4-pc sets within the melodic line of section  $B_2$  (which are illustrated in Example 16). Set 3-1 relates 4-6 to 4-4, and set 3-9 relates 4-6 to 4-14, while all three comparisons have 2-1 and 2-5 in common, and two comparisons have 2-2 in common.

The study of similarity relations by the Forte method, illustrated on page 55, reveals that 4-6 is related to 4-4 and 4-14 by the Rp relation, while the relation of 4-6 to 4-7 is not mentioned. For smaller sets such as these, this lack of information is not

critical, but in comparisons of larger sets, the paucity of information is often of crucial importance, and examples of this sort of lack will be illustrated later. Again in Example 22, 4-6 shows no pertinent relation to 4-7, while the subset method (Example 21) shows, at least, that the intervals 1 and 5 are common to both sets.

Example 22.

$$\underline{C_2}$$
 and  $\underline{D_1}$  (and  $\underline{C_3}$  and  $\underline{D_2}$ )

Sections C and D alternate. Since the pitch-content of these sections is identical, respectively,  $C_2C_3$  may be compared to  $D_1D_2$ . The composite set of  $C_2C_3$  is, once again, 4-6. The composite set of  $D_1D_2$  is 6-17:

Example 23.





Set 4-6 is a subset of 6-17 but is not represented in any special way in the D sections. However, set 4-8, the important set from the A sections (see Example 9), is also found within set 6-17 (Example 23), as the outermost notes of the vertical structure. In this way, the chord of D sections contains strong ties to the A sections and a slightly weaker, but still important, structural relation to the C sections. There are, however, none of the 4-pc sets found in sections B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> (Example 16) contained in the pc set of D<sub>1</sub>D<sub>2</sub>. This is a further contrast between the melodic sets of the B sections and the vertical sets of the outer sections so far.

A further look at the chords of the D sections reveals that they are composed of an arco grouping (4-22) and a pizzicato grouping (5-22):

### Example 24.



The set 4-22 appears later as a melodic fragment in section G<sub>1</sub>. A similarity comparison between 4-22 and the other prominent 4-pc sets heretofore encountered reveals that it has the least similarity to 4-8 (A<sub>1</sub>) and 4-7 (B<sub>1</sub>), but is more closely related to 4-6 (because of the 3-9 in section C) and to 4-4, 4-11 and 4-14 (the B sections, Example 16). The set 5-22 (Example 25) compares most favorably to set 5-12 of section B. Both sets contain set 4-8, which is the most important of the 4-pc sets in this movement, and from which section A is constructed. In this case pcs 3 and 10 are common to both.

Example 25.





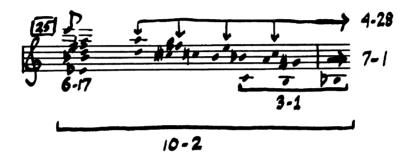
## The Middle Sections

Since the middle sections of this movement (E, F and G) are composed of large composite sets (for the most part of more than 8 pcs), an analysis, from the

Index, based on common subsets will not be fruitful.

There are too many common subsets. Therefore, sets will simply be labeled in the following examples, and it will be pointed out if they can be related to the sets of the outer sections.

### Example 26.



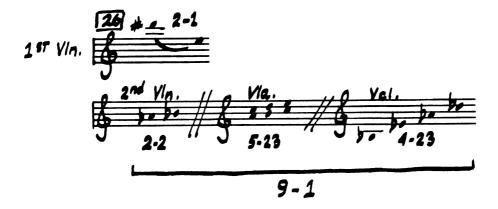
Section E<sub>1</sub> begins with set 6-17, which is in section D and has already been described. In addition, set 4-28 (the diminished 7th chord) makes its only appearance superimposed on set 7-1 (Example 26).

Section E<sub>2</sub> (Example 27) is a statement of three ostinati patterns in the lower three parts with the lst violin presenting notes related in character to the lst violin part of the D sections.

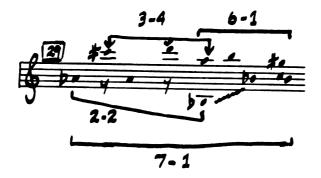
The set 4-23 in the cello part is the same as that found in section  $\mathbf{A}_1$  as the "remaining notes" when the melody was removed from the accompaniment (see

Example 11). Thus section  $\mathbf{E}_2$  is constructed of elements from the outer sections.

## Example 27.



An abrupt change of character occurs in  $\mathbf{E}_3$ . Example 28.



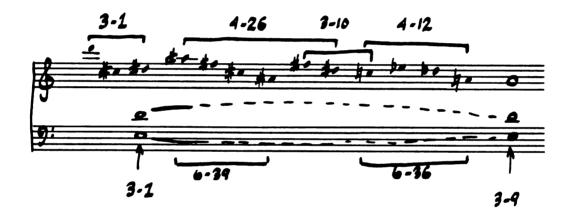
This is too short to be a section, and so has been labeled as a part of E. It emphasizes the "chromatic scale" as is clear from its composite set

7-1. However, the set 3-4 (see earlier in section B), appears here, though in a different form.

 $\underline{\mathbf{F}}_{\mathbf{1}}$ 

Section  $F_1$  is illustrated in the next example, showing its component sets. Set 3-1 was found in the C sections, as was set 3-9.

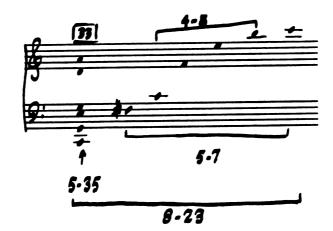
## Example 29.



# $\frac{\mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{l}}\mathbf{a}$

The downbeat and arpeggio has several prominent features. First is the set 5-35, a diatonic structure which is composed of the notes of the "pentatonic scale." This structure appears melodically in section  $G_2$ .

Example 30.

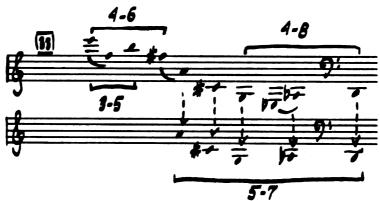


The arpeggio itself, including the downbeat, is set 8-23, the complement of the set 4-23 which was the cello ostinato in  $E_2$ . Also, set 4-8, already very prominent in  $A_1$ , is easily noticeable in the 1st violin part. With pc 6 added (in the viola part), the set 5-7 is formed. Set 5-7 had no significance up to this point, but appears here and in  $F_2$ . It is also a feature of the subset analysis at the end of the movement, though only as a set relating two other sections.

 $\frac{\mathbf{F}_2}{\mathbf{F}_2}$ 

Section  $F_2$  contains two important sets from previous sections: 4-6 from C and 4-8 from A, as well as the set 5-7, mentioned above. The set 5-7 here is formed from the pitches which are <u>not</u> grace notes, and can be heard as an unornamented melody.

Example 31.



Both sets 4-6 and 4-8 appear as parts of the melodic line. The grace notes in this section are reminiscent of those in sections D and E.

Set 3-5, labeled above, appears twice in that form at the end of section G, and in another form as a prominent harmony in section G.

# $G_1$ , $G_2$ and $F_{1a2}$

Sections  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$  and the following section,  $F_{1a2}$ , are labeled in Figure 2, page 63. See especially the vertical sets shown under each beat of the G sections.

Sections  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are two parallel phrases of a violin tune, accompanied by the other instruments in a chordal accompaniment. In Figure 2, the accompanimental figure, plus the notes of the melody, are labeled below the score, giving the type of set occurring within each beat. The types of harmonies which occur are mostly

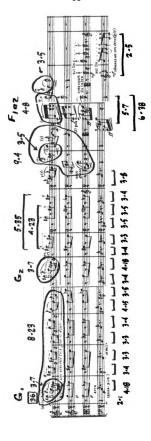


Figure 2.--The G sections and Fla2.

3-pc sets: 3-3, 3-4 and 3-5 (each of which contains one ic 1). The two 4-pc sets, 4-15 and 4-18, are related in that both have the common subset 3-11.

A look at the sets of the melody in the G sections show a close relation to sets seen already in the movement. The set 8-23, starting in m. 36, and its complement 4-23, beginning in m. 41, have been seen already in Examples 29 and 26, respectively. Further, set 5-35 (the notes of the pentatonic scale) appeared as a vertical set in section  $F_{1a}$ . In the G section, set 5-35 appears in a melodic form (mm. 41-42).

Set 3-7, at the head of both phrases, has as yet not had a prominent role, but, as its use in the G sections provokes some curiosity as to other appearances, a further search reveals that this structure, with the prime form (0,2,5), does indeed appear in section  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  as the final three notes of each section (Example 32).

Example 32.



Section  $G_2$  ends with set 9-4, the complement of the various forms of set 3-4 in the accompaniment to the G sections (again, see Figure 2). Set 3-5 (in m. 43) also appears in the accompaniment to the G sections as well as in section  $F_2$  (Example 31 and m. 33 in the score).

The importance of set 3-5, used as a melodic motive before and after section G proper (m. 33, and again in mm. 44 and 45) is one of a "punctuation point" just after the cadential arpeggio described in Example 30. In m. 33, the arpeggio was followed by set 3-5 as the first part of a short "Klangfarbenmelodie" which led to section G. In m. 45, set 3-5 is used once again as the beginning of another transitional passage.

### Example 33.



This time, set 3-5 is followed immediately by set 2-5 which first appeared motivically in section  $\mathbf{A}_1$ . Now, after a measure of silence, section A does indeed return.

The movement is brought to a conclusion with a return to the materials of the beginning, namely

sections A, B, C and D, in slightly different juxtapositions. As stated above, the cadential arpeggio in m. 44 leads directly into the set 2-5, which had been an integral element of Al. In the return, this motive (m. 46) appears alone, but is followed two measures later by 6-6 of section A<sub>2</sub>. Unlike its appearance in A<sub>1</sub>, set 2-5 is not made up of pitches which are included in A<sub>2</sub> (Example 34) so the composite set of A<sub>2</sub> plus the "melody" is now 8-14: [3,4,5,7,8,9,10,0].

Example 34.



## $A_2$ and $B_3$

The set 6-6 of  ${\bf A}_2$  is identical in pitch content to set 6-6 of  ${\bf A}_1$ , and is also composed of the same two forms of set 4-8.

Section  $B_3$  follows  $A_2$  just as  $B_1$  followed  $A_1$ . However,  $B_3$  has one additional note at the beginning (as compared to  $B_1$ ) making the composite set 7-4: [9,10,11,0,1,3,4].

Example 35.



The relationship of  $A_2$  to  $B_3$  is the same as that of  $A_1$  to  $B_1$ . As seen above, the addition of one note to  $B_3$  forms a new 4-pc set, 4-14. Pitch class set 4-14 is the complement of pcs 8-14, which was illustrated in Example 34; this complementary relationship could possibly signify an additional relationship between  $A_2$  and  $B_3$ . Further, a comparison of 4-14 ( $B_3$ ) to 4-8 ( $A_2$ ) reveals once again that set 3-4 is common to both (see Example 16 for a similar appearance of 4-14 in section  $B_3$ ).

## $D_3$ and $B_4$

Sections  $B_3$  and  $B_4$  are interrupted by the set 6-17; this interruption constitutes section  $D_3$  (Example 36).

Example 36.





Section  $B_4$  is of the same character and texture as the other B sections, but as a final statement of this idea it is slightly more intense. The composite set is 6-1. The "chromatic scale" nature of this set is less softened than the "chromatic scale" of  $B_2$  (see again Examples 18 and 19) by the statement of two consecutive ics 1. Also,  $B_4$  does not end with set 3-7 (Example 32) as did the other B sections.

A check for similarity relations between the B and D sections shows that set 6-17 of  $D_3$  and set 6-1 of  $B_4$  have only one relative subset between them listed in the Index, and that is 4-2, but this set has no structural significance.

Example 37.





# $B_4$ and $A_3$

Sets 6-1 ( $B_4$ ) and 6-6 ( $A_3$ ) have the subsets 4-4 and 4-7 in common.

Example 38.





Whereas set 4-4 does appear in  $B_4$  as part of the melody, neither 4-4 nor 4-7 appears as a distinctive, musically recognizable element in  $A_3$ . The A and B sections show no direct link.

## A and C

The relation of these two sections is structurally interesting in that this is the only time that an A section is juxtaposed with a C section. This happens at the end of the movement, when, for the first and only time, the alternating forms of set 4-8 stop in an unresolved way: the final appearance of 4-8 in A<sub>3</sub> does not have a "resolution" (a 4-8: [3,4,8,9] does not follow the last 4-8: [4,5,9,10]).

Further, the last appearance of 4-8 contains two of the pitches found in the following section,  $C_4$  (Example 39).

## Example 39.



By combining the last 4-8 of  $A_3$  with  $C_4$ , one can form another composite set, 6-38 (see already in section  $F_{1a2}$ , Figure 2), which can be compared with 6-6 of  $A_3$ . SIM 6-6/6-38 = 5-7; 4-5,6,8,9,16. We know that 4-6 and 4-8 must be present, of course, since they are the

sets that sections  $C_4$  and  $A_3$  are made of; the other 4-pc sets have had no significance. We have seen set 5-7 in sections  $F_{1a}$  and  $F_2$  (Examples 30 and 31). Thus the "mysterious" appearance of set 5-7 in the middle section of the movement is evoked once more in the only juxtaposition of section  $A_3$  and  $C_4$ , but it is not "explained."



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Figure 3.--Second movement of <u>Trois Pièces pour Quatuor à Cordes</u> by Igor Stravinsky with all pertinent sets labeled.



Figure 3 (cont'd.).



Figure 3 (cont'd.).

#### CHAPTER VI

#### CONCLUSIONS

With the preparation of charts from which the analyst will be able to determine easily which subsets are common to any two sets of like cardinality, the author feels that he has made a small, yet valuable, contribution. The work represented by the 169 pages in the charts of the Index is, however, only a start in this direction. These charts only make comparisons between sets of the same cardinality (for instance one 6-pc set compared to another 6-pc set).

Further work in this area could explore the subsets common to pc-sets of <u>unlike</u> cardinality (for example, what 4-, 5- or 6-pc sets do sets 8-14 and 7-8 have in common?).

Another purely technical aspect not answered in the Index is: "When two sets of like cardinality have a common subset, and both sets are in normal form, is (are) the common subset(s) also in normal form, or is (are) the subset(s) inverted in relation to the supersets? In addition, do the subsets appear in forms which

are both inverted and not inverted?" Further, the charts only state that the subset exists at least once; they do not tell the reader whether the subset appears more than once within either of the supersets, or both.

The Index of this dissertation was prepared without the aid of computers. It was painstakingly put together using very helpful charts of subsets of prime forms which were published in 1974 in the Appendix of a dissertation entitled <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/jhearts-new-matrix">The Invariance Matrix</a> by Bo Harry Alphonce.

analysis as such: they are meant as an aid to analysis of pitch-content in musical compositions which use a system of "harmony" not easily dealt with by traditional means. By using these charts to help search for relationships among sets of a given composition, the analyst will be directed towards the investigation of certain specific subsets, eliminating most of the drudgery of the search. In addition, the complete list of subsets and their prime forms, interval vectors and "percentage of occurrence" in the charts provide a handy reference, giving further insight into the make-up of the sometimes very complex 20th century sonorities.

There is, of course, no guarantee that the insight thus gained will reveal the composer's thought processes completely, but it could reveal something of

the composer's subconscious ability to produce unity and contrast in a musical composition, through pitch organization.

In conclusion, the charts in the Index, bound separately, may now be used by all who wish to aid their own analysis. The chapter on the second movement of the Trois Pièces pour Quatuor à Cordes by Stravinsky was included as an example of how the information contained in the Index can be used in actual practice. It does by no means claim to answer all questions about the structure of the movement, but it does reveal the pervasive use of several key sets in establishing a distinctive sound to this movement. The relationships found within this movement represent but a very small part of the total body of information in the Index, which is indeed extensive, including virtually all combinations of pitches possible within our equal-tempered 12-tone scale.

Finally, the Index has a further use not mentioned hitherto, namely as an aid for composers. This is a convenient way for any composer of music to help organize for himself a sound universe in which he knows quite easily what types of sets have certain specific relationships to each other.

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  Paris: Edition Russe le Musique (Russischer
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  arrangement by Boosey & Hawkes, Inc., New York.





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# A NEW APPROACH TO SIMILARITY RELATIONS IN SET-THEORY ANALYSIS

Volume II

Ву

Alexis Turkalo

## A DISSERTATION

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Music

INDEX

Index for Charts of Similarity Relations Among Pairs of 4-pc Sets

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4 5_	<u> </u>	;		**	Underlined numbers (e.g., 14) indicate page numbers whereon
6 <sup>-</sup>		* 6 * 7			a particular quadrant of the chart will be found. In the
8	<u>2</u>	* 8 * <u>4</u> 9			case of 14, this shows that on (4:14) is located that part
11		* 10	*11		of the chart where sets 4-11 through 4-15 are cross-indexed
12 13		*	* 12 * 13		with sets 4-21 through 4-25.
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26 <sup>-</sup> 27		# · ·	•	*	* *26 * *27
28 29_	10	<u>* 13</u>	16	* <u>18</u>	* <u>20</u>

Pcs Prime Form Interval vector

4-1	0,1,2,3	321000
4-2	0,1,2,4	221100
4-3	0,1,3,4	212100
4-4	0,1,2,5	211110
4-5	0,1,2,6	210111
4-6	0,1,2,7	210021
4-7	0,1,4,5	201210
4-8	0,1,5,6	200121
4-9	0,1,6,7	200022
4-10	0,2,3,5	122010
4-11	0,1,3,5	121110
4-12	0,2,3,6	112101
4-13	0,1,3,6	112011
4-14	0,2,3,7	111120

(continued)

Pcs Prime Form Interval vector (continu	led)
4-15 0,1,4,6 111111	
4-16 0,1,5,7 110121	
4-17 0.3.4.7 102210	
4-18 0.1.4.7 102111	
4-19 0,1,4,8 101310	
4-20 0,1,5,8 101220	
4-21 0.2.4.6 030201	
4-22 0,2,4,7 021120	
4-23 0,2,5,7 021030	
4-24 0,2,4,8 020301	
4-25 0,2,6,8 020202	
4-26 0,3,5,8 012120	
4-27 0,2,5,8 012111	
4-28 0.3.6.9 004002	
4-29 0,1,3,7 111111	

## Subsets of 4-pc Sets, cardinality 3- and 2-

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval vector	Number of occurrences/ Percentage of occurrences among pairs of 4-pc Sets
3-1 3-2 3-3 3-4 3-5 3-6 3-7 3-8 3-9 3-10 3-11 3-12	0.1.2 0.1.3 0.1.4 0.1.5 0.1.6 0.2.4 0.2.5 0.2.6 0.2.7 0.3.6 0.3.7 0.4.8	210000 111000 101100 100110 100011 020100 011010 010101 010020 002001 001110 000300	10 / 2.5% 36 / 8.9 36 / 8.9 36 / 8.9 36 / 8.9 10 / 2.5 36 / 8.9 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 36 / 8.9 1 / 2.5
2-1 2-2 2-3 2-4 2-5 2-6	0,1 0,2 0,3 0,4 0,5	100000 010000 001000 000100 000010	210 / 51.7% 210 / 51.7 210 / 51.7 231 / 56.9 210 / 51.7 105 / 25.9

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2-1,2,3

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4-4 3-1 3-1,3 3-3

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3-1,4

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	4-1	4-2	4-3	4-4	4-5
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4-7				3-3,4 2-1,2,4, 5	
4-8	2-1	2-1,4	2-1,4	3-4 2-1,4,5	
4-9	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-1,5	3 <b>-</b> 5 2 <b>-1,5,6</b>
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4-23	2-2,3	2-2,3	2-2,3	3-7 2-2,3,5	2-2,5
4-24	2-2	3-6 2-2,4	2-2,4	2-2,4	3-8 2-2,4,6
4-25	2-2	2-2,4	2-2,4	2-2,4	3-8 2-2,4,6

	4-6	4-7	4-8	4-9	4-10
4-16	3-5,9 2-1,2,5,	3-4 2-1,4,5	3-4.5 2-1.4.5.	3-5 2-1,5,6	2-1,2,5
4-17		3-3 2-1,3,4,	2-1,4,5	2-1,5	2-1,3,5
4-18	3-5 2-1,5,6	3-3 2-1,3,4,			2-1,3,5
4-19	2-1,5	3-3,4 2-1,3,4, 5		2-1,5	2-1,3,5
4-20	2-1,5	3-4 2-1,3,4,	3-4 2-1,4,5	2-1,5	2-1,3,5

	4-1	4-2	4-3	4-4	4-5
4-26	2-2,3	2-2,3,4	2-2,3,4	3-7 2-2,3,4,	2-2,4,5
4-27	2-2,3	2-2,3,4	2-2,3,4	3-7 2-2,3,4, 5	
4-28	. 2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-6
4-29	3-2	3-2	3-2		3-5,8

2-1,2,3 2-1,2,3, 2-1,2,3, 2-1,2,3, 2-1,2,4,

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	4-6	4-7	4-8	4-9	4-10
4-21	2-2,6	2-4	2-4,6	2-6	2-2
4-22	3 <b>-</b> 9 2 <b>-</b> 2 <b>,</b> 5	2-3,4,5	2-4,5	2-5	3-7 2-2,3,5
4-23		2-3,5	2-5	2-5	3-7 2-2,3,5
<b>4-</b> 24	2-2,6	2-4	2-4,6	2-6	2-2
4-25	2-2,6	2-4	2-4,6	2-6	2-2

	4-6	4-7	4-8	4-9	4-10
4-26	2-2,5	2-3,4,5	2-4,5	2-5	3-7 2-2,3,5
4-27	2-2,5,6	2-3,4,5	2-4,5,6	2-5,6	3-7 2-2,3,5
4-28	2-6	2-3	2-6	2-6	2-3
4-29				3 <b>-</b> 5 2 <b>-</b> 1,5,6	

	4-11	4-12	4-13	4-14	4-15
4-21	3-6 2-2,4		2-2,6	2-2,4	3-8 2-2,4,6
4-22	3-6,7 2-2,3,4,			3-9,11 2-2,3,4,	
4-23	3-7 2-2,3,5			3 <b>-</b> 9 2 <b>-</b> 2,3,5	
4-24	3-6 2-2,4		2-2,6	2-2,4	3-8 2-2,4,6
4 <b>-</b> 25	2-2,4	3-8 2-2,4,6	2-2,6	2-2,4	3-8 2-2,4,6

	4-11	4-12	4-13	4-14	4-15
4-26	3-7 2-2,3,4,	2-2,3,4		3-11 2-2,3,4, 5	
4-27	3-7 2-2,3,4,	3-8,10 2-2,3,4,			
4-28		3-10 2-3,6	-	2-3	2-3,6
4-29	3-2 2-1,2,3, 4,5	3-2,8 2-1,2,3, 4,6	2-1.2.3.	2-1.2.3.	2-1.2.3.

	4-16	4-17	4-18	4-19	4-20
4-21	-	2-4	2-4,6	2-4	2-4
4-22	3 <b>-</b> 9 2 <b>-</b> 2,4,5	3-11 2-3,4,5			
4-23		2-3,5	2-3,5	2-3,5	2-3,5
4-24	3-8 2 <b>-2,4,</b> 6	2-4	2-4,6	3 <b>-</b> 12 2 <b>-</b> 4	2-4
<b>4-2</b> 5	3-8 2-2,4,6	2 <i>=l</i> 4	2-4,6	2-4	2-4

(4:18)

	4-16	4-17	4-18	4-19	4-20
4-26			3 <b>-</b> 11 2 <b>-</b> 3,4,5		
4-27	3-8 2-2,4,5,	3-11 2-3,4,5	3-10.11 2-3,4,5,	3-11 2-3,4,5	3 <b>-11</b> 2 <b>-3,</b> 4,5
4-28	2-6		3-10 2-3,6	2-3	2-3
	3-5,8 2-1,2,4, 5,6				

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4-21 4-22 4-23 4-24 4-25

4-21

4-22 3-6 2-2,4

4-23 3-7.9 2-2 2-2,3,5

4-24 3-6,8 3-6 2-2,4,6 2-2,4 2-2

4-25 3-8 3-8 2-2,4,6 2-2,4 2-2 2-2,4,6

	4-21	4-22	4-23	4-24	4-25
4 <b>-</b> 26	2-2,4	3-7,11 2-2,3,4,		2-2,4	2-2,4
4-27	3 <b>-</b> 8 2 <b>-</b> 2,4,6	3-7,11 2-2,3,4,			
4-28	2-6	2-3	2-3	2-6	2-6
4-29	3 <b>-</b> 8 2 <b>-</b> 2,4,6	3-11 2-2,3,4,		3-8 2-2,4,6	

4-26 4-27 4-28 4-29

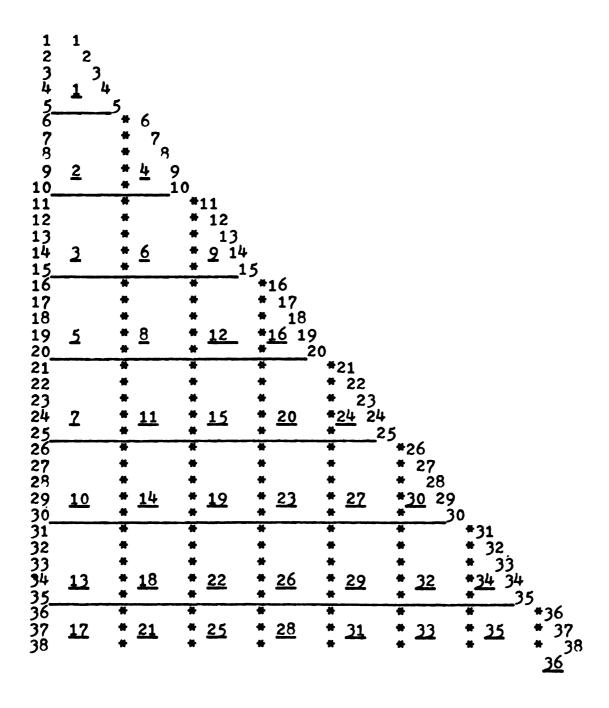
4-26

4-27 3-7.11 2-2.3,4.

4-28 3-10 2-3 2-3,6

4-29 3-11 3-8,11 2-2,3,4, 2-2,3,4, 2-3,6 5,6

## Index for Charts of Similarity Relations Among Pairs of 5-pc Sets



Pcs	Prime Form	Interval vector
5-1	0,1,2,3,4	432100
5-2	0,1,2,3,5	332110
5-3	0,1,2,4,5	322210
5-4	0,1,2,3,6	322111
5-5	0,1,2,3,7	321121
5-6	0,1,2,5,6	311221
5-7	0,1,2,6,7	310132
5 <b>-</b> 8	0,2,3,4,6	232201
5-9	0,1,2,4,6	231211
5-10	0,1,3,4,6	223111
5-11	0,2,3,4,7	222220
5-12	0,1,3,5,6	222121
5-13	0,1,2,4,8	221311
5-14	0,1,2,5,7	221131
5-15	0,1,2,6,8	220222
5-16	0,1,3,4,7 0,1,3,4,8	213211
5-17	0,1,3,4,8	212320
5-18	0,1,4,5,7	212221
5-19	0,1,3,6,7	212122
5-20	0,1,3,7,8	211231 202420
5-21	0,1,4,5,8	202321
5-22	0,1,4,7,8	132130
5-23 5-24	0,1,3,5,7	131221
5 <b>-</b> 25	0,2,3,5,8	123121
5 <b>-</b> 26	0,2,5,5,0	122311
5 <del>-</del> 27	0,2,4,5,8	122230
5 <b>-</b> 28	0,2,3,6,8	122212
5-29	0,1,3,6,8	122131
5-30	0,1,4,6,8	121321
5-31	0,1,3,6,9	114112
5-32	0,1,4,6,9	113221
5-33	0.2.4.6.8	040402
5-33 5-34	0,2,4,6,9	032221
5-35	0,2,4,7,9	032140
5-36	0,1,2,4,7	222121
5-37	0,3,4,5,8	212320
5-38	0,1,2,5,8	212221

Subsets of 5-pc sets, cardinality 4- and 3-

Pcs Prime Form Interval vector Number of occurrences/
Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 5-pc sets

4-1 0.1.2.3 321000 6 / .9%
4-2 0.1.2.4 221100 26 / 4.0

(continued)

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval vector	Number and percentage of occurrences in pairs of 5-pc sets (cont'd)
4-3	0,1,3,4	212100	10 / 1.4%
4-4	0,1,2,5	211110	28 / 4.0
4-5	0,1,2,6	210111	28 / 4.0
4-6	0,1,2,7	210021	6 / .9
4-7	0,1,2,7 0,1,4,5	201210	6/.9
4-8	0,1,5,6	200121	10 / 1.4
4-9		200022	
4-10	0,2,3,5	122010	1 / .1 6 / .9
4-11		121110	28 / 4.0
4-12		112101	28 / 4.0
	0,1,3,6	112011	28 / 4.0
4-14	0,2,3,7	111120	28 / 4.0
4-15	0,1,4,6	111111	28 / 4.0
4-16		110121	28 / 4.0
4-17	0,3,4,7	102210	6 / .9
4-18	0,1,4,7	102111	8 / 4.0
4-19	0,1,4,8	101310	21 / 3.0
4-20	0.1.5.8	101220	6 / .9
4-21	0,1,5,8 0,2,4,6	030201	10 / 1.4
4-22	0.2.4.7	021120	28 / 4.0
4-23	0,2,5,7 0,2,4,8	021030	6 / .9
4-24	0,2,4,8	020301	6 / .9
4-25	0,2,6,8	020202	3 / •4
4-26	0.3.5.8	012120	10 / 1.4
4-27	0,2,5,8	012111	28 / 4.0
4-28	0,3,6,9	004002	0 / 0.0
4-29	0,1,3,7	111111	28 / 4.0
3-1	0,1,2	210000	120 / 17.1%
3-2	0,1,3	111000	300 / 42.7
3 <b>-</b> 3	0,1,4	101100	300 / 42.7
3-4	0,1,5	100110	300 / 42.7
3-5	0,1,6	100011	276 / 39.3
3-6	0,2,4	020100	136 / 19.3
3-7	0,2,5	011010	300 / 42.7
3-8	0,2,6	010101	300 / 42.7
3-9	0,2,7	010020	120 / 17.1
3-10		002001	136 / 19.3
3-11		001110	300 / 42.7
3-12	0,4,8	000300	28 / 4.0

	5-1	5-2	5 <b>-</b> 3	5-4	<b>5-</b> 5
5-16	4 <b>-</b> 3 3 <b>-2</b> ,3			4-12 3-2,3,5, 8,10	4-29 3-2,5,8, 11
5-17	4 <b>-</b> 3 3 <b>-</b> 2,3		4 <b>-</b> 3 3 <b>-</b> 2,3	3-2,3,4	4-14 3-2,4,5, 11
5-18	3-2,3		4-7 3-2,3,4	4-12 3-2,3,4, 5,8,10	
5-19	3-2,3	3-2,3,7	3-2,3,7	4-13 3-2,3,5, 7,8,10	•
5-20	3-2	3-2,4	3-2,4	3-2,4,5,	4-14,29 3-2,4,5, 8,9,11

	5-1	5 <b>-</b> 2	5 <b>-</b> 3	5=4	5 <b>-</b> 5
5-21	3-3	3-3.4	4-7 3-3,4	3-3,4	3-4,11
5-22	3-3	3-3,4	3-3,4	3-3,4,5,	3-4,5,11
5-23		4-10,11 3-2,4,6,			4-14 3-2,4,9, 11
5 <b>-2</b> 4		4-11 3-2,4,6, 7		3-2,4,5, 7,8	
5-25	3-2	4-10 3-2,7	3-2.7	4-13 3-2.5.7. 8,10	4-29 3-2,5,8,

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5-11 5-12 5-13 5-14 5-15

5-11

5-12

3-2,4,6,

5-13 4-8

3-1,2,3, 3-2,4,5, 4,6,11 6

5 -14 4-4

3-1,3,4, 3-4,5,7 3-1,3,4, 7,9 5,8

5-15

4-5 4-16

3-1,4,9 3-4,5 3-1,4,5, 8,9

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	5-1	5 <b>-</b> 2	5-3	5=4	5 <b>-</b> 5
5-31	3-2,3	3-2,3,7	3-2,3,7	4-12,13 3-2,3,5, 7,8,10	3 <b>-</b> 2,5,8,
5-32	3-3	3 <b>-</b> 3 <b>,</b> 7	3 <b>-</b> 3 <b>,</b> 7	3 <b>-3.5.7.</b> 8 <b>.</b> 11	3-5,8,11
5-33	3-6	3-6	<b>3-</b> 6	<b>3-</b> 8	3 <b>-</b> 8
5-34	3-6	3-6,7	3-6,7	3-7,8,10	
5-35					

3-6,7 3-6,7 3-7 3-9,11

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3-3,4,5, 3-4,5,8, 3-3,6,8 3-3,4,5, 3-3,5,7, 7,8 9 6,7,8 8

5-30 4-15 4-16

(5:15)

5-16

(5:18)

	5-6	5-7	5-8	5-9	5-10
5-31		4-16 3-5,8	4-12 3-2,3,8, 10	3 <b>-</b> 2,3,5,	4-12,13 3-2,3,5, 7,8,10
5-32	4-15 3-3,5,7, 8	3 <b>-</b> 5 <b>,</b> 8	3-3,8,10	4 <b>-1</b> 5	_
5-33	3-8		4-21 3-6,8		3 <b>-</b> 8
5-34	3 <b>-7,</b> 8	3-8,9	4-21 3-6,8,10	4-21 3-6,7,8	
5 <b>-3</b> 5	3-7	3-9	3-6	3-6,7	3-7

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	5-11	5-12	5-13	5-14	5-15
5-31	3 <b>-2</b> ,3,7,	4-13 3-2.5.7. 10	3-2,3,5, 8,11	3 <b>-3,5,7,</b>	3-5,8
5-32	4-17 3-3,7,11	3-5,7,10	3-3,5,8, 11	4 <b>-1</b> 5 3-3,5,7,	3 <b>-5,</b> 8
5-33	3-6	<b>3-</b> 6	4-24 3-6,8,12	3-8	4 <b>-</b> 25 3 <b>-</b> 8
5-34	4-22 3-6,7,9, 11	3-6,7,10	3-6,8,11	3-7,8,9	3-8,9
5-35	4-22 3-6,7,9,	3-6,7	3-6,11	4 <b>-</b> 23 3 <b>-</b> 7,9	3-9

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5-21 5-22 5-23 5-24 5-25

5-21

5-22 4-19 3-3,4,11, 12

5-23 3-4,11 3-4,11

5-24 3-4,11 3-4,5,11 3-2,4,6, 7,9,11

5-25 4-10 4-29 3-11 3-5,10,11 3-2,7,11 3-2,5,7, 8,11

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	5-21	5=22	5-23	5-24	5-25
5-31	3-3,11	4-18 3-3,5,10,	3-2,7,11	3 <b>-2</b> ,5,7,8,11	4-13,27 3-2,5,7, 8,10, 11
5-32	4-17 3-3,11	4-18 3-3,5,10,	3-7,11	3 <b>-5,7,8,</b> 11	4-26,27 3-5,7,8, 10,11
5-33	3-12	3-12	3-6	4-21 3-6,8	3-8
5-34	3-11	3-10,11	4-22 3-6,7,9,	4-21,22 3-6,7,8, 9,11	3-7,8,10,
5-35	3-11	3-11	4-22,23 3-6,7,9,	4-22 3-6,7,9,	4-26 3-7,11

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3-3,4,11 3-3,4,5, 3-4,7,11 3-4,5,7, 3-5,7,8, 10,11 8,11 10,11

	5-26	5-27	5-28	5-29	5-30
5-31	4-12,27 3-2,3,7, 8,10, 11	3-2,7,11,	4-12,27 3-2,3,5, 7,8,10,		3-3,5,7, 8,11
5-32	4-27 3-3,7,8, 10,11	4-26 3-7,11	4-15,27 3-3,5,7, 8,10,		3-3,5,7,
5-33	4-24 3-6,8,12		4-25 3-8	3-8	4-24 3-6,8,12
5-34	•	4-22 3-6,9,11	·	·	
5-35	3-6,7,11	4-22,26 3-6,7,9,	3-7,11	4-23 3-7,9,11	4-22 3-6,7,9,

	5-26	5-27	5 <b>-</b> 28	5-29	5 <b>-3</b> 0
5-36	3-2,3,6, 7,10, 11	4-22 3-2,6,7, 9,11	3-2,3,5, 7,10, 11	4-13 3-2,5,7, 9,10, 11	4-22 3-3,5,6, 7,9,11
5-37	4-19 3-3,4,7, 11,12	4-26 3-4,7,11	3-3,7,11	3-4,7,11	4-19 3-3,4,7, 11,12
5-38	·	4-20 3-4,7,11	3-3.5.7.	·	3-3,4,5, 7,8,11

5-31 5-32 5-33 5-34 5-35

5-31

5-32 4-12,27 3-3,5,7, 8,10, 11

**5-33** 3-8 3-8

5-34 4-27 4-27 4-21 3-7,8,10, 3-7,8,10, 3-6,8

5-35 4-26 4-22 3-7,11 3-7,11 3-6 3-6,7,9, (5:35)

	5-31	5-32	5 <b>-</b> 33	5-34	5 <b>-</b> 35
5-36	4-13,18 3-2,3,5, 7,10, 11	3-3,5,7,	<b>3-</b> 6	4-22 3-6,7,9, 10,11	4-22 3-6,7,9, 11
5-37	3-3,7,11	4-26 3-3.7.11	3-12	3-7,11	4 <b>-</b> 26 3 <b>-</b> 7,11
5 <b>-</b> 38	4-18,27 3-3,5,7, 8,10, 11	4-18,27 3-3,5,7, 8,10,	3 <b>-</b> 8	4-27 3-7,8,10,	3-7,11

1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 1 4			ndex for elation				
5 6 7 8 9	•	* 6 * 7 * 8 * 4 9 * 10						
11 12 13 14 15	3	<u>6</u>	*11 * 12 * 13 * 9 14 *15			42° 43°	* <u>53</u> 44 * 45	
16 17 18 19 20	5	<u>8</u>		*16 * 17 * 18 * <u>16</u> 19 * 20	<b>#</b> 24	46 47 48 49 50	• • • <u>54</u>	#46 # 47 # 48 # <u>55</u> 49 #50
21 22 23 24 25 26	2	11	<u>15</u>	• <u>20</u>	21 22 23 25 24 25 25	the	e fragme e chart s reall; extension	above y the on of
27 28 29 30	•	14	<u>19</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>30</u>	27 28 35 29	the lor	-hand
31 32 33 34 35	13			<u>29</u>	<u>34</u>	H	31 32 33 43 34 35	<b>.</b>
35 36 37 38 39 40	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>38</u>	42	<u>46</u>	*36 * 37 * 38 * <u>49</u> 39
41 42 43 44 45	<u>21</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>51</u>
4123445678 44444490	<u>26</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>	•	<u>44</u>	<u>47</u>	•	<u>52</u>

Pcs	Prime	Form	Interval	vector
6-1	0,1,2,	3.4.5	543210	)
6-2	0,1,2,		443211	
6-3	0,1,2,		433221	
6-4	0,1,2,4	1 5 6	432321	
6-5	0,1,2,	3 6 7	422232	
6-6	0,1,2,	5 6 7	421242	
6-7	0,1,2,		42024	
6-8	0,2,3,	1 5 7	343230	
6-9	0,1,2,		342231	
6-10	0,1,3,4	1.5.7	333321	
6-11	0,1,2,	1.5.7	333231	
6-12	0,1,2,	1.6.7	332232	
6-13	0,1,3,4	1.6.7	324222	
6-14	0,1,3,4	1.5.8	323430	
6-15	0,1,2,	1.5.8	323421	
6-16	0,1,4,	5.6.8	322431	
6-17	0,1,2,	1.7.8	322332	
6-18	0,1,2,	5.7.8	322332 322242	5
6-19	0,1,3,	1.7.8	313431	•
6-20	0,1,4,	5.8.9	303630	)
6-21	0,2,3,	1.6.8	242412	
6-22	0,1,2,	1.6.8	241422	
6-23	0,2,3,	5.6.8	234222	2
6-24	0,1,3,4	1.6.8	233331	
6-25	0,1,3,	5.6.8	233241	
6-26	0,1,3,	5.7.8	232341	
6-27	0,1,3,	1.6.9	225222	
6-28	0,1,3,	5.6.9	224322	2
6-29	0,1,3,6	5.8.9	224232	2
6-30	0,1,3,6	5.7.9	224223	3
6-31	0,1,3,		223431	
6-32	0,2,4,		143250	)
6-33	0,2,3,		143241	
6-34	0,1,3,		142422	?
6-35	0,2,4,6		060603	3
6-36	0,1,2,	3.4.7	433221	
6-37	0,1,2,		432321	1
6-38	0,1,2,		421242	
6-39	0,2,3,		333321	ļ
6-40	0,1,2,		333231	L
6-41	0,1,2,		332232	2
6-42	0,1,2,		324222	2
6-43	0,1,2,	5,6,8	322332	2
6-44	0,1,2,	5,6,9	313431	L
6-45	0,2,3,4	+,6,9	234222	
6-46	0,1,2,4	+,6,9	233331	
6-47	0,1,2,		233241	Ļ
6-48	0,1,2,	5.7.9	232341	
6-49	0,1,3,	+.7.9	224322	2
6-50	0,1,4,6	5,7,9	224232	2

Subsets of 6-pc sets, cardinality 5- and 4-

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval vector	Number of occurrences/ Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 6-pc sets
5-1	0,1,2,3,4	432100	6 / .5%
5-2	0,1,2,3,5	332110	21 / 1.7
5-3	0,1,2,4,5	322210	21 / 1.7
5-4	0,1,2,3,6	322111	21 / 1.7
5 <b>-</b> 5	0,1,2,3,7	321121	21 / 1.7
5-6	0,1,2,5,6	311221	21 / 1.7
5-7	0,1,2,6,7	310132	21 / 1.7
5-8	0,2,3,4,6	232201	6 / .5
5-9		231211	21 / 1.7
5-10	0,1,3,4,6	223111	21 / 1.7
5-11	0,2,3,4,7	222220	21 / 1.7 6 / .5
5-12	0,1,3,5,6	222121	
5-13	0,1,2,4,8	221311	21 / 1.7 21 / 1.7
5-14	0,1,2,5,7	221131 220222	6/.5
5 <b>-</b> 15	0,1,2,6,8	213211	21 / 1.7
5-17	0,1,3,4,7 0,1,3,4,8	212320	6 / .5
5-18	0,1,4,5,7	212221	21 / 1.7
5-19		212122	21 / 1.7
5-20	0,1,3,7,8	211231	21 / 1.7
5-21		202420	21 / 1.7
5-22	0.1.4.7.8	202321	6 / .5
5-23	0,2,3,5,7	132130	21 / 1.7
5-24	0,1,3,5,7	131221	21 / 1.7
5-25	0,2,3,5,8	123121	21 / 1.7
5-26	0,2,4,5,8	122311	21 / 1.7
5-27	0,1,3,5,8	122230	21 / 1.7
5-28	0,2,3,6,8	122212	21 / 1.7
5-29		122131	21 / 1.7
5-30	0,1,4,6,8	121321	21 / 1.7
5-31	0,1,3,6,9	114112	15 / 1.2 21 / 1.7
5-32	0.1.4.6.9	113221	21 / 1.7
5-33	0,2,4,6,8	040402	6 / •5
5-33 5-34	0,2,4,6,9	032221	6 / .5
5 <b>-</b> 35 5 <b>-</b> 36	0,2,4,7,9	032140	6 / .5
5-36	0,1,2,4,7	222121	21 / 1.7
5-37	0,3,4,5,8	212320	6 / .5
5-38	0,1,2,5,8	212221	21 / 1.7

(continued)

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval vector	Number of occurrences/ Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 6-pc sets
4-56789011234-5678901234-5678901234-1234-1234-1234-1234-1234-1234-1234-	0,2,3,5 0,1,3,6 0,1,3,6 0,1,4,6 0,1,5,7 0,1,4,8 0,1,5,8 0,1,5,8 0,2,4,7 0,2,4,8 0,2,4,8	321000 221100 212100 211110 210111 210021 200121 200022 122010 121110 112101 111201 111111 110121 102210 102111 101310 101220 030201 021120 021030 020301 020202	78 / 6.4% 231 / 18.9 120 / 9.8 276 / 22.5 276 / 22.5 105 / 8.6 120 / 9.8 120 / 9.8 276 / 22.5 2776 / 22.5
4-26 4-27 4-28 4-29	0,2,5,8	012120 012111 004002 111111	120 / 9.8 276 / 22.5 15 / 1.2 378 / 30.9

6-1

	6-1	6-2	6 <b>-</b> 3	6-4	6-5
6-11	4-2,3,4,	4-2,3,4, 10,11,	5-3,10 4-2,3,4, 7,10, 11,12, 13,15	4-2,3,4, 7,11,	5-18 4-4,6,7, 12,13, 14,15, 16,18
6-12	4-2,11	5-9 4-2,5,11, 13,15, 21	5-12 4-2,5,8, 11,13, 15	-	5-7,19 4-5,8,9, 13,15, 16,18, 29
6-13	4-3,10	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15	4-3,15	5-19 4-12,13, 15,18, 29
6-14	5-3 4-2,3,4, 7,11	4-2,3,4,	5-3 4-2,3,4, 7,11		4-4,7,14
6-15	5-3 4-2,3,4, 7,11	4-2,3,4, 5,11, 12	5-3 4-2,3,4, 5,7,11,	5-3 4-2,3,4, 5,7,11	4-7,12, 18,29

6-6 6-7 6-8 6-9 6-10

6-6

6-7 5-7 4-5,6,8, 9,16

6-8 **\*** 4-4,23

6-9 5-14 5-2,23 4-4,5,6, 4-5 4-1,2,4, 15,23 10,11, 22,23

6-10 5-11 5-24 4-4,7 4-16 4-2,4,11, 4-2,4,11, 14,17, 14,16, 22 21,22, 29

6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6-5

	6-6	6-7	6-8	6 <b>-</b> 9	6-10
6-11	5-14 4-4,6,7, 15,16, 23	4-6,16	5-23 4-2,4,11, 14,22, 23	10,11,	4-2,3,4, 7,11, 12,14,
6-12	5-7 4-5,6,8, 9,15, 16	5-7 4-5,6,8, 9,16	4-2,22	11,15,	
6-13	4-9,15	4-9	4-10,17	4-10,15, 29	5-16 4-3,12, 17,18, 29
6-14	4-4.7	•	5-11 4-2,4,11, 17,22	4-2,4,11, 14,22	5-3.11 4-2.3.4. 7.11. 14.17. 22
6-15	4-4,5,7	4-5	4-2,4,11, 17	4-2,4,5, 11,29	5-3,16 4-2,3,4, 7,11, 12,17, 18,29

6-6 6-7 6-8 6-9 6-10

6-16 5-6 5-11

4-4,5,7, 4-5,8,16 4-2,4,14, 4-2,4,5, 4-2,4,7,
8,15, 17,22 14,15, 14,16,
16 16,22, 17,22,
29 29

6-17 5-7 5-7 4-5,6,8, 4-5,6,8, 4-2,22 4-2,5,6, 4-2,16, 9,15, 9,16 15,16, 18,22, 16 22,29 29

6-18 5-7,14 5-7 5-14 4-4,5,6, 4-5,6,8, 4-4,14, 4-4,5,6, 4-4,14,16, 8,9,15, 9,16 23 14,15, 18,29 16,23, 29

6-19 5-16,18 4-7,8,16 4-8,16 4-14,17 4-14,16, 4-3,7,12, 29 14,16, 17,18, 29

6-20 **\* \* 4**-7•17 **4**-7•17

6-11 6-12 6-13 6-14 6-15

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6-12 5-36 4-2,6,11, 13,15, 16,18, 22

6-13 5-19 4-3,10, 4-9,13, 12,13, 15,18, 15,18 29

6-14 5-3 4-2,3,4, 4-2,11, 4-3,17 7,11, 22 14,22

6-15 5-3 5-3,21 4-2,3,4, 4-2,5,11, 4-3,12, 4-2,3,4, 7,11, 18 17,18, 7,11, 12,18 29 17,19,

	6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6-5
6-26	4-11	4-11,21	4-8,11	4-8,11, 21	4-8,14, 16,29
6-27	4-3,10	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15	4-3,15	4-12,13, 15,18, 29
6-28	4-11	4-11,12, 13	5-12 4-8,11, 12,13	4-8,11	4-8,12, 13,18
6-29	4-7	4-12,13	4-7,12, 13	4-7	5-18 4-7,12, 13,14, 16,18
6-30	•	4-12,13, 15	4-12,13, 15	<b>4-1</b> 5	5-19 4-9,12, 13,15, 18,29

	6-6	6-7	6-8	6-9	6-10
6-21	4-5,15	4-5,25	4-2,11	5-9 4-2,5,11, 15,21, 29	5-8 4-2,11, 12,21, 29
6-22	4-5,15, 16	5-15 4-5,16, 25	4-2,11, 22	5-9,24 4-2,5,11, 15,16, 21,22, 29	4-2,11, 16,21, 22,29
6-23	<b>4-1</b> 5	4-25	4-10	4-10,15, 29	4-3,12, 19
6-24	4 <b>-</b> 15,16, 23	4-16	5-23 4-10,11, 14,22, 23	5-23 4-10,11, 14,15, 16,22, 23	4-3,11, 12,14, 16,22
6-25	4-8,16, 23	4-8,16	5-23 4-10,11, 14,22, 23	4-10,11, 14,16, 22,23, 29	4-11,14, 16,22, 29

	6-11	6-12	6-13	6-14	6-15
6-16	14.15.	4-2,5,8, 15,16, 22,29	4-15,17, 29	14.17.	
6-17	15,16,	5-7,19, 36 4-2,5,6, 8,9,13, 15,16, 18,22,	4-9,13, 15,18,	4-2,19, 22	5-13 4-2,5,18 19,24, 29
6-18	14.15.	5-7,19 4-5,6,8, 9,13, 15,16, 18,29	4-9,13, 15,18,	4-4,14 20	5-38 4-4,5,18 20,29
6-19	5-18 4-3,7,12, 14,16, 18	4-8,16, 18,29	5-16 4-3,12, 17,18, 29	5-17,21 4-3,7,14, 17,19,	-
6-20	4-7	•	4-17	5-21 4-7,17, 19,20	5-21 4-7.17. 19.26

6-1 6-2 6-3 6-4 6-5

6-31 4-10,11 4-10,11 4-11 4-14

6-34 4-11,12, 4-11,12, 4-11,15, 4-12,15, 15,21 15 21 16,29

6-35 **\* \* \* \* 4**-21

	6-6	6-7	6-8	6-9	6-10
6-26	4-8,16	4-8,16	4-14,22	5-24 4-11,14, 21,22, 29	5-24 4-11,14, 16,21, 22,29
6-27	4-15	*	4-10,17	4-10,15, 29	5-16 4-3,12, 17,18, 29
6-28	<b>4-</b> 8	4-8	4-11	4-11	4-11,12, 18
6-29	4-7,16, 23	4-16	4-14,23	4-14,16, 23	5-18 4-7,12, 14,16, 18
6-30	4-9,15	4-9,25	*	4-15,29	4-12,18, 29

	6-11	6-12	6-13	6-14	6-15
6-21	4-2,11, 12,15	5-9 4-2,5, 11,15, 21,29	4-12,15, 29	4-2,11, 19	5-13,16 4-2,5,11, 12,19, 24,29
6-22		5-9 4-2,5,11, 15,16, 21,29	4-15,29	4-2,11, 19,22	5-13 4-2,5,11 19,24, 29
6-23		4-13,15, 29	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15,29	4-3,26	4-3,12, 29
6-24	5-10,23 4-3,10, 11,12, 13,14, 15,16, 22,23	4-11,13, 15,16,	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15	5-17 4-3,11, 14,19,	5-26 4-3,11, 12,19, 24
6-25	5-23 4-10,11, 13,14, 16,22, 23	5-12 4-8,11, 13,16, 22,29	4-10.13. 29	5-27 4-11,14, 20,22, 26	4 <b>-11,20,</b> 29

6-16 6-17 6-18 6-19 6-20

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6-17 5-13,30

4-2,5,8, 15,16, 19,22, 29

6-18 5-20 5-7,14

4-4,5,8, 4-5,6,8, 14,15, 9,13, 16,20, 15,16, 29

6-19 5-20,21 5-22 5-20

4-7.8,14, 4-8,16, 4-8,14, 16,17, 18,19, 16,18, 19,20, 29 20,29

6-20 5-21 5-21 4-7,17, 4-19 4-20 4-7,17, 19,20 19,20

	6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6-5
6-36	5-1 4-1,2,3,	4-1,2,3,	5-4 4-1,2,3, 4,5,12, 13	<b>4-2,3,4</b> , 5	5-4.5 4-1.4.5. 6,12. 13,14. 18,29
6-37	-	5-1 4-1,2,3,	4-1,2,3, 5	4-2,3,5	5-5 4-1,5,6, 14,29
6-38	4-1	4-1,5	4-1,5,8	4-5,8	5-5.7 4-1.5.6. 8.9.14 16
6-39	5-2 4-1,2,4, 7,10,	4-1,2,4,	5,10,		
6-40	5-2 4-1,2,4, 10,11	5-2 4-1,2,4, 5,10, 11,13	5,10,	4-2,4,5, 11	5-5 4-1,4,5, 6,13, 14,18, 29

	6 <b>-6</b>	6-7	6-8	6-9	6-10
6-31	4-7,15, 16	<b>4-1</b> 6	4-11,14, 17,22	4-11,14, 15,16, 22	5-18 4-7,11, 12,14, 16,17, 18,22
6-32	<b>4-23</b>	4	5-23 4-10,11, 14,22, 23	5-23 4-10,11, 14,22, 23	4-11,14, 22
6-33	4-16,23	4-16	5-23 4-10,11 14,22, 23	5-23,24 4-10,11, 14,16, 21,22, 23,29	4-11,14,
6-34	4-15,16	4-16,25	4-11,22	5-24 4-11,15, 16,21, 22,29	5-24 4-11,12, 16,21, 22,29
6 <b>-</b> 35	•	4-21	*	4-21	4-21

	6-11	6-12	6 <b>-1</b> 3	6-14	6-15
6-26	4-11.14, 16,22	5-24 4-8,11, 16,21, 22,29	4-29	5-27 4-11,14, 20,22, 26	
6-27	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15,18	4-13,15, 18,29	5-10,16 4-3,10, 12,13, 15,17, 18,29	4-3,17, 26	5-16 4-3,12, 17,18, 29
6-28		5-12 4-8,11, 13,18	4-12,13, 18	4-11,19	5-26 4-11,12, 18,19, 24,27, 29
6-29	5-18 4-7,12, 13,14, 16,18, 23	4-13,16, 18	4-12,13, 18	4 <b>-</b> 7,14	4-7,12, 18
6-30	4-12,13, 15,18	5-19 4-9,13, 15,18, 29	5-19 4-9,12, 13,15, 18,29	•	4-12,18, 27,29

	6-16	6-17	6-18	6-19	6-20
6-21	4-2,5,15.	5-13 4-2,5,15, 19,24, 29	4 <b>-5,15,</b> 29	4-12,19, 29	4-19
6-22	5-13,30 4-2,5,15, 16,19, 22,24, 29	5-13,30 4-2,5,15, 16,19, 22,24, 29	4-5,15, 16,29	4-16,19, 29	4-19
6-23	4-15,29	4-13,15, 29	4-13,15, 29	4 <b>-</b> 3,12,	. *
6-24	_	5-30 4-13,15, 16,19, 22,24		5-17 4-3,12, 14,16,	4-19
6-25	5-20 4-8,14, 16,20, 22,29	4-8,13, 16,22, 29	5-20,29 4-8,13, 14,16, 20,23, 27,29	5-20 4-8,14, 16,20, 29	4-20

	6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6 <b>-</b> 5
6-41	4-1,4	5-4 4-1,4,5, 12,13, 15	5-4 4-1,4,5, 12,13, 15	4-4,5,15	5-4.5 4-1,4.5, 6,12, 13,14, 15,16, 29
6 <b>-</b> 42	4-1,4	5-4 4-1,4,5, 12,13	5-4 4-1,4,5, 12,13	4-4.5	5-4 4-1,4,5, 12,13, 18
6 <b>-</b> 43	4 <b>-4</b> .7	4-4,5,12, 13	5-6 4-4,5,7, 8,12, 15	5-6 4-4,5,7, 8,15	5-6,18 4-4,5,7, 8,12, 14,15, 16,18, 29
6-44	4-4,7	4-4,5,15	5-6 4-4,5,7, 8,15	5-6 4-4,5,7, 8,15	5-6 4-4,5,7, 8,15, 18
6 <b>-</b> 45	4-2	5-8 4-2,12, 13,21	4-2,12, 13	4-2,21	4-6,12, 13,18

6-11	6-12	6-13	6-14	6-15

	6-16	6-17	6-18	6-19	6 <b>-</b> 20
6-26		4-8,16, 22,29	4-8,14,		4-20
6-27	4 <b>-</b> 15,17, 29	4-13,15, 18,29	4-13,15, 18,27 29	5-16 4-3,12, 17,18, 29	4-17
6-28	4-8,19, 24	5-22 4-8,13, 18,19, 24	4-8,13, 18,27	5-22 4-8,12, 18,19	4-19
6-29	4-7,14, 16	4-13,16, 18	5-29 4-13,14, 16,18, 23,27	14,16,	4-7
6-30	4-15,29	5-19 4-9,13, 15,18, 29	5-19 4-9,13, 15,18, 27,29	4-12,18, 29	*

6-21 6-22 6-23 6-24 6-25

6-21

6-22 5-9,13, 33 4-2,5,11, 15,19, 21,24, 25,29

6-23 5-28 4-12,15, 4-15,25, 25,27, 29 29

6-24 5-26 5-10 4-11,12, 4-11,15, 4-3,10, 15,19, 16,19, 12,13, 24,27 22,24, 15,27

6-25 5-23,29 4-11,27, 4-11,16, 4-10,13, 4-10,11, 29 22,29 27,29 13,14, 16,22, 23,27

(	6-6	6-7	6-8	6 <b>-</b> 9	6-10

	6-11	6-12	6-13	6-14	6-15
6-36	6,12,	4-2,5,6,	4-3,12, 13,17,	5-11 4-2,3,4, 14,17, 22	5-16 4-2,3,4, 5,12, 17,18, 29
6-37	4-2,3,6, 14	4 <b>-2</b> ,5,6,	4-3,29	5-17 4-2,3,14, 19	5-13 4-2,3,5, 19,29
6-38	4-6,14, 16	5-7 4-5,6,8, 9,16, 29	4-9,29	4-14,20	4-5,20, 29
6-39	4-2,4,10, 11,12, 13	4-2,5,11, 13,29	4-10,12, 13,29	5-37 4-2,4,11, 19,26	5-13,26 4-2,4,5, 11,12, 19,24, 29
6-40	5-36 4-2,4,6, 10,11, 13,14, 18,23	5-36 4-2,5,6, 11,13, 18,22, 29	4-10,13, 18,29	5-27 4-2,4,11, 14,20, 22,26	5-38 4-2,4,5, 11,18, 20,29

	6-16	6-17	6-18	6-19	6-20
6-31	15.16.	5-30 4-15,16, 18,19, 22,24	16,18,	14,16,	4-7,17,
6-32	4-14,20, 22	4-22	4-14,20, 23	4-14,20	4-20
6-33	4-14,16, 22,29	4-13,16, 22,29	5-29 4-13,14, 16,23, 27,29	4-14,16, 29	*
6-34	5-30 4-15,16, 19,22, 24,29	5-30 4-15,16, 19,22, 24,29	4-15,16, 27,29	4-12,16, 19,29	4-19
6-35	4-24	4-24	*	*	*

	6-21	6-22	6-23	6-24	6 <b>-2</b> 5
6-26	4-11,21, 29	5-24 4-11,16, 21,22, 29	4-29	4-11,14, 16,22	5-20,27 4-8,11, 14,16, 20,22, 26,29
6-27	4-12,15, 27,29	4-15,29	12,13,	5-10 4-3,10, 12,13, 15,27	26,27,
6-28	5-26 4-11,12, 19,24, 27	4-11,19, 24	4-12,13, 27	5-26 4-11,12, 13,19, 24,27	
6-29	4-12,27	<b>4-1</b> 6	4-12,13, 27	5-29 4-12,13, 14,16, 23,27	5-29 4-13,14, 16,23, 27
6-30	5-28 4-12,15, 25,27, 29	4-15,25, 29	5-28 4-12,13, 15,25, 27,29	4-12,13, 15,27	4 <b>-13,2</b> 7,

	6-6	6-7	6-8	6-9	6-10
6-46	4-2,4,11, 14,15, 18,22	5-9 4-2,5,11, 15,18, 21,22	4-15,17, 18	5-11,27 4-2,4,11, 14,17, 20,22, 26	-
6-47	5-14,36 4-2,4,6, 13,14, 15,16, 18,22, 23	4-2,6, 13,15, 16,18,	4-13,15, 17,18	5-11 4-2,4,14, 17,22, 26	4-2,4,17, 18
6-48	5-14 4-4,6,15, 16,22, 23	4-6,15, 16,22	4-15	5-37 4-4,19, 22,26	4-4.19. 24
6-49	4-3,12, 15,18	4-15,18, 29	5-16 4-3,12, 15,17, 18,29	4-3.17. 26	5-16 4-3,12, 17,18, 29
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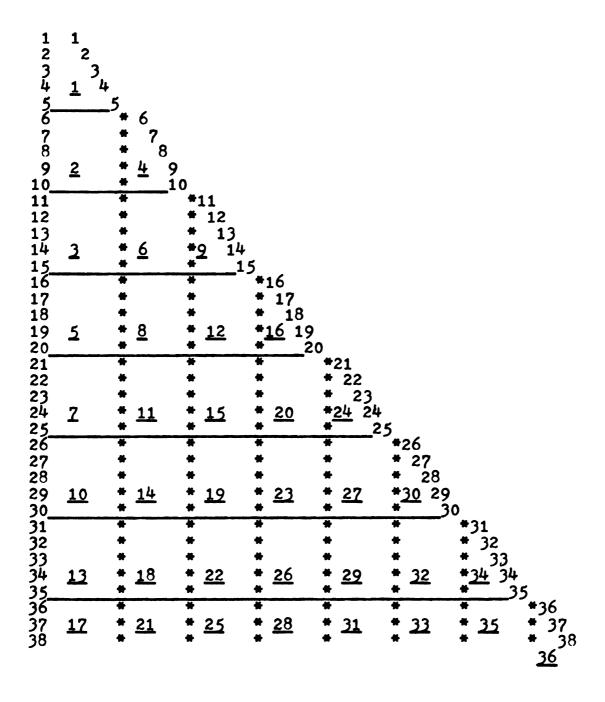
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Index for Charts of Similarity Relations Among Pairs of 7-pc Sets



Pcs	Prime	Form	Interval	vector
7-1	0,1,2,3	4.5.6	65432	21
7-2	0,1,2,3	4.5.7	5543	31
7-3	0.1.2.3	4.5.8	5444	31
7-4	0,1,2,3	4.6.7	5443	32
7-5	0,1,2,3	5,6,7	54331	
7-5 7-6	0.1.2.3	4.7.8	53344	
7-7	0,1,2,3	6,7,8	5323	53
7-8	0,2,3,4	,5,6,8	4544	22
7-9	0,1,2,3	4,6,8	4534	32
7-10	0,1,2,3	,4,6,9	4453	32
7-11	0,1,3,4	,5,6,8	4444	
7-12	0,1,2,3	4,7,9	44434	
7-13	0,1,2,4	5,6,8	4435	
7-14	0,1,2,3		4433	
7-15	0,1,2,4	6,7,8	44241	_
7-16	0,1,2,3	5,6,9	43543	32
7-17	0,1,2,4		43451	
7-18	0,1,2,3	יאָימָיאָ	4344	
7-19	0,1,2,3		43434 4334	
7-20	0,1,2,4	, 7,0,7	4246l	
7-21	0,1,2,4	5,0,7	4245 <sup>1</sup>	
7 <b>-</b> 22 7 <b>-</b> 23	0,2,3,4	570	3543	
7-24	0,1,2,3	570	3534 <sup>1</sup>	
7-25	0,2,3,4	6.7.9	3453	
7-26	0,1,3,4		3445	32
7-27	0,1,2,4	5.7.9	3444	<u>śī</u>
7-28	0,1,3,5	6.7.9	3444	
7-29	0,1,2,4	6.7.9	3443	
7-30	0,1,2,4		34351	
7-31	0,1,3,4	6.7.9	33631	33
7-32	0,1,3,4	6.8.9	33541	12
7-33	0,1,2,4	6.8.10	26262	23
7-33 7-34	0,1,3,4	6,8,10	25441	12
7-35	0,1,3,5	6,8,10	25430	<b>51</b>
7-36	0,1,2,3		44431	
7-37	0.1.3.4	.5.7.8	43454	<b>+1</b>
7-38	0,1,2,4	5,7,8	43444	<b>∤2</b>

(subsets, next page)

Subsets of 7-pc sets, cardinality 6- and 5-

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval vector	Number of occurrences/ Percentage of occurrence among pairs of 7-pc sets
6-3 6-4 6-6 6-7 6-112 6-112 6-112 6-112 6-122 6-122 6-122 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0.1.2.3.4.5.6.6.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7	543210 443211 433221 422232 421242 420243 342231 333231 333231 332232 324222 323421 3223421 3223421 322341 234222 234322 224222 224223 224223 224223 224223 224223 224223 224223 224222 224223	among pairs of 7-pc sets  3 / .4%  15 / 2.1  16 / .9  15 / 2.1  3 / .4  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  15 / 2.1  16 / .9  15 / 2.1  16 / .9  15 / 2.1  16 / .9  10 / 1.4  3 / .4  15 / 2.1
	0,2,3,4,5,8	333321 333231	15 / 2.1 15 / 2.1

(continued)

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval vector	of occurrence in pairs of 7-pc sets (cont'd)
6-42 6-43 6-44 6-45 6-46 6-47 6-49	1,2,3,6,8 1,2,3,6,9 1,2,5,6,9 2,3,4,6,9 1,2,4,6,9 1,2,4,7,9 1,2,5,7,9 1,3,4,7,9	332232 324222 322332 313431 234222 233331 233241 232341 224322 224232	15 / 2.1% 3 / .4 15 / 2.1 15 / 2.1 15 / 2.1 15 / 2.1 15 / 2.1 15 / 2.1 3 / .4 6 / .9 3 / .4
5-2 5-4 5-5 5-7 5-8 5-10 5-11 5-13 5-14 5-16	0.1.2.2.3.3.5.6.4.4.5.4.5.6.7.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	432100 332110 322210 322111 321121 311221 310132 232201 231211 222220 222121 221311 220222 213211 212320 212221 21231 202420 202321 132130 131221 122311 12230 131221 122311	36 / 3.0% 105 / 14.9 120 / 17.1 136 / 19.3 105 / 14.9 120 / 17.1 66 / 9.4 153 / 21.8 120 / 17.1 153 / 21.8 120 / 17.1 166 / 9.4 153 / 21.8 78 / 11.1 120 / 17.1 120 / 17.1 120 / 17.1 120 / 17.1 120 / 17.1 136 / 19.3 120 / 17.1 136 / 19.3 120 / 17.1 136 / 19.3 120 / 17.1 136 / 19.3 136 / 19.3 136 / 19.3 136 / 19.3 136 / 19.3 136 / 19.3 136 / 19.3 120 / 17.1

(continued)

Pcs Prime form		Interval vector	Number and percentage of occurrence in pairs of 7-pc sets (cont'd)		
5-33	0.2.4.6.8	040402	45 / 6.4%		
5-34	0,2,4,6,9		66 / 9.4		
5-35	0,2,4,7,9	032140	36 / 5.1		
5-36	0,1,2,4,7	222121	153 / 21.8		
5-37	0,3,4,5,8	212320	66 / 9.4		
5-38	0,1,2,5,8		153 / 21.8		

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7-1

7-2 6-1,2 5-1,2,3, 4,8,9, 10

7-3 6-1 6-1,36 5-1,2,3, 5-1,2,3, 4,5,11, 16,36

7-4
6-2,3
6-2,10, 6-36
36
5-1,2,3, 5-1,2,3, 5-1,2,3,
4,6,8, 4,5,8, 4,5,11,
9,10
9,10,11, 16,36
16,18,
24,36

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6-3,4
6-9,11
6-3,5,12
5-2,3,4,
6,9,
5,9,10,
10,12
14,18,
23,24,
36
19,24,
36

	7-1	7-2	7-3	7-4	7-5
7-6	5-1,4,6	6-36 5-1,4,5, 11,16, 18,36	6-36,37 5-1,4,5, 11,13, 16,17, 21,36	6,7,11, 16,18,	6-5 5-4,5,6, 7,18, 19,36
7-7	5-4,6	5 <del>-4</del> .5.14. 18	5-4,5,38		6-5,6 5-4,5,6, 7,14, 18,19
7-8	6-2 5-1,2,4, 8,9,10	6-2 5-1,2,4, 8,9,10	6-39 5-1,2,4, 13,25, 26,37	6-2 5-1,2,4, 8,9,10	
7-9	6-2 5-1,2,4, 8,9,10	6-2,9 5-1,2,4, 5,8,9, 10,14, 23,24	6-37 5-1,2,4, 5,13, 17,26	5,8,9,	6-9 5-2,4,5, 9,10, 14,23, 24
7-10	6-2 5-1,2,4, 8,9,10	6-2,36 5-1,2,4, 5,8,9, 10,11, 16,36	6-36,40 5-1,2,4, 5,11, 16,25, 27,36	5,8,9,	5-2,4,5, 9,10 36

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7-11	6-3	6-8	6-14,39	6-3	6-3
	5-2,3,4, 6,10, 12	5-2,3,4, 10,11, 23	5-2,3,4, 11,13, 17,21, 25,26, 27,37	5-2,3,4, 6,10, 11,12	5-2,3,4, 6,10, 12,23
7-12		6-36	6-36	6-36	
	5-1,4	5-1,4,5, 11,14, 16,36	5-1,4,5, 11,16, 36	5-1,4,5, 11,16, 36	5-4,5, 14,36
7-13	6-4	6-10	<b>6-15</b>	6-10	6-4
	5 <b>-</b> 3,6,8,	5-3,8,9, 11,16, 18,24	5-3,11, 13,16, 21,26, 38		5-3,6,9, 18,24
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	5-2,9,12	5-2,5,9, 14,23, 24,36	5-2,5,25, 27,36, 38	5-2,5,7, 9,12, 19,24, 36	
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	5-2,3,4, 6,10, 12		5-2,3,4, 13,16, 21,25, 26,37, 38	5-2,3,4, 6,10, 12,16	5-2,3,4, 6,10, 12
7-17	6-4		6-14		6-4
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7-18			6-39,40	6-5	6-5
	5-2,4,6	5-2,4,5, 18,36	5-2,4,5, 13,21, 25,26, 27,36, 37,38	5-2,4,5, 6,7,18, 19,36	5-2,4,5, 6,7,18, 19,36
7-19				6-5	6-5
	5-4,6	5-4,5,14, 18	5-4,5,38	5-4,5,6, 7,18, 19	5-4,5,6, 7,14, 18,19
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7-12	6-36	6-41		6-41	6-36
	5-1,4,5, 11,16, 36	5-4,5,14, 15,28, 29	5-1,4,28	5-1,4,5, 14,15, 28,29	11,32,
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7-23	5-2,9	6-8,9 5-2,5,9, 11,14, 23,24, 36	6-40 5-2,5,11, 25,27, 36,38	5-2,5,9, 11,24, 36	6-9 5-2.5.9. 14.23. 24,36
7-24	5-2,4,9	6-9 5-2,4,5, 9,14, 23,24	6-39 5-2,4,5, 13,25, 26,37	5-2,4,5, 9,24	6-9 5-2,4,5, 9,14, 23,24
7 <b>-</b> 25	5-3,8,10	6-10,11 5-3,8,10, 11,14, 16,18, 23,24, 36	5-3,11, 16,25, 36	6-10 5-3,8,10, 11,16, 18,24, 36	14,18,

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7-16	5-4,6,13, 16,21, 22	5-4,6,38	6-39 5-2,4,10, 13,25, 26,37	13,26	6-42 5-2,4,10, 16,25, 31,32, 38
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7-32	5-10,12	5-10,16, 18,23	5-16,17, 21,25, 26,27	5-10,12, 16,18	5-10,12, 18,23
7-33	5 <b>-</b> 8 <b>,</b> 9	5-8,9,24	5-13,26	5-8,9,24	5-9,24
7 <b>-</b> 34	5-10	5-10,23, 24	5 <b>-</b> 17,25, 26	5-10,24	5-10,23, 24
7 <b>-</b> 35	5-12	5-23,24	5-25,27	5-12,24	5-12,23, 24

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7-34	6-24 5-10.17. 23.25. 26.29.	5 <b>-</b> 28,29, 35	5-24,26, 28,30, 33	5-23,24, 25,29	5 <b>-</b> 24,30, 33
7 <b>-</b> 35	6-25 5-12,20, 23,25, 27,29	5 <b>-</b> 29	5-20,24	6-25,26 5-12,20, 23,24, 25,27,	5-12,24

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7-37	6-14 5-3,11, 17,20, 21,27, 37	5-11,16	6-10 5-3,8,11, 16,18, 20,21, 24		5-22,24
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	5-6,11, 13,18, 20,21, 26,27, 30,32, 38	5-6,15, 18,20, 21,28, 32,38	5-9,11, 24,27, 32,34, 38	5-9,13, 15,24, 26,28, 30,33, 34	5-11,18, 24,32, 34

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7 <b>-</b> 37	5-3,16, 21,22, 37	6-14 5-3,11, 17,21, 22,27, 37	5-18,21, 22,27, 37	5-18,20	5-11,20, 21,22, 37
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<b>7-</b> 38	6-15	6-11,24	6-17	6-18	
	5-3,13, 16,18, 21,26, 30,38	5-3,10, 14,17, 18,21, 23,26, 29,30, 36	5-7,13, 19,22, 26,30, 36	5-7.14, 19.20, 23.29, 36.38	5-13,18, 20,21, 26,30, 38

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<b>7-</b> 37	5-16	6-19 5-16,17, 18,20, 21,22, 27	5-8,24	5-17,24	6-26 5-20,24, 27
7 <b>-</b> 38	6-13 5-10,16, 19	6-19,24 5-10,16, 17,18, 20,21, 22,23, 26,29, 30	5 <b>-</b> 13,26,	6-24 5-10,17, 23,26, 29,30	5 <b>-</b> 20,23,

Index for Charts of Similarity Relations Among Pairs of 8-pc Sets

1 2 3 4 5	1 3 4	5				
123456789011234567890122345678	<u>2</u>	* 8 * 4 9 *1	0			
11 12 13 14 15_	3	* <u>6</u>	*11 * 12 * 13 * 9 14 * 1	5		
16 17 18 19 20_	5	* * * <u>8</u> *	* <u>12</u>	5 *16 * 17 * 18 *15 19 * 2	0	
21 22 23 24 25_	2	* * * <u>11</u>	* * * <u>14</u>	* <u>17</u>	* 22 * 23 *19 24 * 2	5
26 <sup>-</sup> 27 28	<u>10</u>	* * <u>13</u>	* * <u>16</u>	* * * <u>18</u>	* * <u>20</u>	5 *26 * 27 * 28 <u>21</u>

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval Vector
8-1 8-2 8-3 8-4 8-5 8-6 8-7 8-8 8-9 8-10 8-11 8-12	0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,8 0,1,2,3,4,5,7,8 0,1,2,3,4,6,7,8 0,1,2,3,5,6,7,8 0,1,2,3,4,5,8,9 0,1,2,3,4,5,8,9 0,1,2,3,4,5,8,9 0,1,2,3,4,7,8,9 0,1,2,3,4,7,8,9 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9 0,1,3,4,5,6,7,9	765442 665542 656542 655552 654553 654463 645652 644563 644464 566452 565552

(continued)

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval Vector	(continued)
8-13 8-14 8-15 8-17 8-17 8-19 8-20 8-21 8-22 8-23 8-24 8-27 8-28	0,1,2,3,4,6,7,9 0,1,2,4,5,6,7,9 0,1,2,3,5,7,8,9 0,1,2,3,5,6,8,9 0,1,2,4,5,6,8,9 0,1,2,4,5,6,8,9 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,9 0,1,2,3,5,6,8,10 0,1,2,3,5,6,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10 0,1,2,4,5,7,8,10	556453 555562 555553 554563 546652 546553 545662 474643 465562 465472 464743 464644 456562 456553 448444 555553	(contributed)
۹-29	0,1,2,3,5,6,7,9	22222	

## Subsets of 8-pc sets, cardinality 7- and 6-

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval Vector	Number of occurrences/ Percentage of occur- rence among pairs of 8-pc sets
7-1 7-2 7-3 7-4 7-5 7-6 7-7 7-10 7-11 7-12 7-13 7-16 7-17 7-18 7-19 7-20	0.1.2.3.4.5.8 0.1.2.3.4.5.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.7 0.1.2.3.5.6.7 0.1.2.3.6.7.8 0.1.2.3.6.7.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8 0.1.2.3.4.6.8	654321 554331 54431 544332 543342 533442 532353 454422 445332 445332 444441 444342 443532 443532 4434343 434442 434343 433452	3 / .7% 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5

(continued)

Subsets of 8-pc sets, continued

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval Vector	Number and percentage of occurrences
7-27 7-28 7-29 7-30 7-31 7-32 7-33 7-34 7-35 7-36	0.1.2.4.5.8.9 0.1.2.5.6.8.9 0.2.3.4.5.7.9 0.1.2.3.4.5.7.9 0.1.3.4.5.7.9 0.1.3.4.6.7.9 0.1.3.4.6.7.9 0.1.3.4.6.8.9 0.1.3.4.6.8.9 0.1.3.4.6.8.10 0.1.3.4.6.8.10 0.1.3.4.6.8.10 0.1.3.4.6.8.10 0.1.3.4.6.8.10 0.1.3.4.6.8.10 0.1.3.4.6.8.10	254442	6 / 1.5% 3 / .7 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5 10 / 2.5
6-1 6-2 6-3 6-4 6-5 6-6 6-7 6-8 6-10 6-11 6-12 6-13 6-14 6-15 6-17 6-18 6-20 6-21 6-22	0.1.2.3.4.6 0.1.2.3.5.6 0.1.2.3.6.7 0.1.2.3.6.7 0.1.2.3.6.7 0.1.2.3.6.7 0.1.2.3.4.5.7 0.1.2.4.5.7 0.1.2.4.6.7 0.1.2.4.6.7 0.1.2.4.6.8 0.1.2.4.5.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.7.8 0.1.2.4.6.8	543210 443211 433221 423232 421242 420243 343230 342231 333321 333231 332232 324222 323420 323421 3223421 3223421 322431 322332 322242 313431 303630 242412 241422	21 / 5.2% 55 / 13.5 78 / 19.2 36 / 8.9 91 / 22.4 36 / 8.9 15 / 3.7 36 / 8.9 91 / 22.4 78 / 19.2 105 / 25.9 78 / 19.2 36 / 8.9 55 / 13.5 91 / 22.4 91 / 22.4 91 / 22.4 91 / 22.4 55 / 13.5 55 / 13.5 55 / 13.5

(continued)

## Subsets of 8-pc sets, continued

Pcs	Prime Form	Interval Vector	Number and percent- age of occurrences
6-27890123456789012345676-233345678901234567890123456789012345676-4445676	0.1,2,3,4,7 0.1,2,3,4,8 0.1,2,3,7,8 0.2,3,4,5,8 0.1,2,3,6,8 0.1,2,3,6,8 0.1,2,3,6,9 0.1,2,5,6,9 0.1,2,5,6,9 0.2,3,4,6,9 0.1,2,4,6,9 0.1,2,4,6,9 0.1,2,4,7,9	234222 233331 233241 232341 225222 224322 224232 224233 223431 143250 143241 142422 060603 433221 432321 432321 432321 333231 333232 324222 324322 324222 324332 313431 234222 233331 233241	36 / 8.9% 78 / 19.2 78 / 19.2 36 / 8.9 55 / 13.5 36 / 8.9 36 / 8.9 31 / 22.4 21 / 5.2 55 / 13.5 55 / 13.5 55 / 13.5 55 / 13.5 36 / 8.9 78 / 19.2 36 / 8.9 78 / 19.2 36 / 8.9 78 / 19.2 36 / 8.9 78 / 19.2 55 / 13.5 36 / 8.9 78 / 19.2 56 / 16.3
6-48 6-49 6-50		232341 224322 224232	36 / 8.9 36 / 8.9 36 / 8.9

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<b>?=</b> 0	6-5,6,36	6-16,36, 37,41	6-36,37, 44	6-5,16, 17,18, 19,36, 37,38	6-5,6,7, 16,17, 18,19, 36,37, 38,41,
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