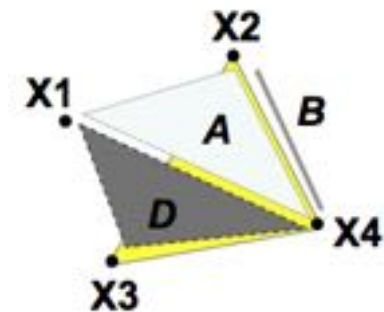
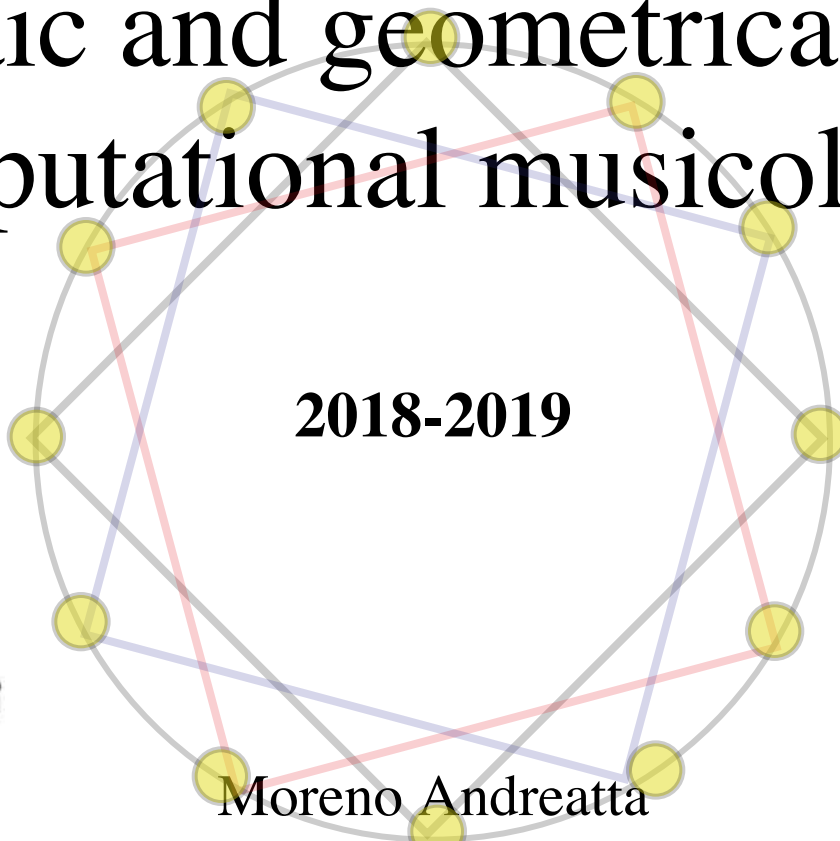
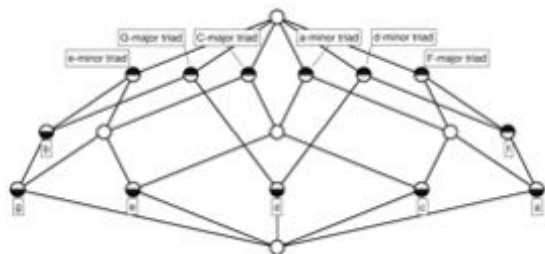




Algebraic and geometrical models in computational musicology (II)

2018-2019

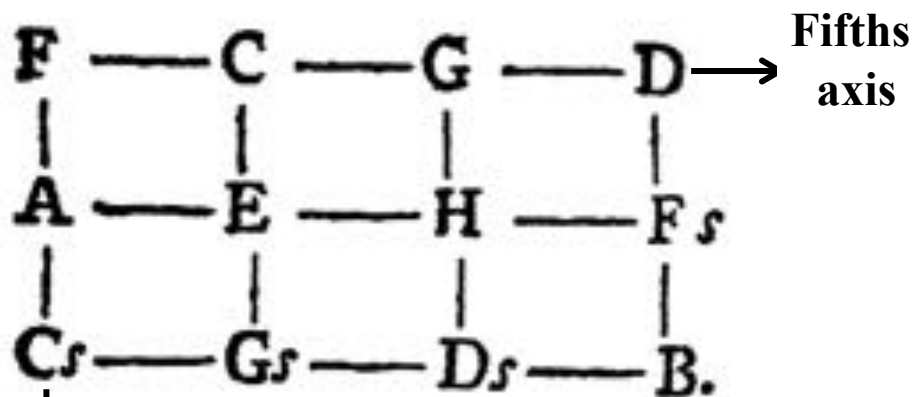
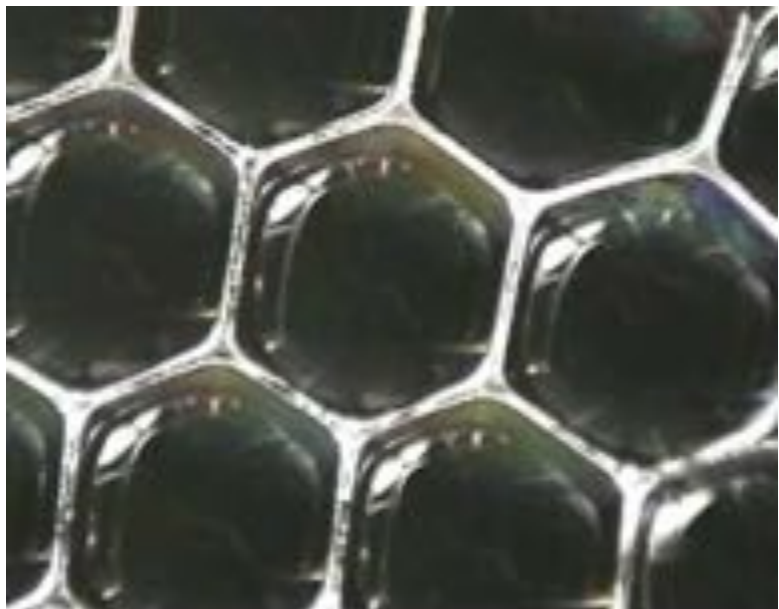


Moreno Andreatta

Equipe Représentations Musicales
IRCAM/CNRS/UPMC

<http://www.ircam.fr/repmus.html>

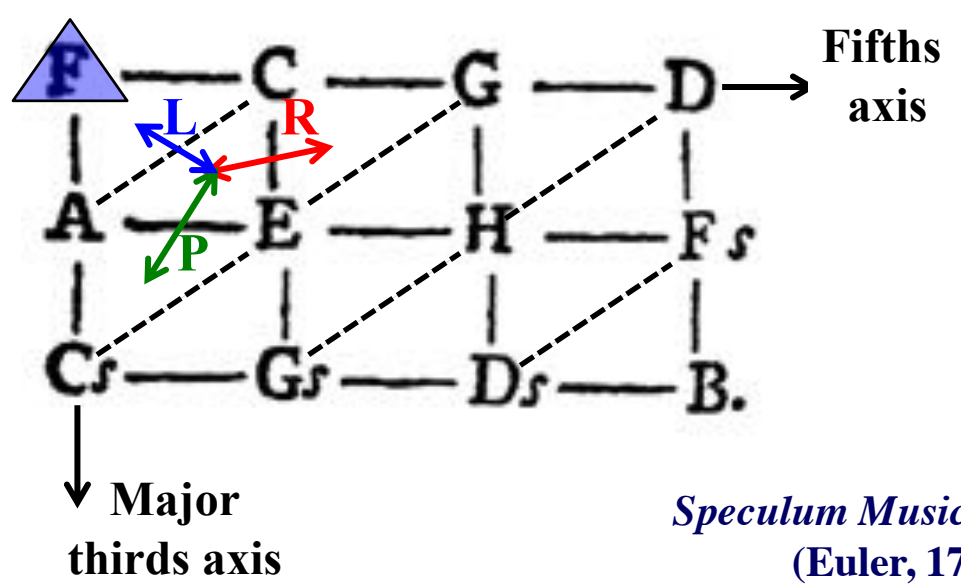
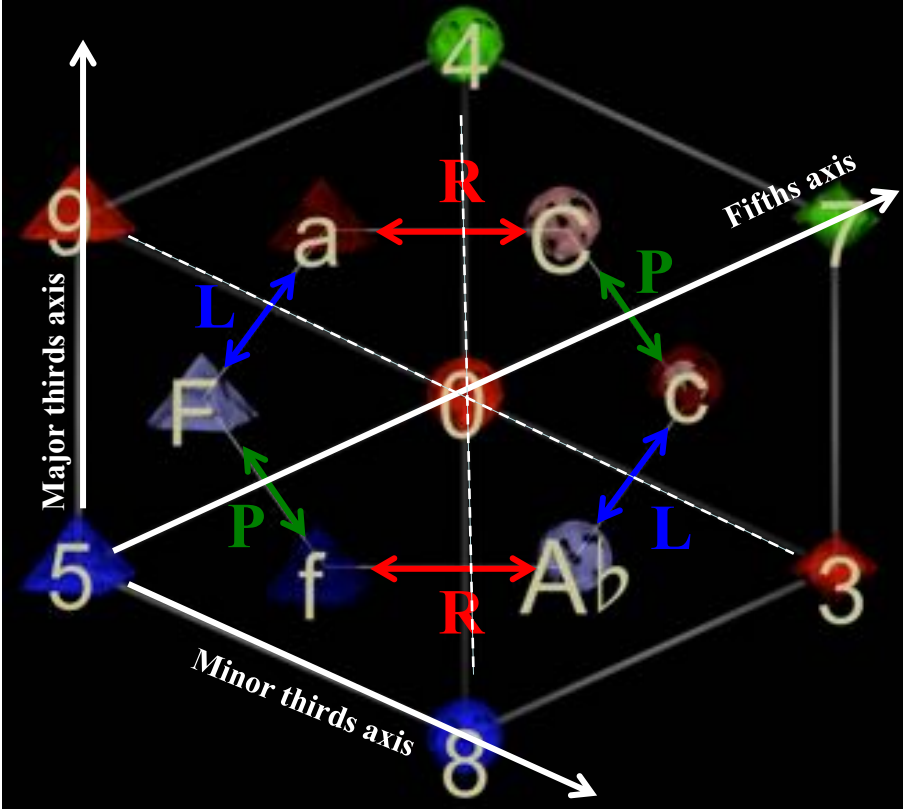
The *Tonnetz* (or 'honeycomb' hexagonal tiling)



↓ **Major thirds axis**

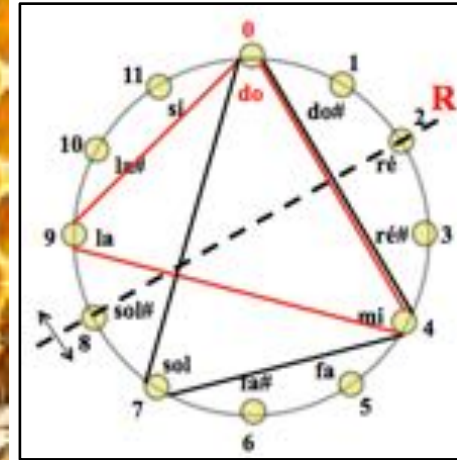
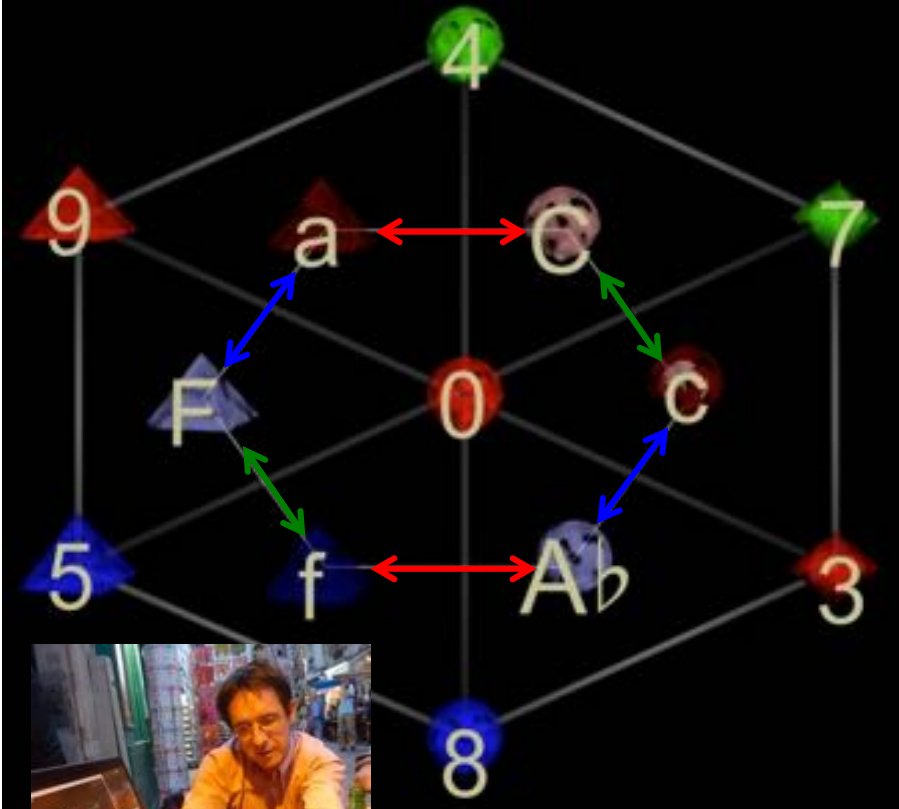
Speculum Musicum
(Euler, 1773)

The *Tonnetz* (or 'honeycomb' hexagonal tiling)

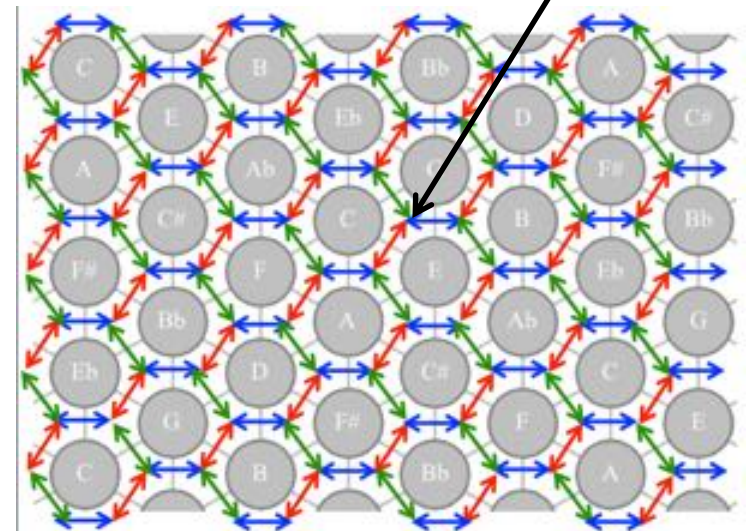
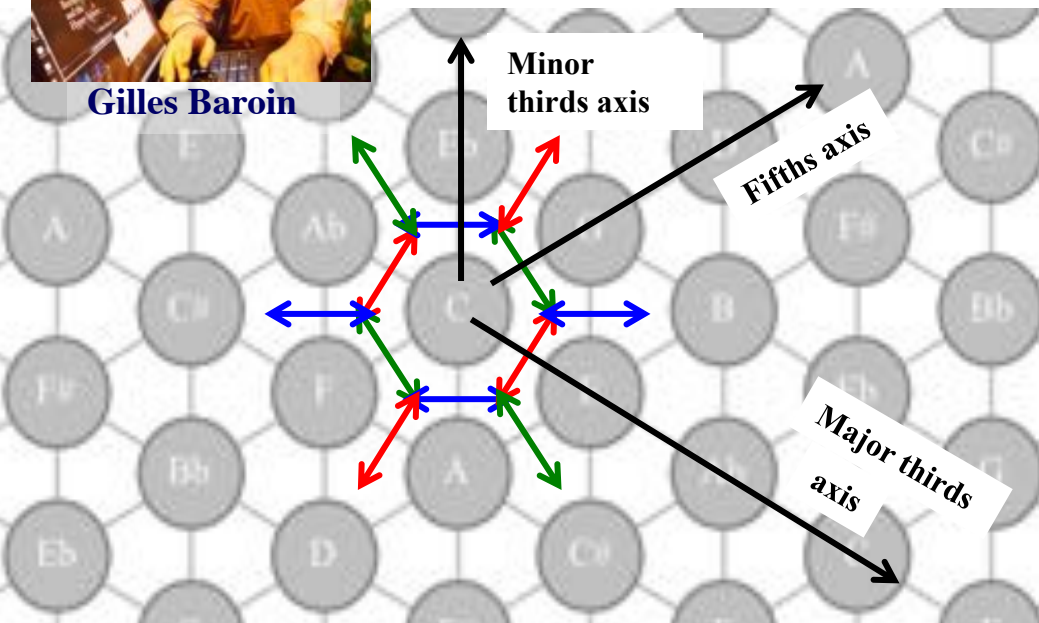


Speculum Musicum
(Euler, 1773)

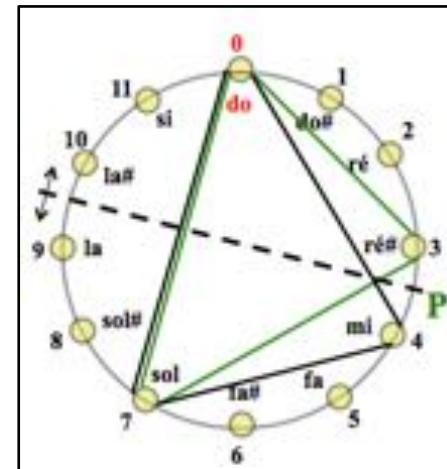
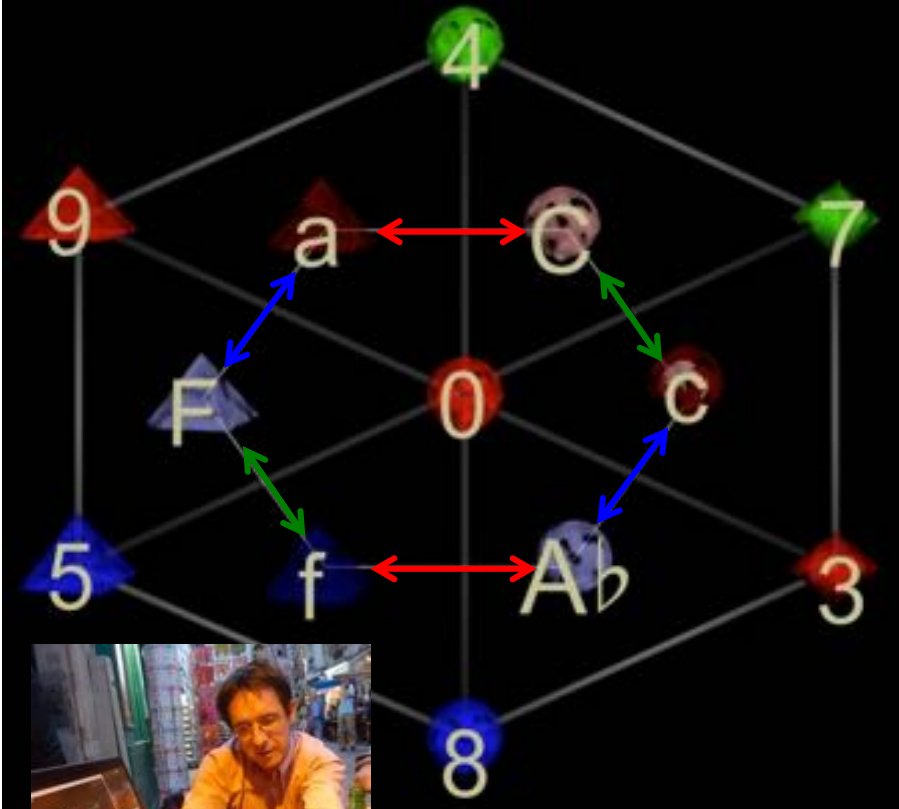
The Tonnetz (or hexagonal tiling honeycomb)



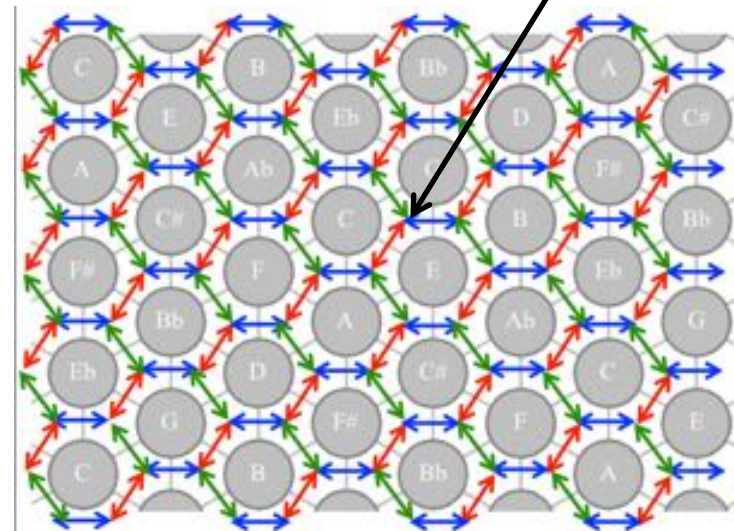
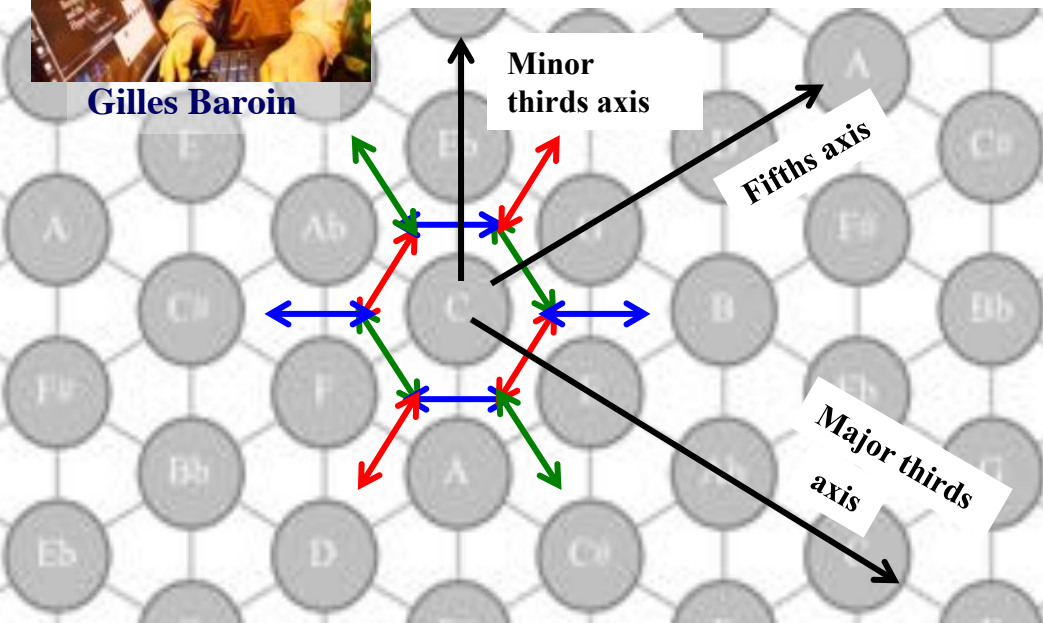
Gilles Baroin



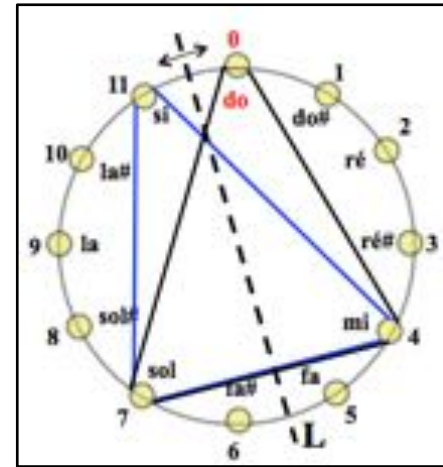
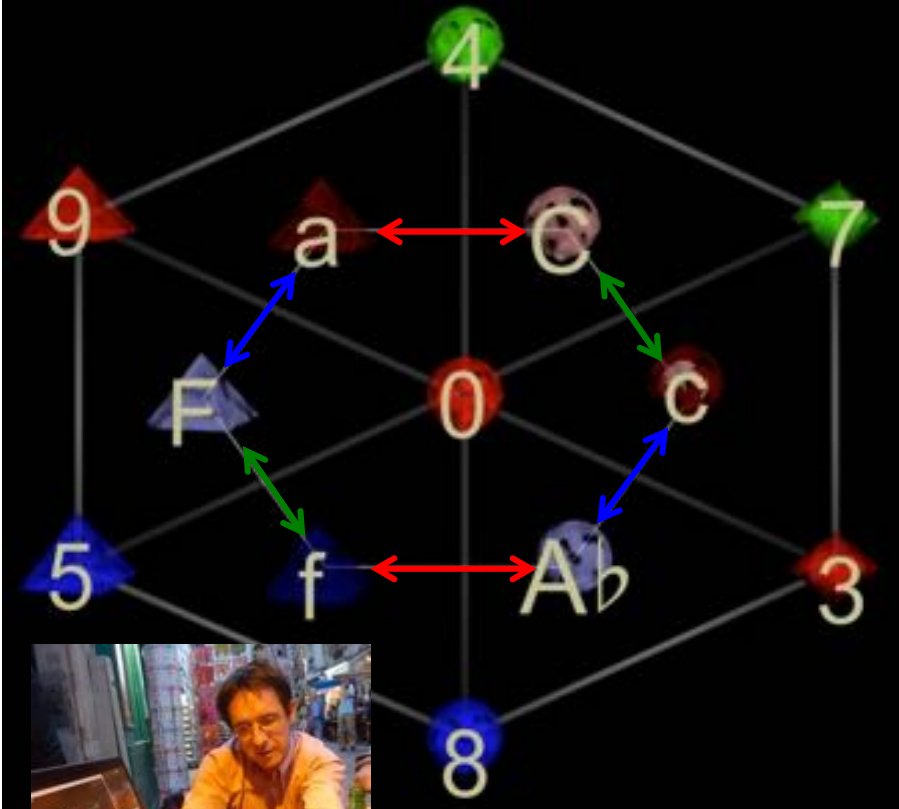
The Tonnetz (or hexagonal tiling honeycomb)



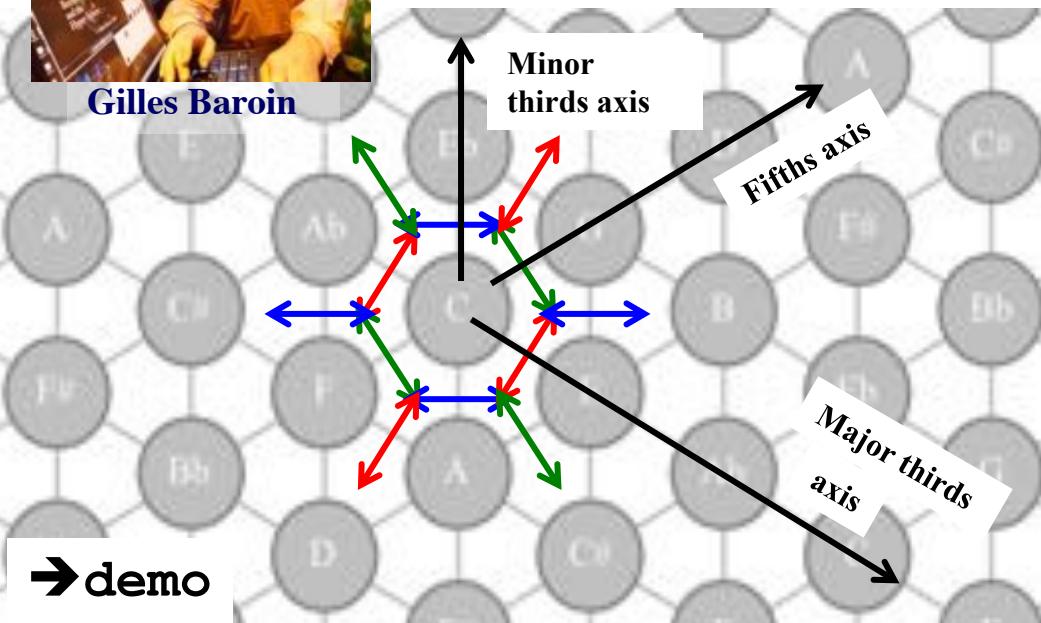
Gilles Baroin



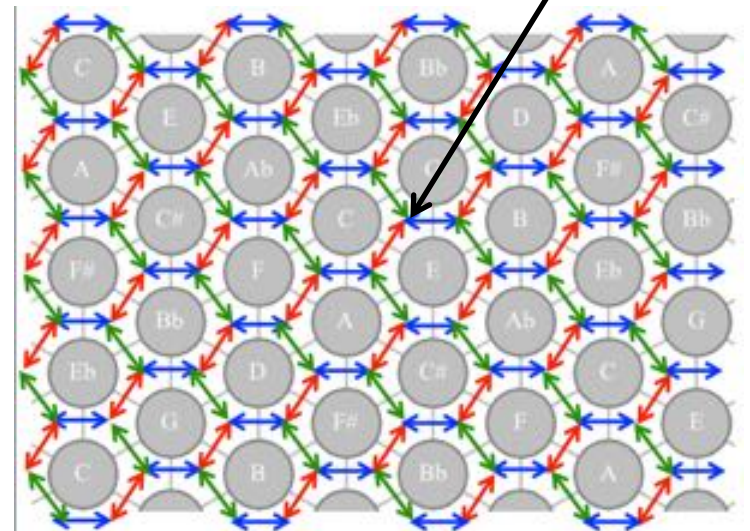
The Tonnetz (or hexagonal tiling honeycomb)



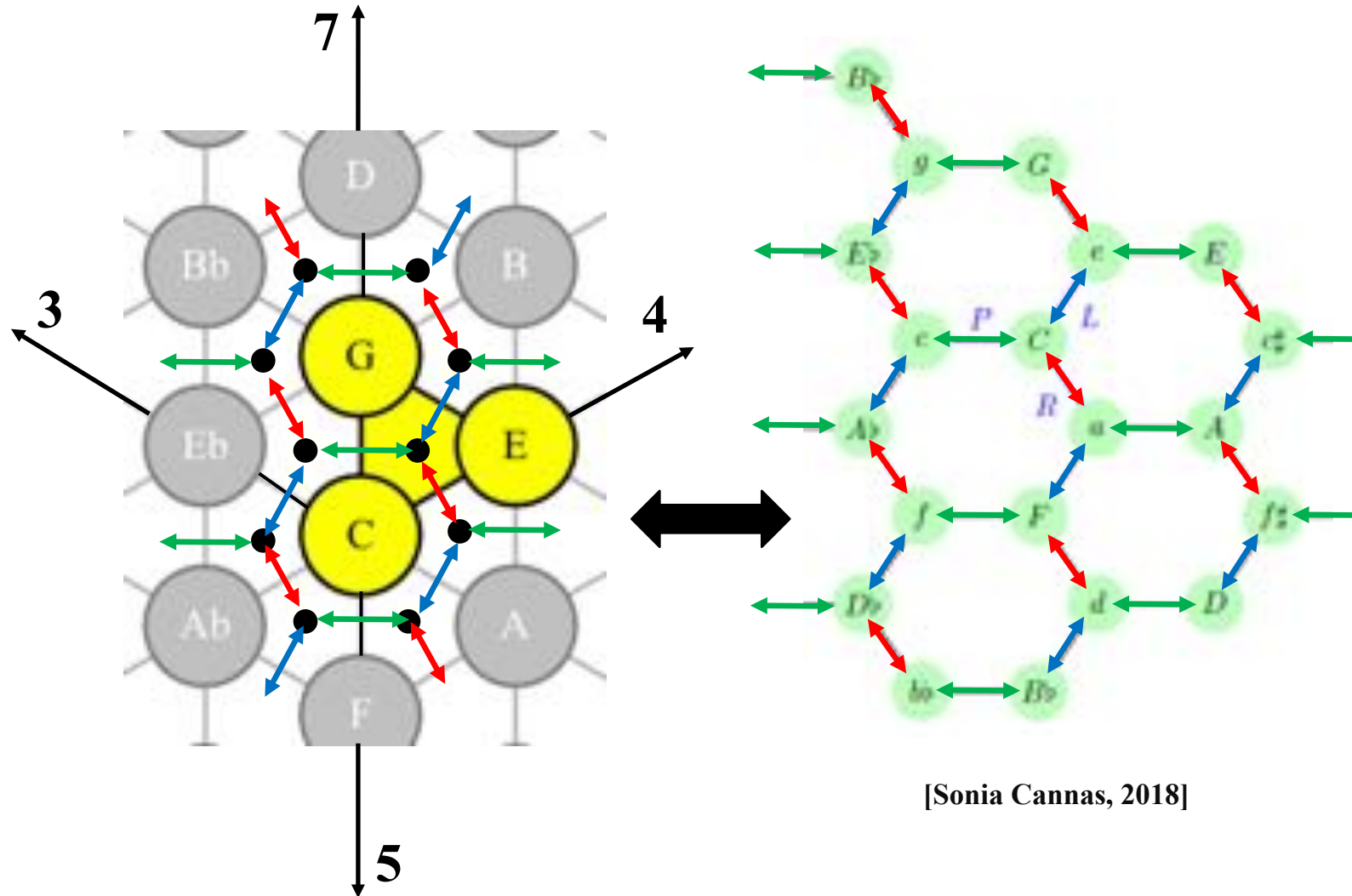
Gilles Baroin



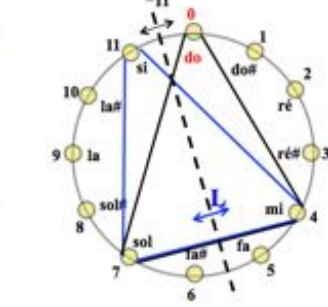
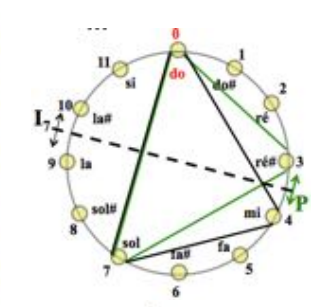
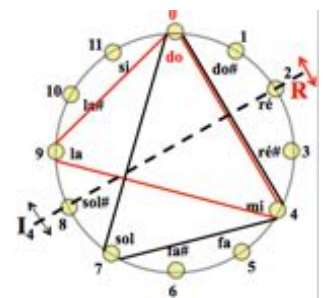
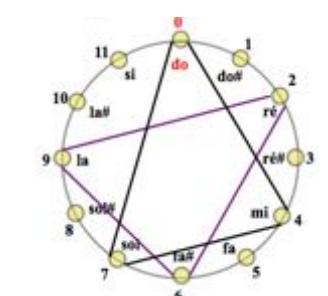
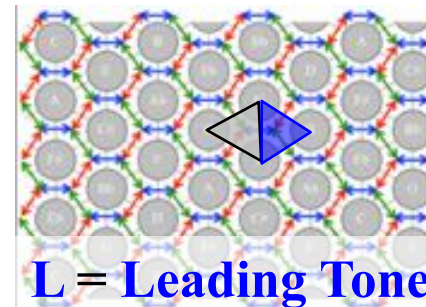
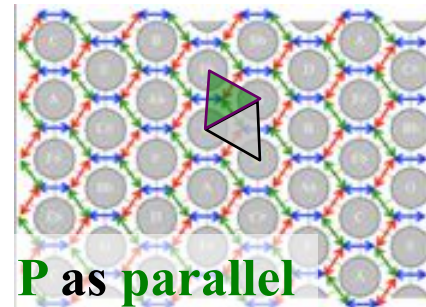
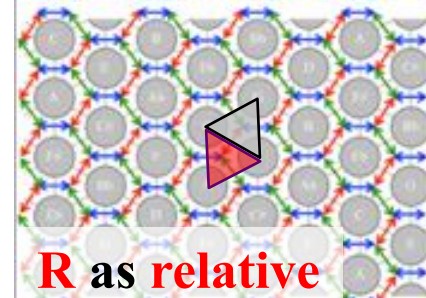
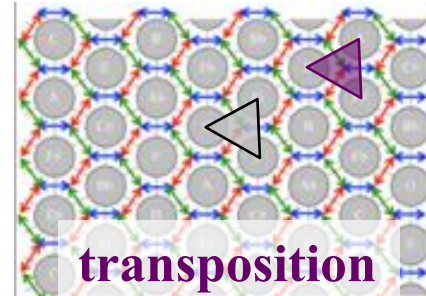
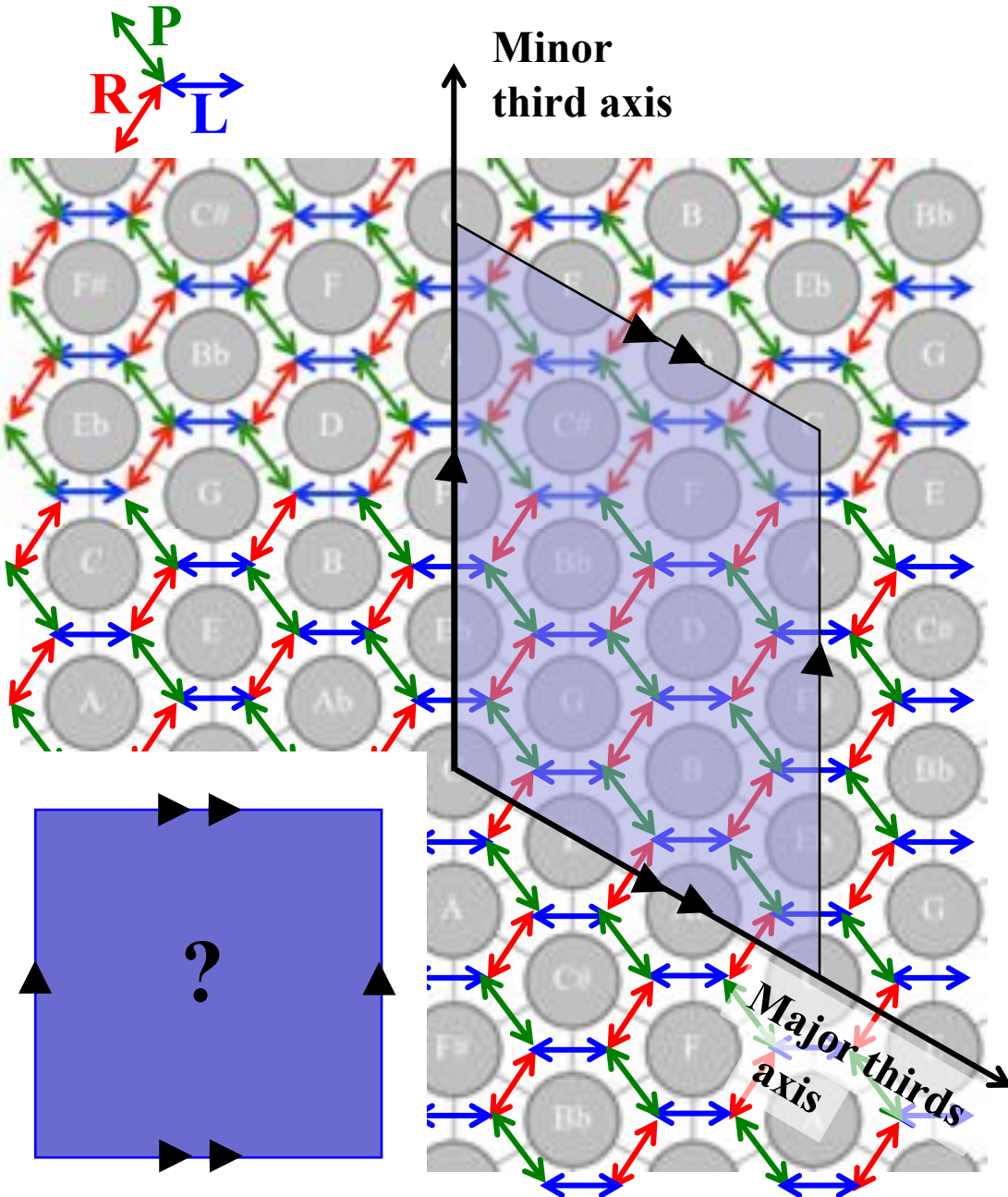
→ demo



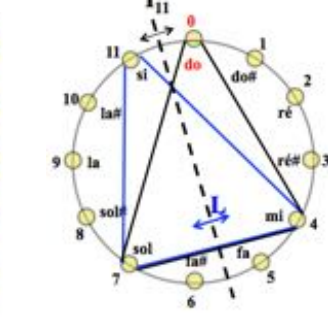
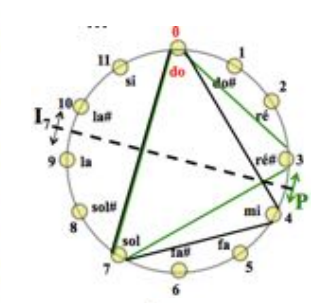
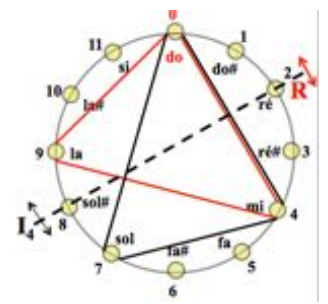
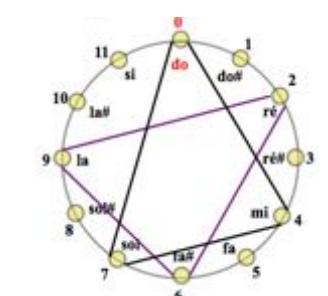
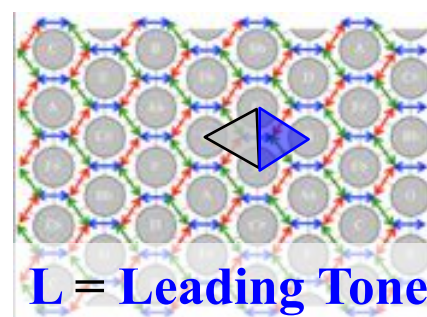
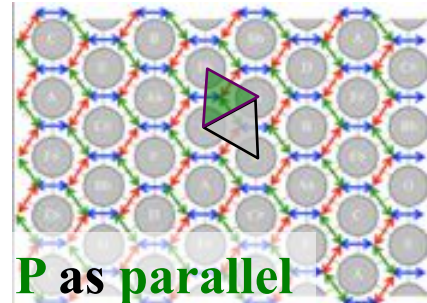
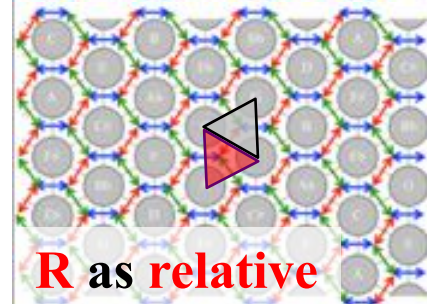
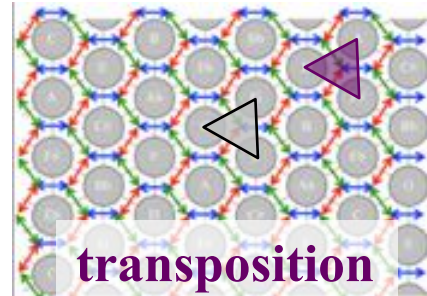
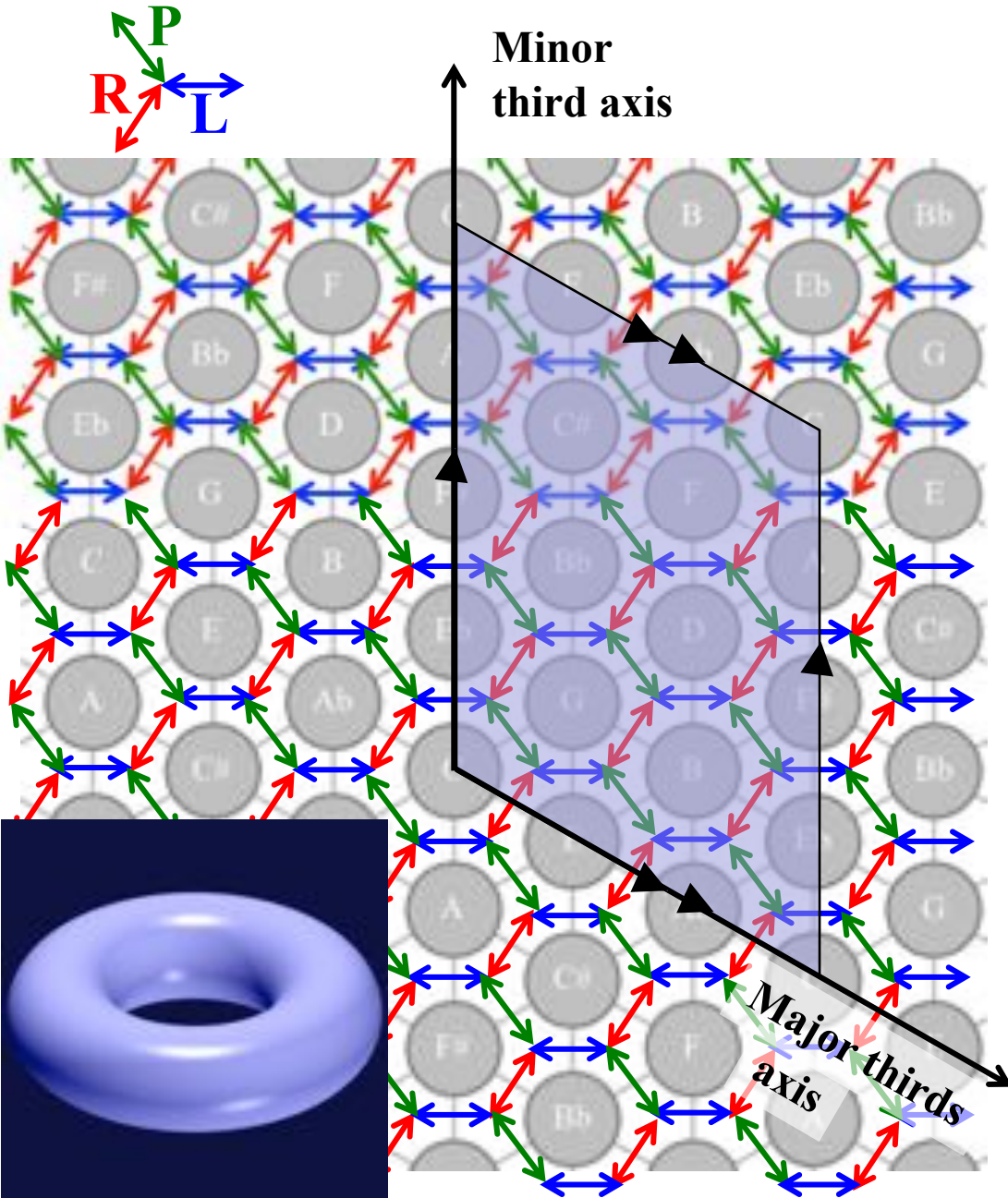
From the Tonnetz to the dual one (and vice-versa)



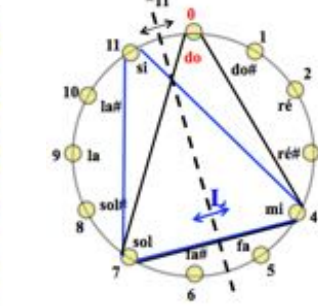
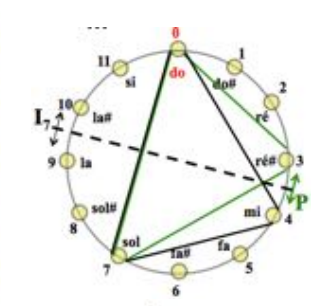
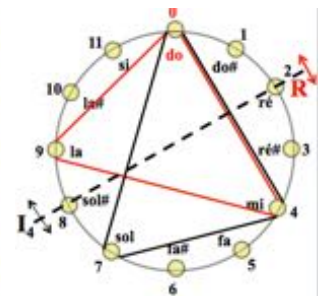
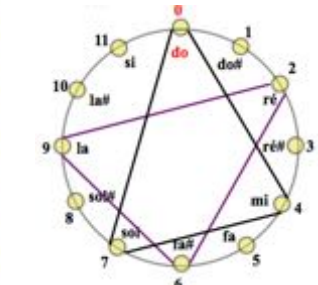
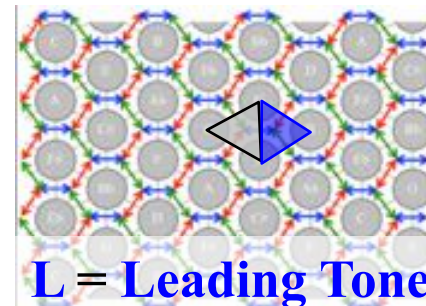
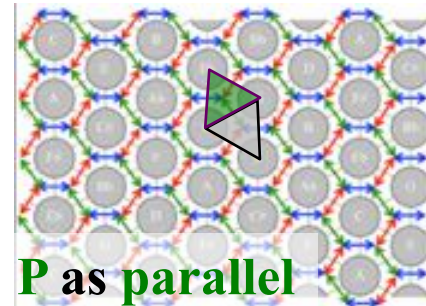
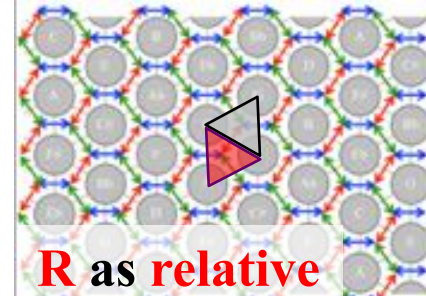
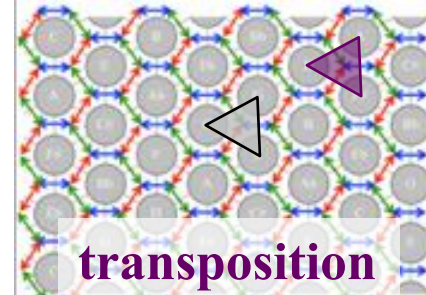
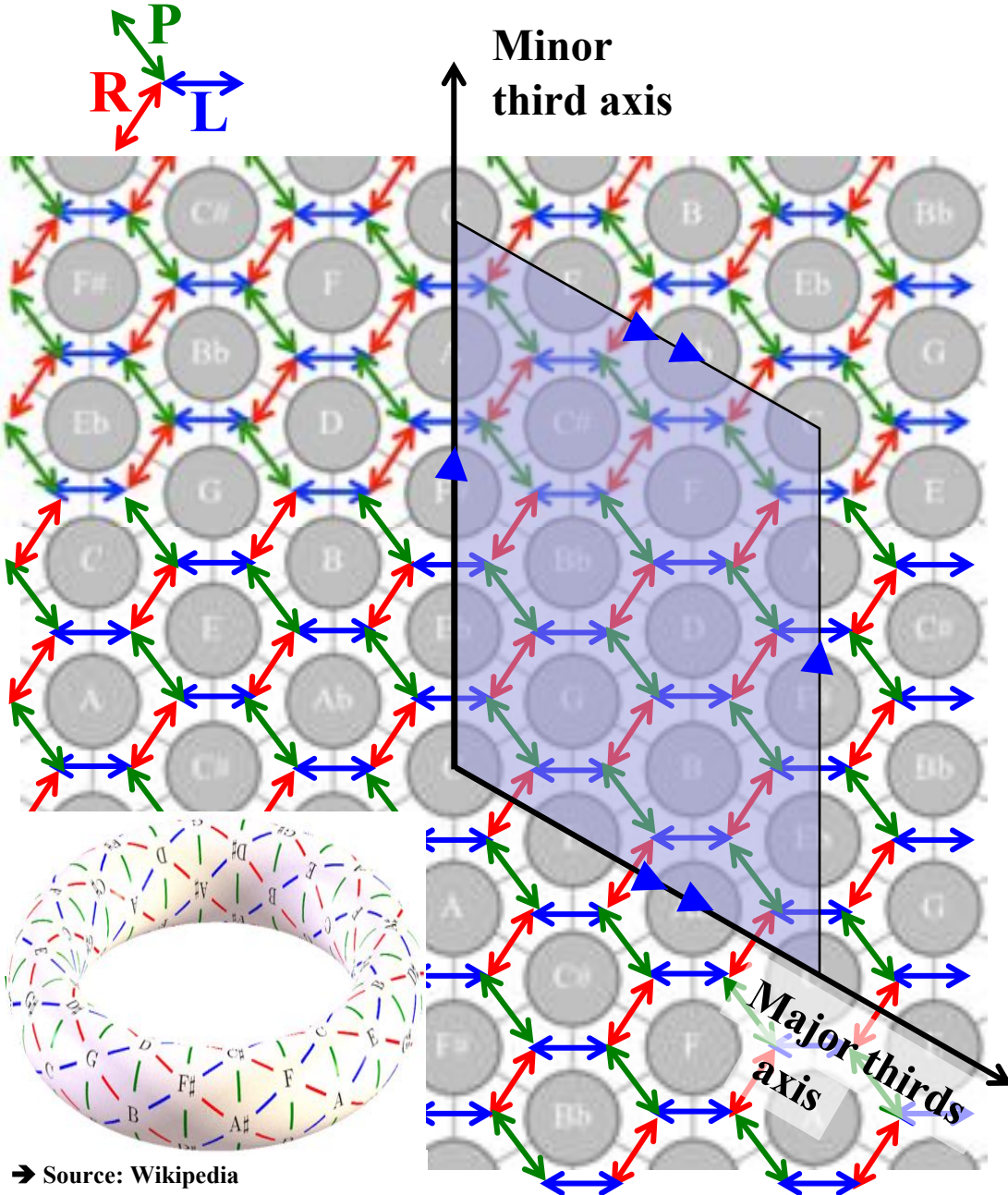
The *Tonnetz*, its symmetries and its topological structure



The *Tonnetz*, its symmetries and its topological structure



The *Tonnetz*, its symmetries and its topological structure

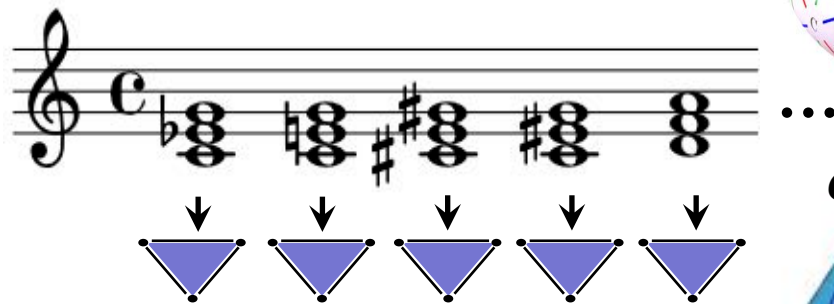
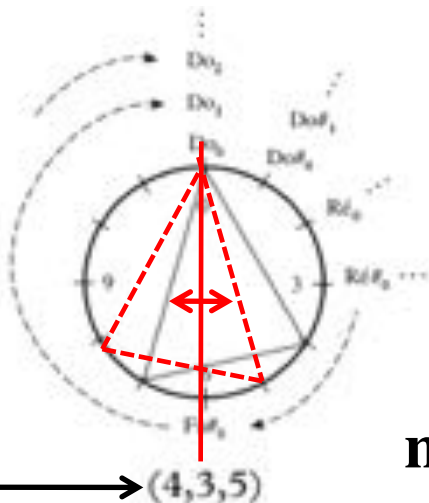


The *Tonnetz* as a simplicial complex

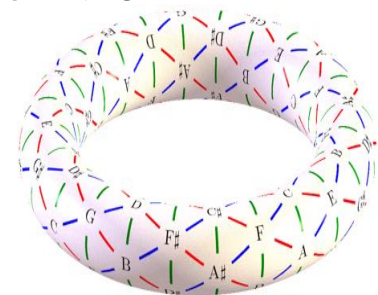
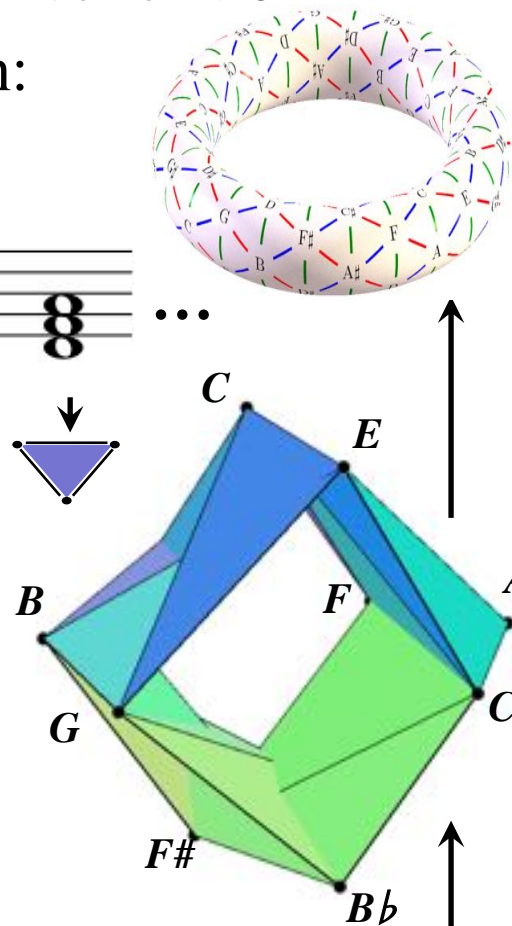
L. Bigo, *Représentation symboliques musicales et calcul spatial*, PhD, Ircam / LACL, 2013

- Assembling chords related by some equivalence relation
 - Equivalence up to transposition/inversion:

Louis Bigo

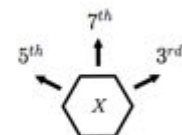
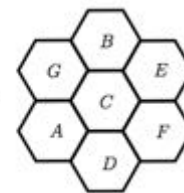
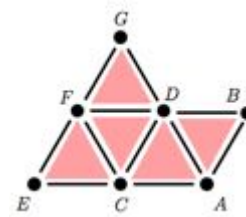
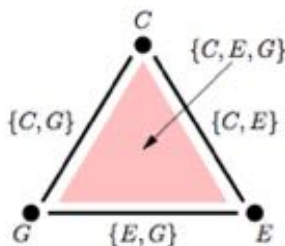


major/minor triads



0-cell ● note
1-cell — 2-note chord

2-cell ▲ 3-note chord
3-cell ▴ 4-note chord

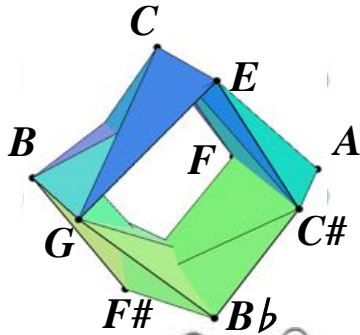


Classifying Chord Complexes

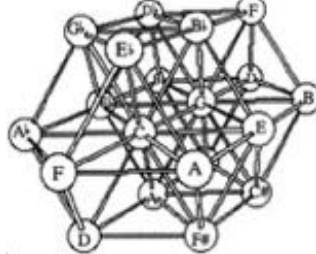
L. Bigo, *Représentation symboliques musicales et calcul spatial*, PhD, Ircam / LACL, 2013

- Complexes enumeration in the chromatic system

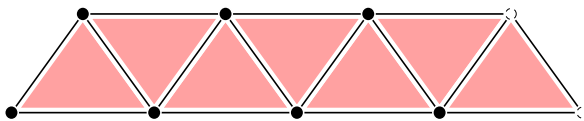
$K_{TI}[3,4,5]$
[Cohn - 1997]



$K_{TI}[2,3,3,4]$
[Gollin - 1998]



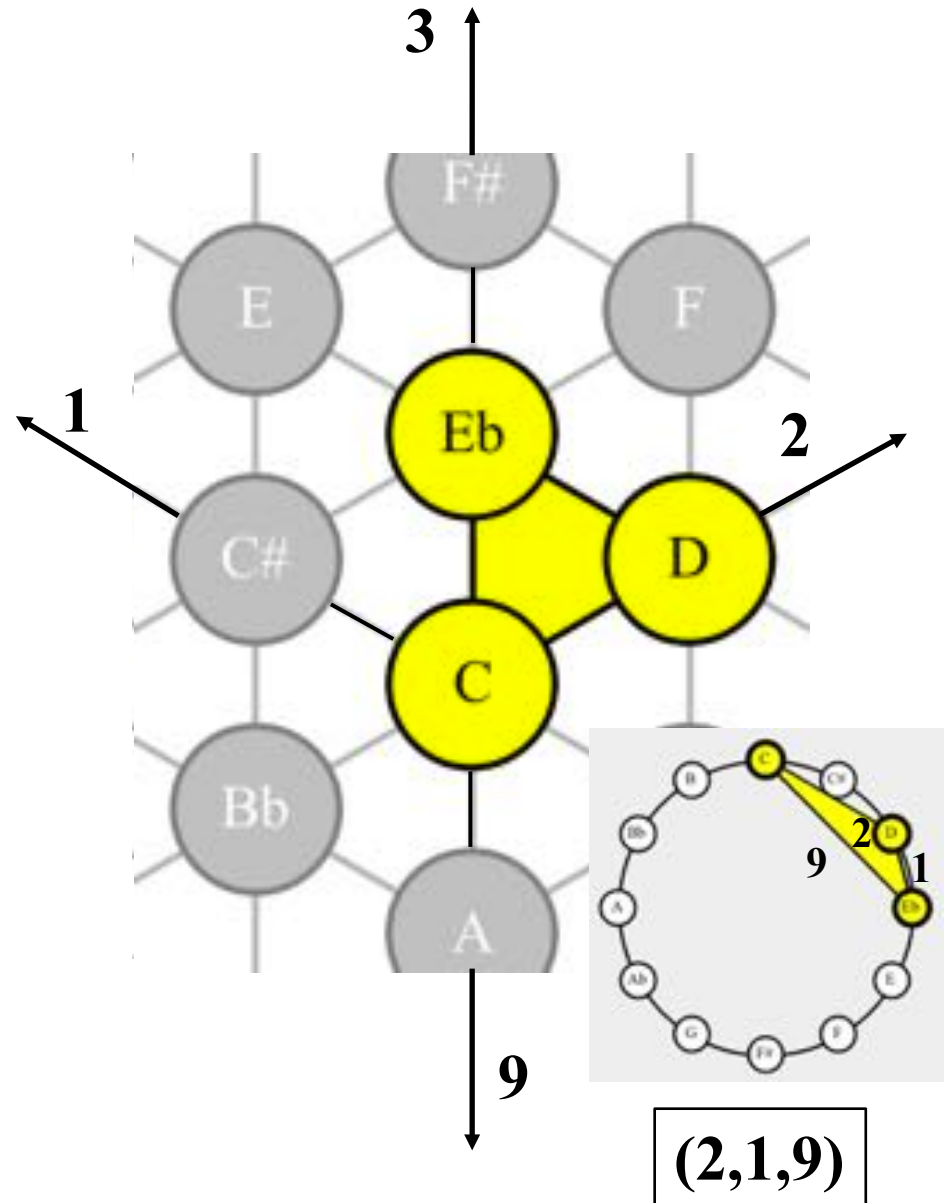
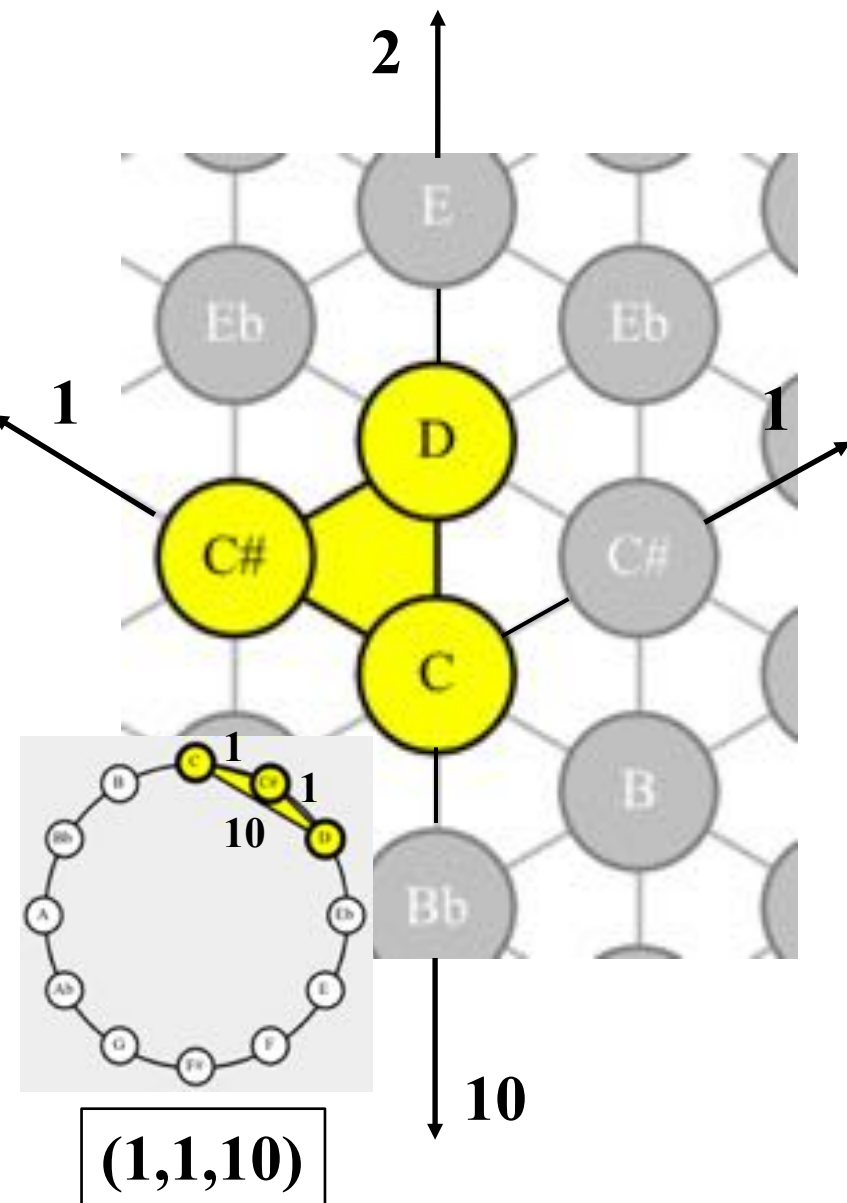
$K_T[2,2,3]$
[Mazzola - 2002]



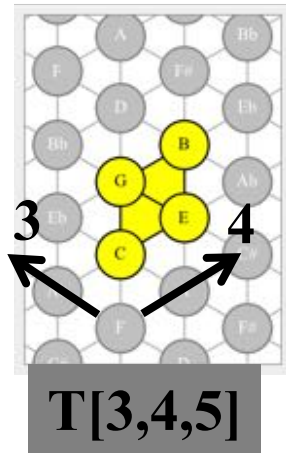
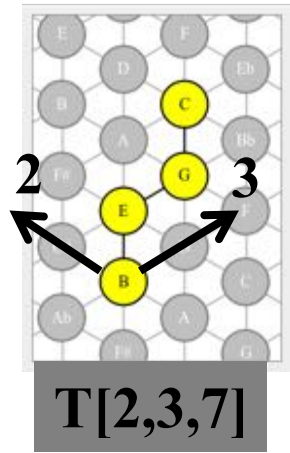
...

d	complexe	taille	b_n	p-v	χ
-	K_0	0	0		0
0	$K_{TI}[0]$	0	[0]		0
1	$K_{TI}[1, 11]$	12	[1, 1]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[2, 10]$	12	[2, 2]		0
	$K_{TI}[3, 9]$	12	[3, 3]		0
	$K_{TI}[4, 8]$	12	[4, 4]		0
	$K_{TI}[5, 7]$	12	[1, 1]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[6, 6]$	6	[6, 0]		6
2	$K_{TI}[1, 1, 10]$	12	[1, 1, 0]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[1, 2, 9]$	24	[1, 2, 1]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[1, 3, 8]$	24	[1, 2, 1]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[1, 4, 7]$	24	[1, 2, 1]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[1, 5, 6]$	24	[1, 1, 6]		6
	$K_{TI}[2, 2, 8]$	12	[2, 2, 0]		0
	$K_{TI}[2, 3, 7]$	24	[1, 2, 1]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[2, 4, 6]$	24	[2, 2, 6]		6
	$K_{TI}[2, 5, 5]$	12	[1, 1, 0]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[3, 3, 6]$	12	[3, 0, 3]		6
	$K_{TI}[3, 4, 5]$	24	[1, 2, 1]	x	0
	$K_{TI}[4, 4, 4]$	4	[4, 0, 0]		4
$K_{TI}[1, 1, 1, 9]$	12	[1, 1, 0, 0]	x	0	
$K_{TI}[1, 1, 2, 8]$	24	[1, 1, 12, 0]		12	
$K_{TI}[1, 1, 3, 7]$	24	[1, 2, 13, 0]		12	
$K_{TI}[1, 1, 4, 6]$	24	[1, 1, 18, 0]		18	
$K_{TI}[1, 1, 5, 5]$	12	[1, 1, 6, 0]		6	

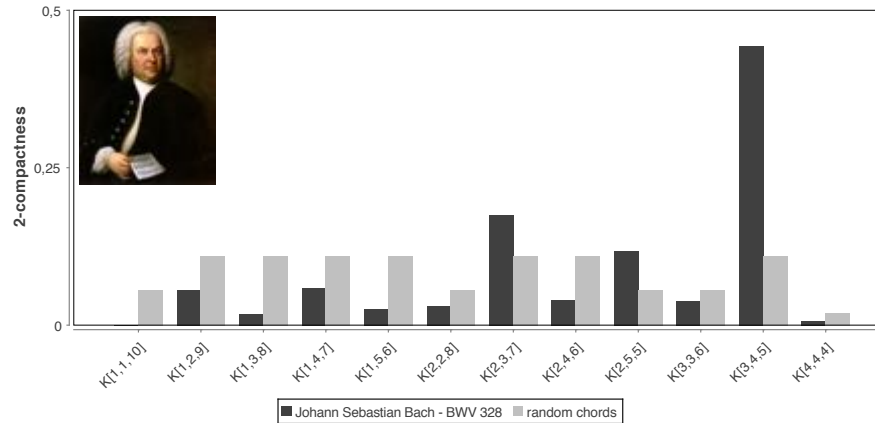
The panoply of *Tonnetze* at the service of the analyst



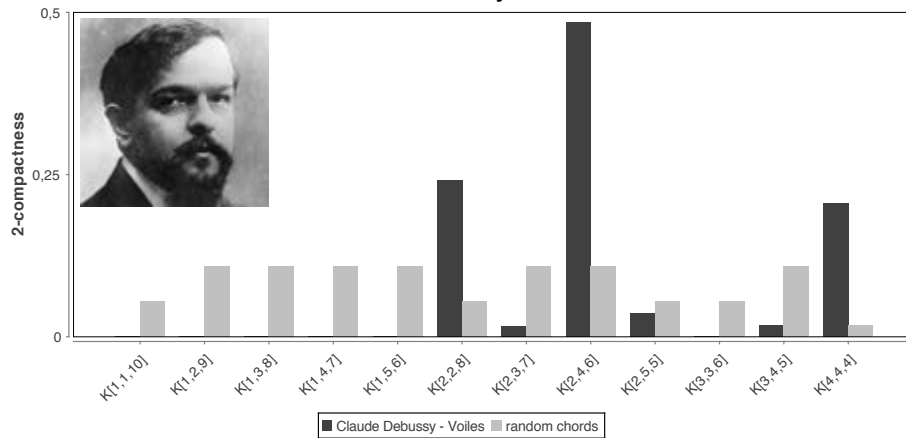
The geometric character of musical logic



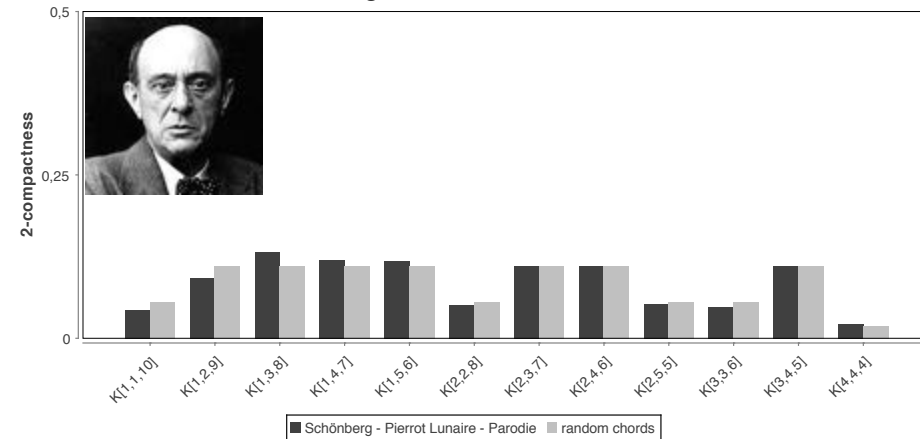
Johann Sebastian Bach - BWV 328



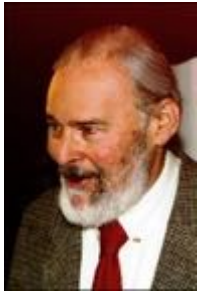
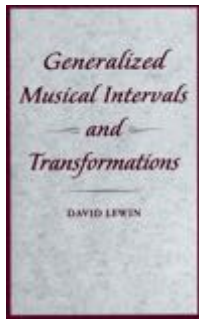
Claude Debussy - Voiles



Schönberg - Pierrot Lunaire - Parodie



Bigo L., M. Andreatta, « Musical analysis with simplicial chord spaces », in D. Meredith (ed.), *Computational Music Analysis*, Springer, 2015



D. Lewin

Système d'Intervalles Généralisés - Système Généralisé d'Intervalles

David Lewin's *Generalized Interval System* [GMIT, 1987]

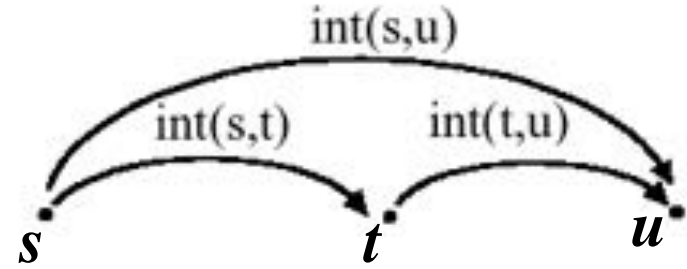
$$\text{GIS} = (S, G, \text{int})$$

S = set

(G, \bullet) = group of intervals

int = intervallic function

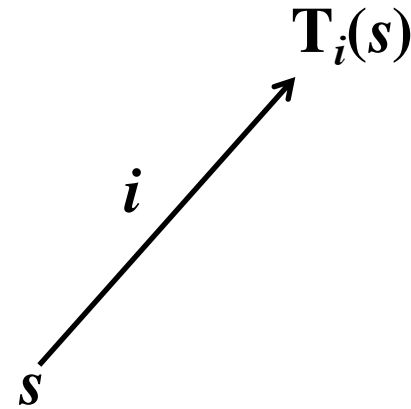
$$S \times S \xrightarrow{\text{int}} G$$



Simply transitive action

1. For all objects s, t, u in S :
 $\text{int}(s, t) \bullet \text{int}(t, u) = \text{int}(s, u)$

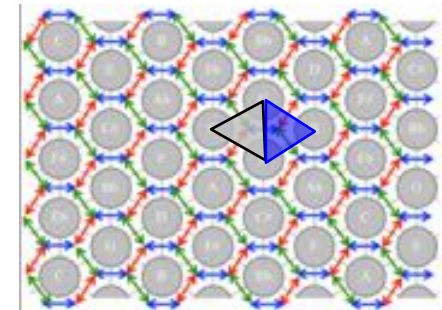
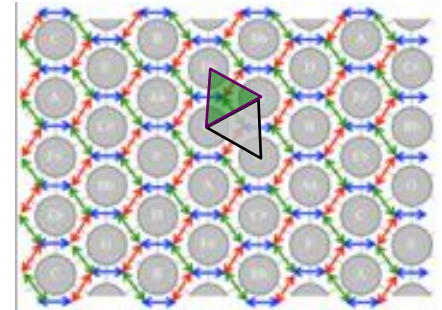
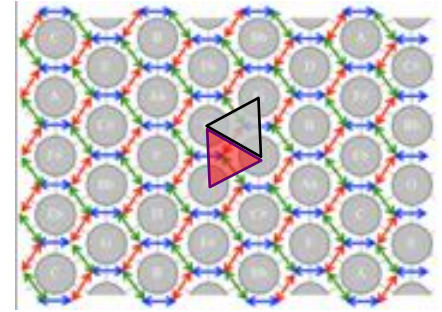
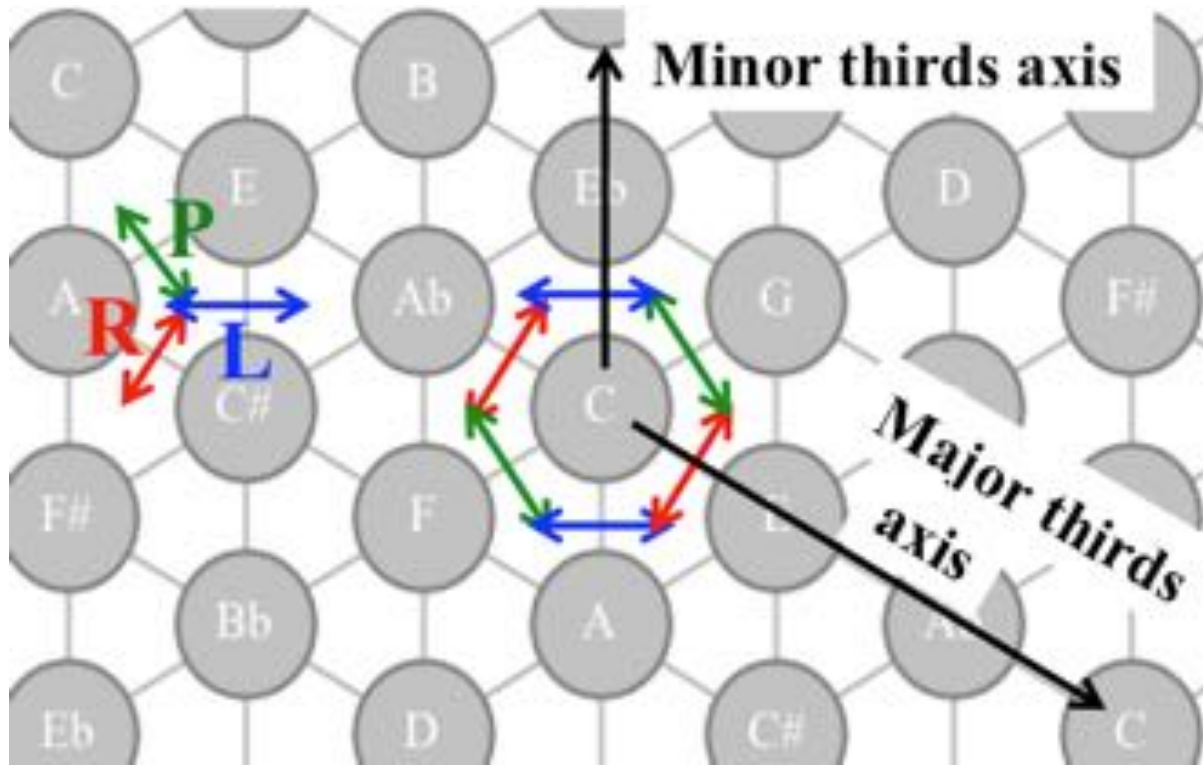
2. For all object s in S and for all interval i in G there exists a unique object t in S such that
 $\text{int}(s, t) = i$



Let $\tau = \{T_i ; i \in G\}$ be the group of transpositions

$\text{GIS} = (S, G, \text{int}) \Leftrightarrow \tau \times S \rightarrow S$ such that $(T_i, s) \rightarrow T_i(s)$ where $\text{int}(s, T_i(s)) = i$

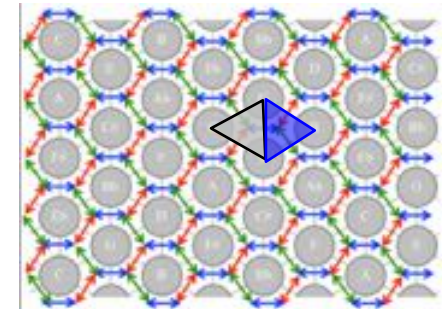
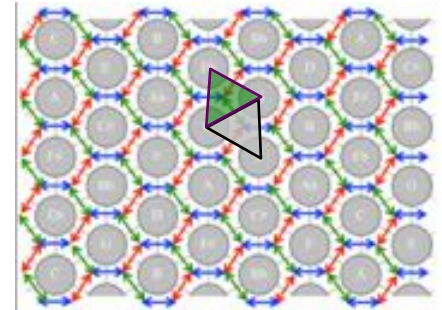
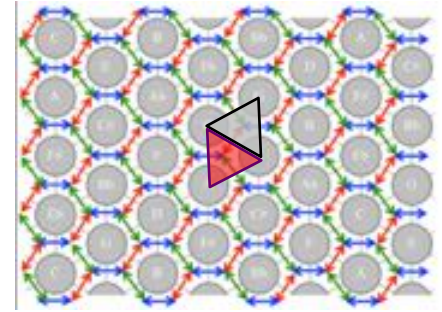
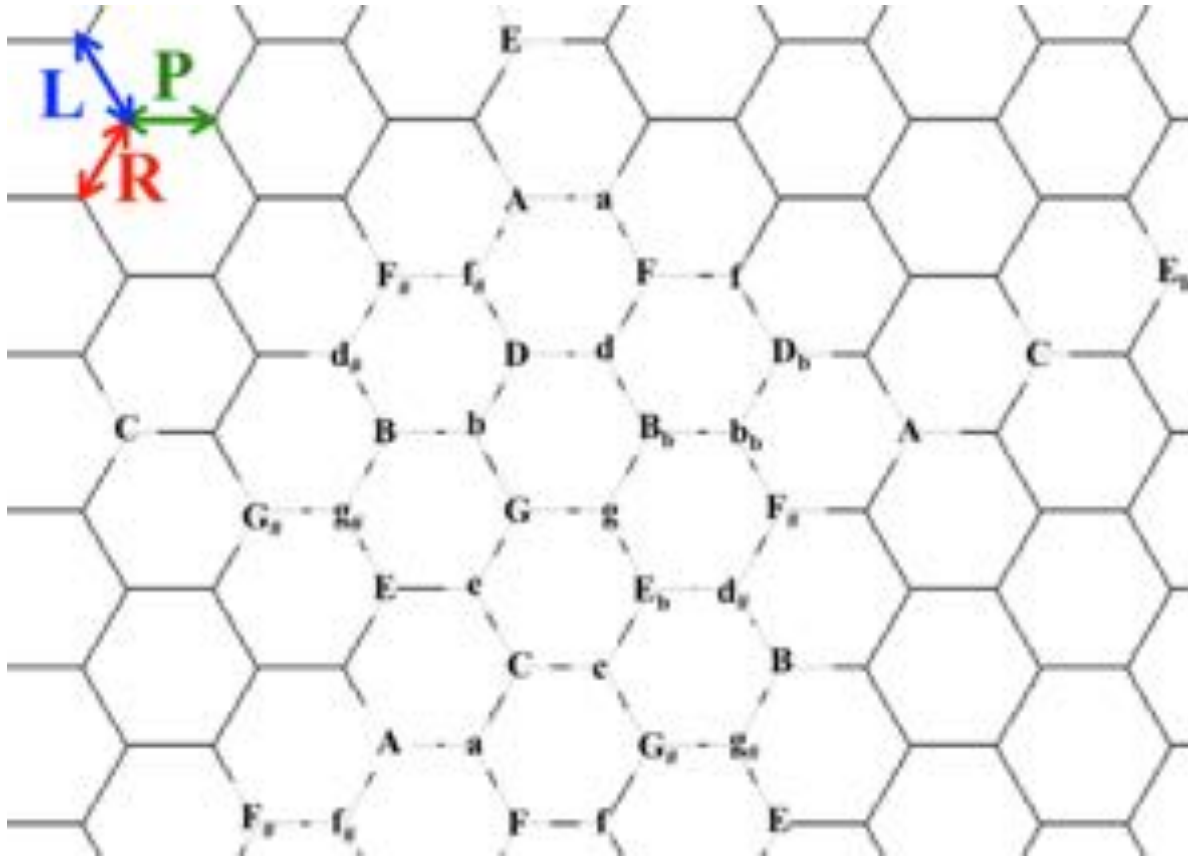
The *Tonnetz* as “Generalized Interval System”



$$\rho = \langle L, R \mid L^2 = (LR)^{12} = 1 ; LRL = L(LR)^{-1} \rangle$$

ρ acts in a simply transitive way on the set S of the 24 consonant triads

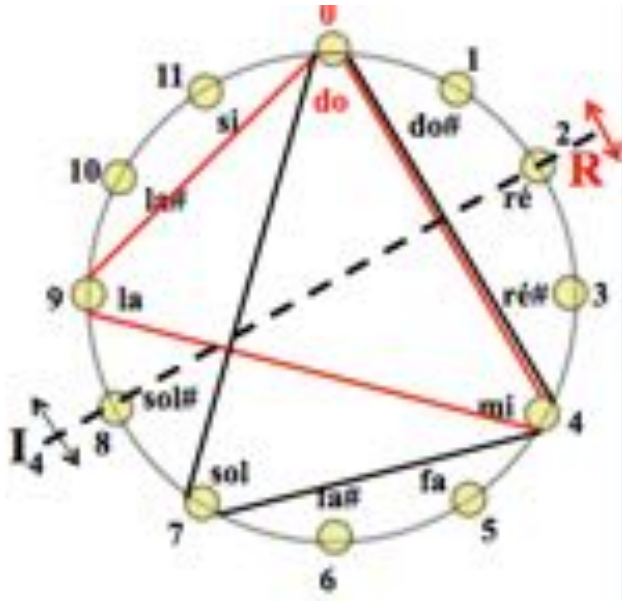
The *Tonnetz* as “Generalized Interval System”



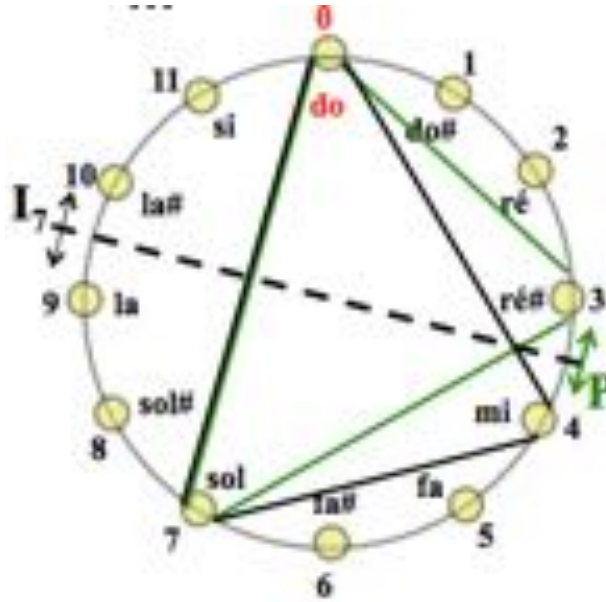
$$\rho = \langle L, R \mid L^2 = (LR)^{12} = 1 ; LRL = L(LR)^{-1} \rangle$$

ρ acts in a simply transitive way on the set S of the 24 consonant triads

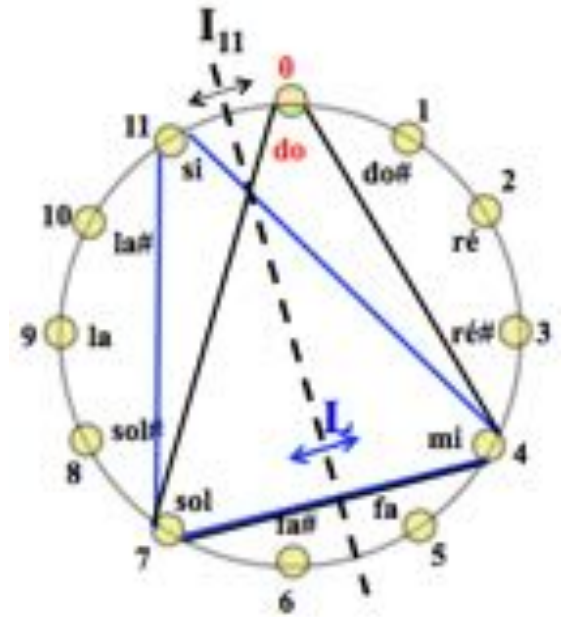
A different GIS structure on the same set S



$$I_4: x \rightarrow 4-x$$



$$I_7: x \rightarrow 7-x$$



$$I_{11}: x \rightarrow 11-x$$

$$D_{12} = \langle I, T \mid I^2 = T^{12} = 1 ; ITI = I(IT)^{-1} \rangle$$

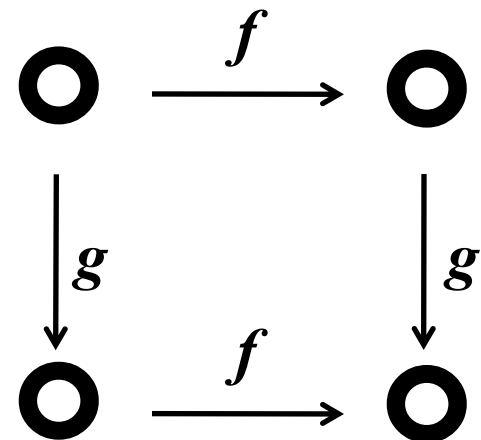
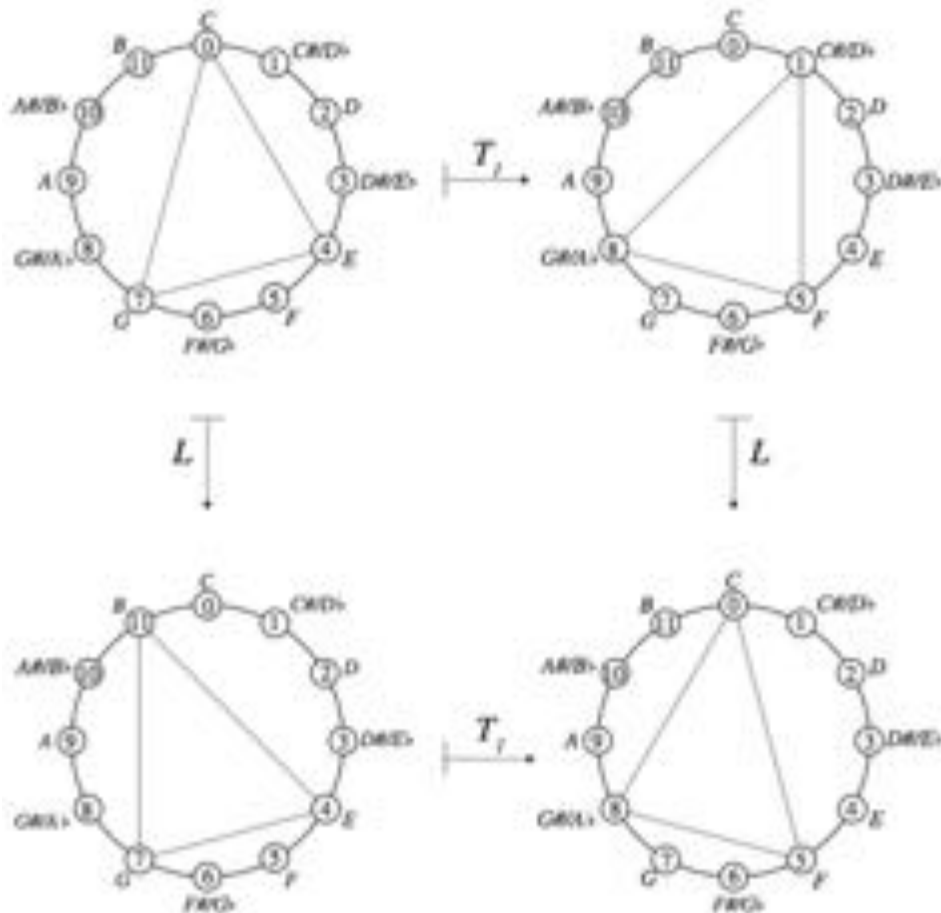
D_{12} acts in a simply transitive way on the set S of the 24 consonant triads

Two “dual” actions on the set of consonant triads

$$\rho = \langle L, R \mid L^2 = (LR)^{12} = 1 ; LRL=L(LR)^{-1} \rangle$$



$$D_{12} = \langle I, T \mid I^2 = T^{12} = 1 ; ITI=I(IT)^{-1} \rangle$$



Every diagram commutes

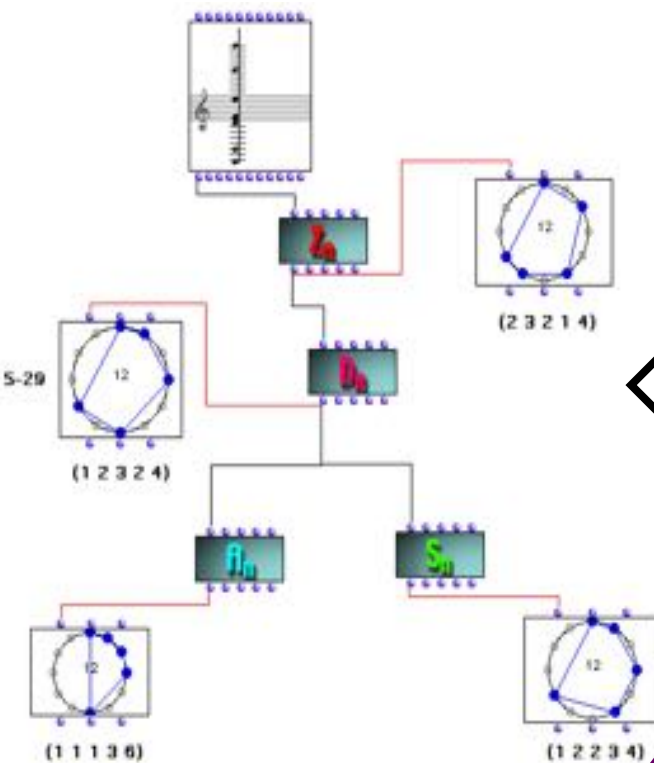
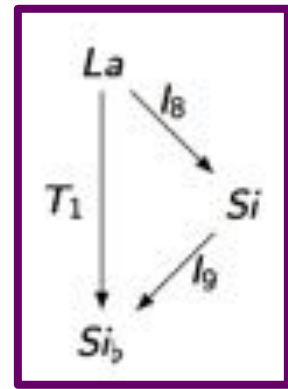
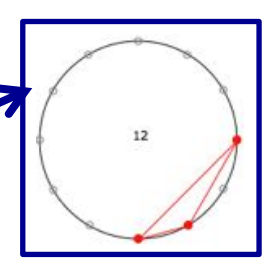
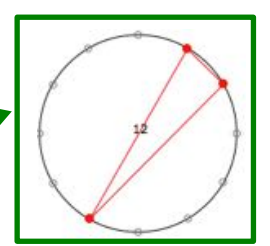
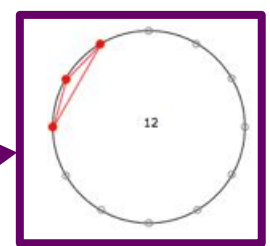
$$\forall f \in D_{12}$$

$$\forall g \in \rho$$

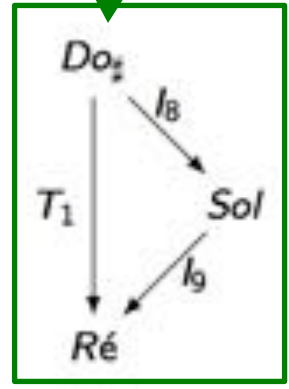
→ Alissa Crans, Tom Fiore and Ramon Satyendra, « Musical Actions of Dihedral Groups », *The American Mathematical Monthly*, Vol. 116 (2009), No. 6: 479 - 495

K-Nets and the paradigmatic approach

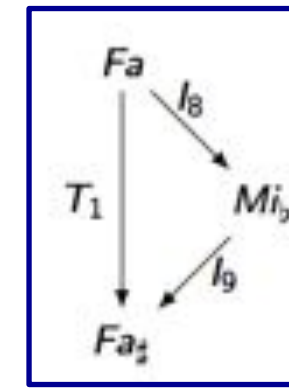
Anton Webern, *Drei Kleine Stücke*, Op. 11/2

$\langle T_0 \rangle$



$\langle T_0 \rangle$



K-nets as a transformational construction

D. Lewin, "A Tutorial on K-nets using the Chorale in Schoenberg's Op.11, N°2", *JMT*, 1994



D. Lewin

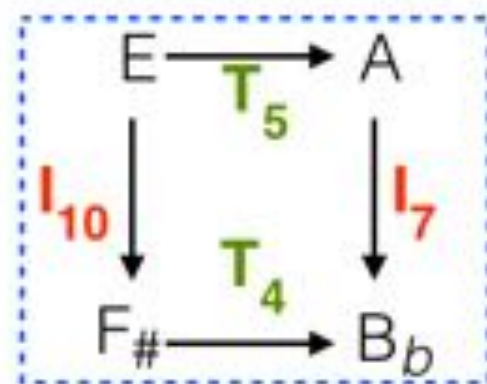


H. Klumpenhouwer

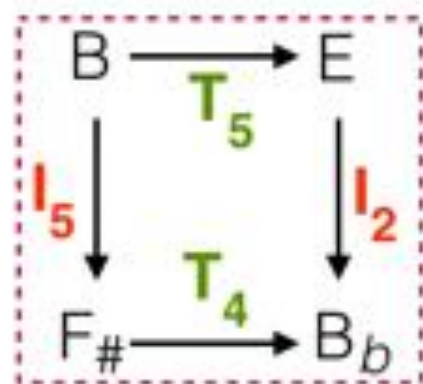


$$\langle T_k \rangle : T_m \rightarrow T_m$$

$$I_m \rightarrow I_{k+m}$$



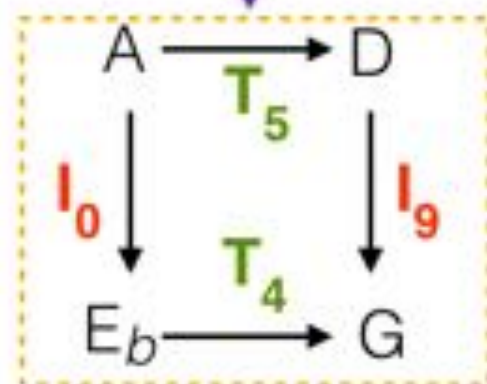
$\langle T_7 \rangle$



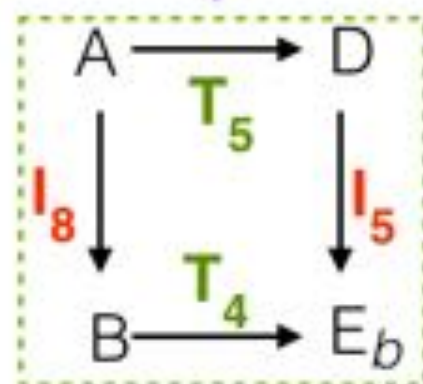
$\langle T_2 \rangle$

$\langle T_{10} \rangle$

$\langle T_3 \rangle$



$\langle T_8 \rangle$



K-nets as a transformational construction

D. Lewin, "A Tutorial on K-nets using the Chorale in Schoenberg's Op.11, N°2", *JMT*, 1994



D. Lewin



H. Klumpenhouwer

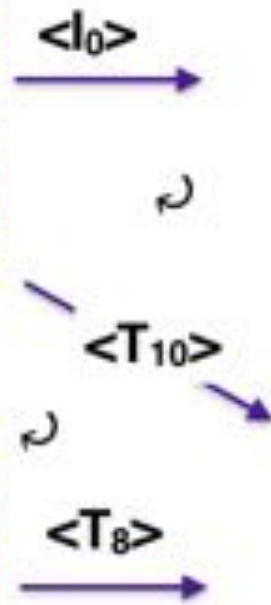
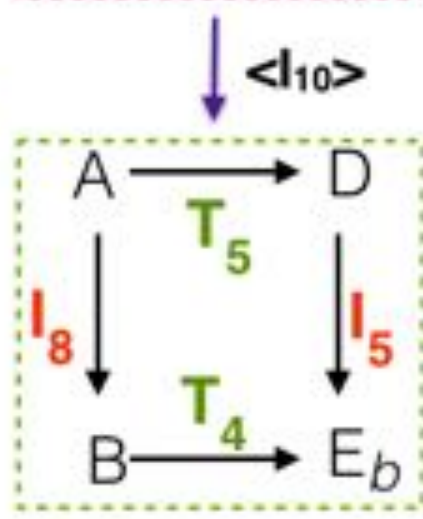
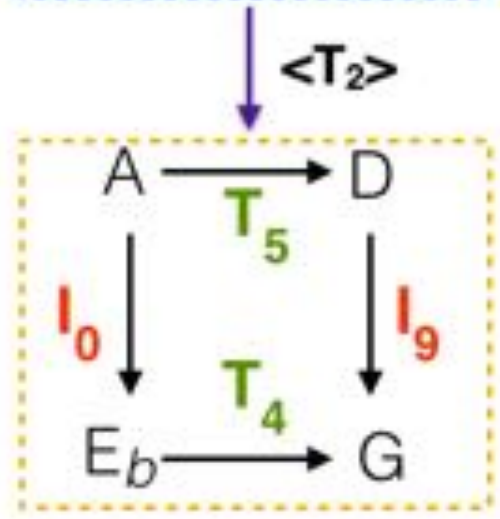
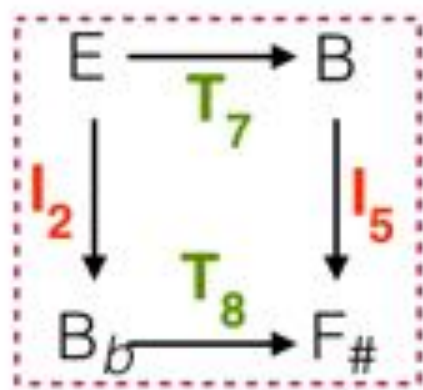
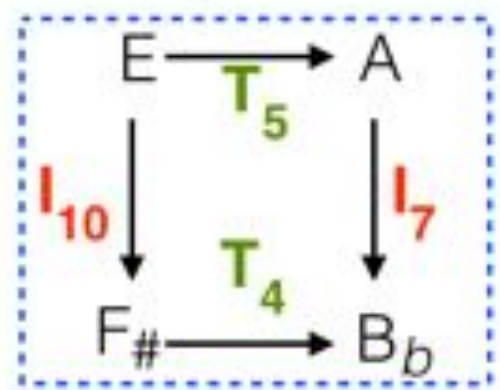


$$\langle T_k \rangle : T_m \rightarrow T_m$$

$$I_m \rightarrow I_{k+m}$$

$$\langle I_k \rangle : T_m \rightarrow T_{-m}$$

$$I_m \rightarrow I_{k-m}$$



K-nets as a transformational construction

D. Lewin, "A Tutorial on K-nets using the Chorale in Schoenberg's Op.11, N°2 », *JMT*, 1994



D. Lewin



H. Klumpenhouwer

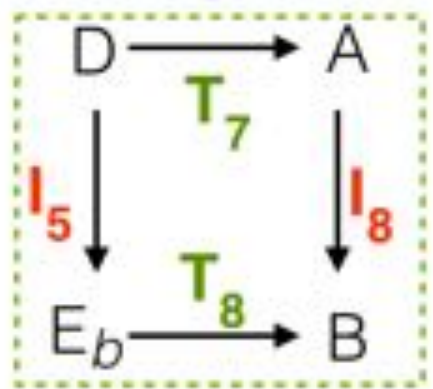
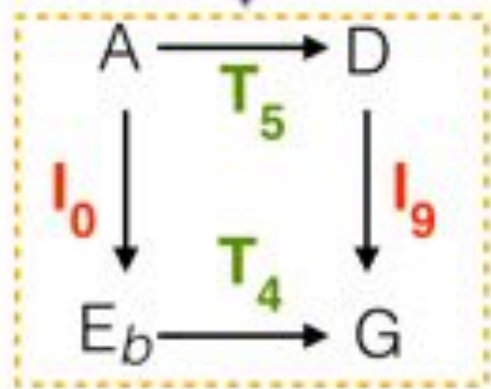
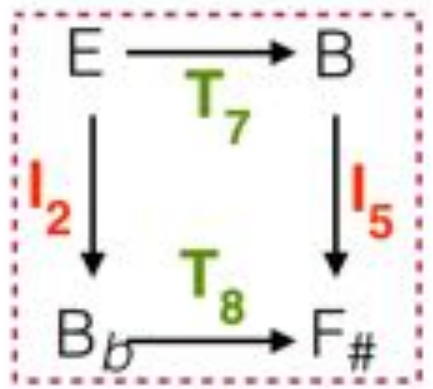
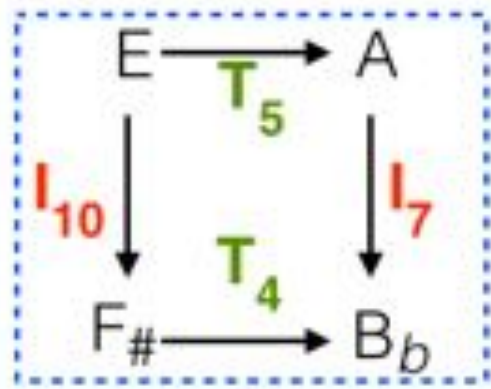


$$\langle T_k \rangle : T_m \rightarrow T_m$$

$$I_m \rightarrow I_{k+m}$$

$$\langle I_k \rangle : T_m \rightarrow T_{-m}$$

$$I_m \rightarrow I_{k-m}$$

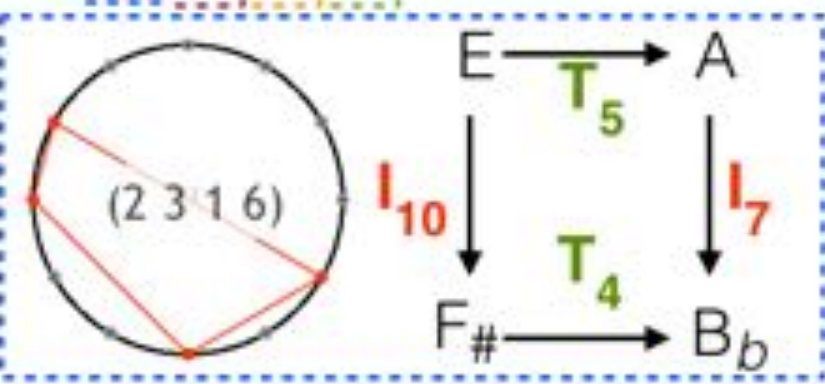
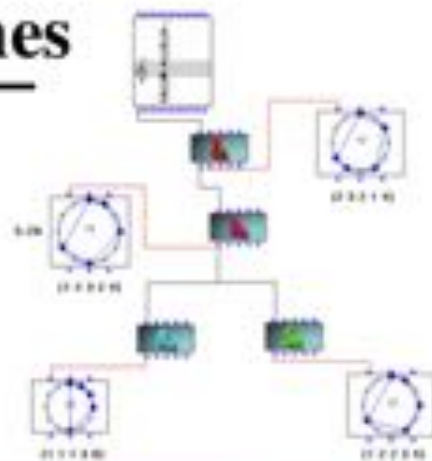


$\langle T_2 \rangle$

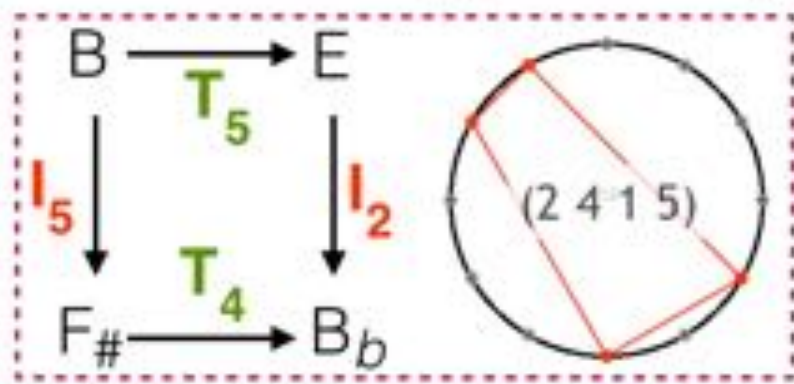
$\langle T_3 \rangle$

Transformational vs set-theoretical approaches

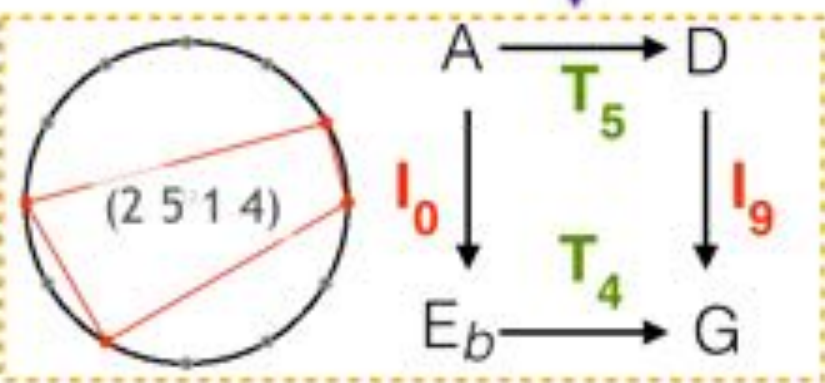
D. Lewin, "A Tutorial on K-nets using the Chorale in Schoenberg's Op.11, N°2", *JMT*, 1994



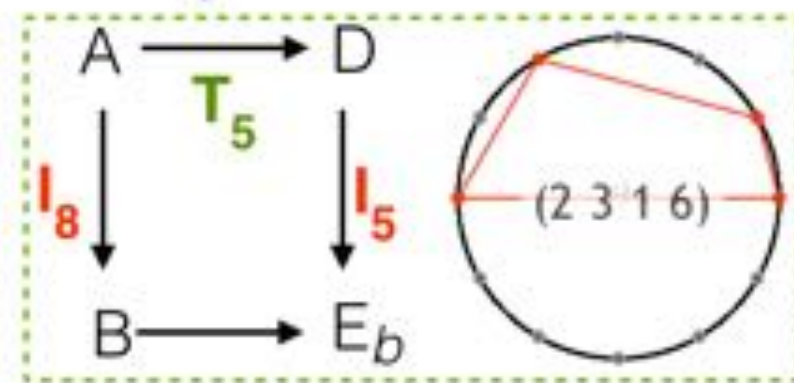
$\langle T_7 \rangle$



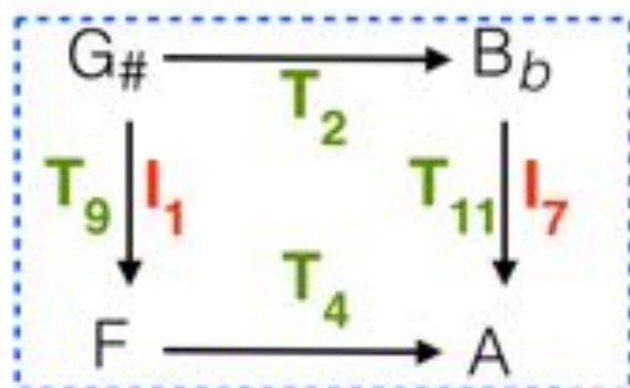
\curvearrowright



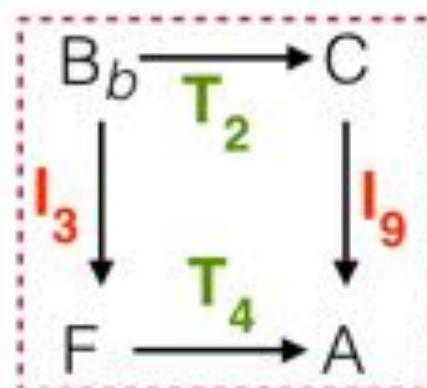
$\langle T_8 \rangle$



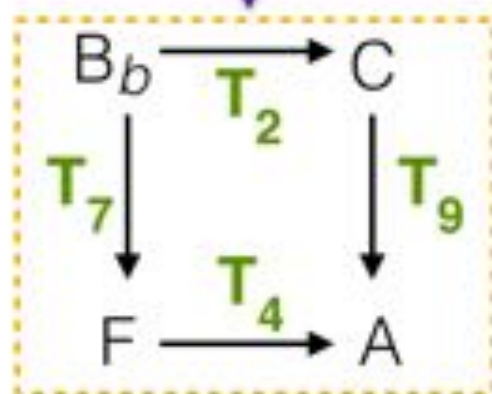
Some theoretical difficulties with the isographic relations



$\langle T_2 \rangle$



??



?

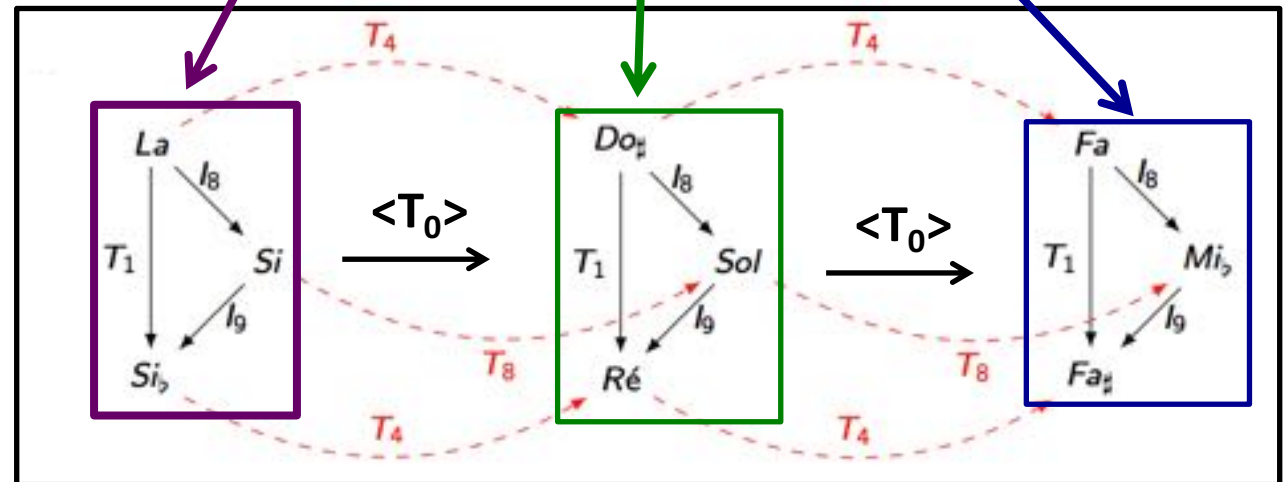
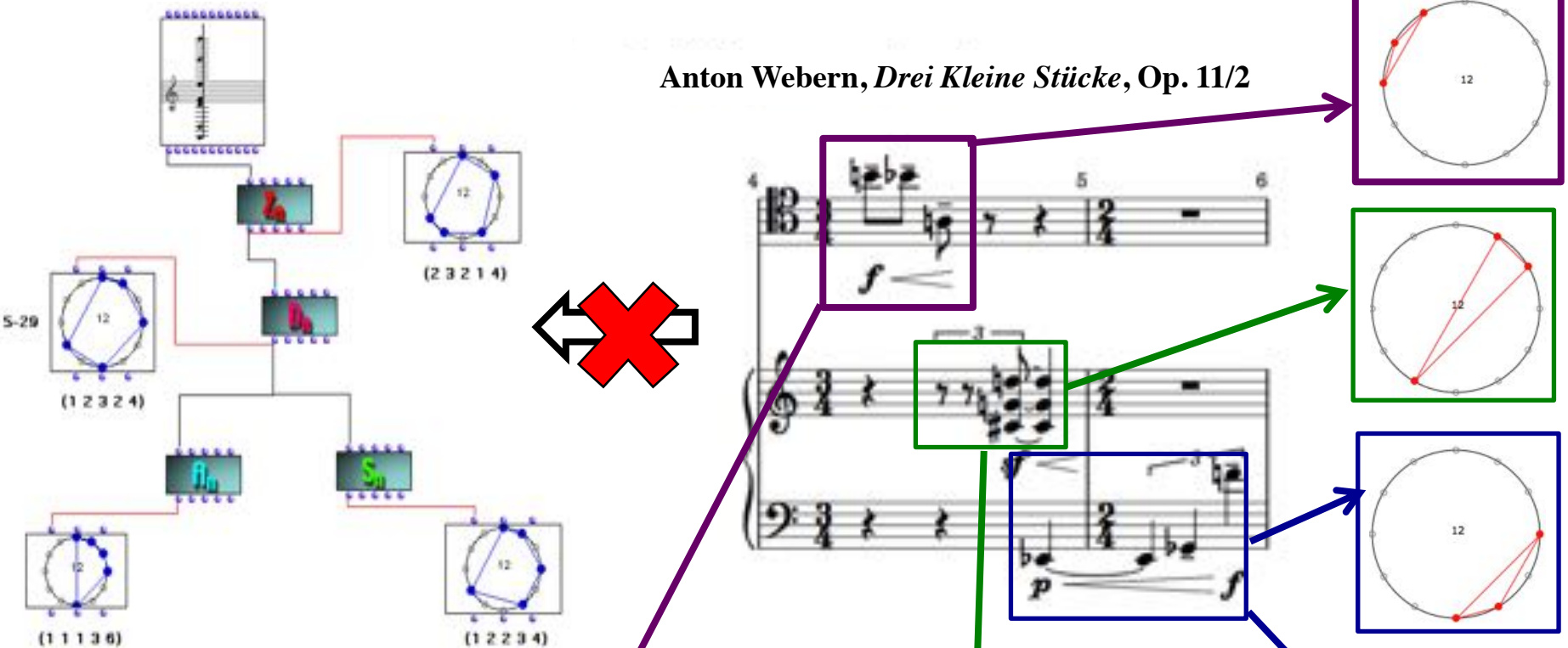


CONCLUSION

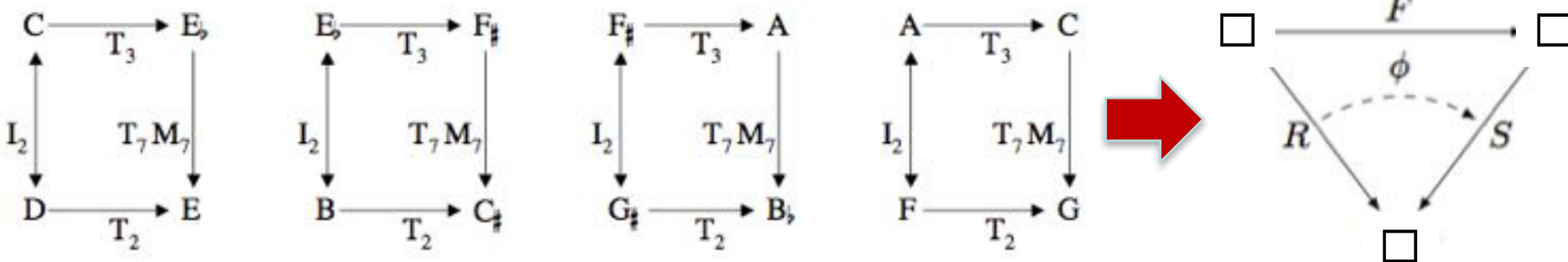
There are K-Nets which are not always isographic to a given one, i.e. the isographic relations are highly sensitive to the transformations used to label the arrows. Is it possible to overstep this theoretical limitation? Which new definition of K-nets allows one to do that?

The categorical vs paradigmatic action-based approach

Anton Webern, *Drei Kleine Stücke*, Op. 11/2



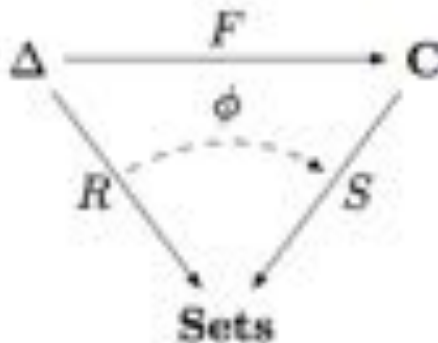
From K-Nets to category-based PK-Nets



Definition 1 Let \mathbf{C} be a category, and S a functor from \mathbf{C} to the category **Sets**. Let Δ be a small category and R a functor from Δ to **Sets**. A PK-net of form R and of support S is a 4-tuple (R, S, F, ϕ) , in which

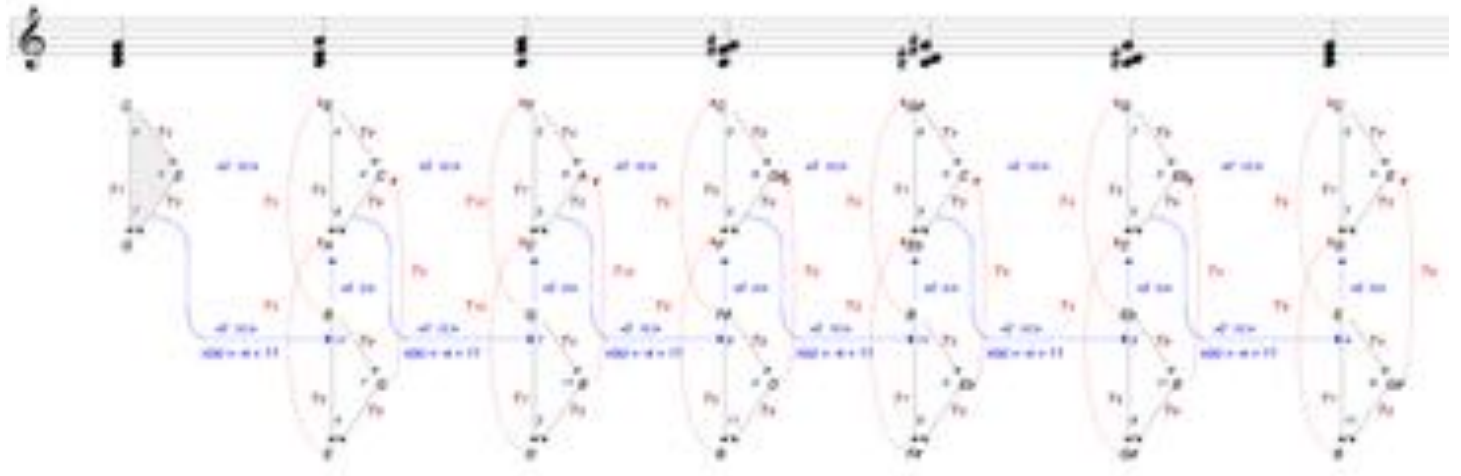
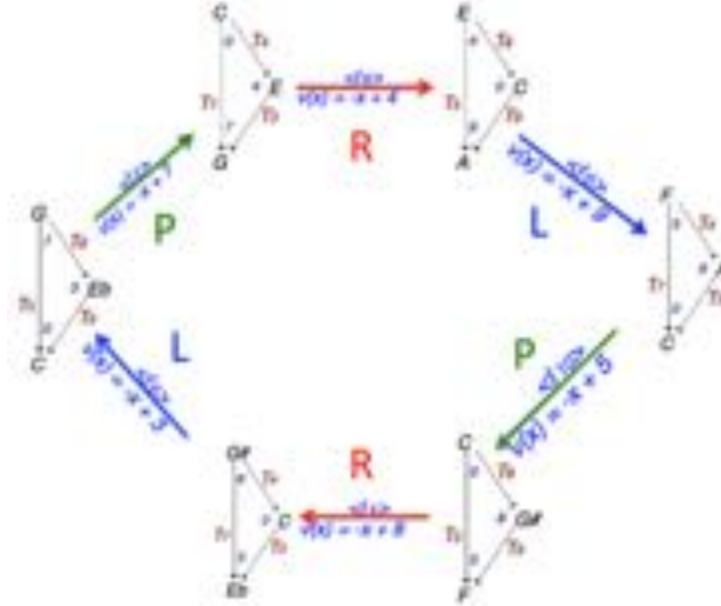
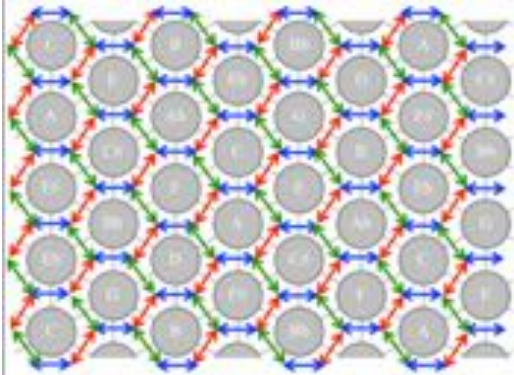
- F is a functor from Δ to \mathbf{C} ,
- and ϕ is a natural transformation from R to SF .

The definition of a PK-net is summed up by the following diagram:



Popoff A., M. Andreatta, A. Ehresmann,
 « A Categorical Generalization of
 Klumpenhouwer Networks », MCM 2015,
 Queen Mary University, Springer, p. 303-314

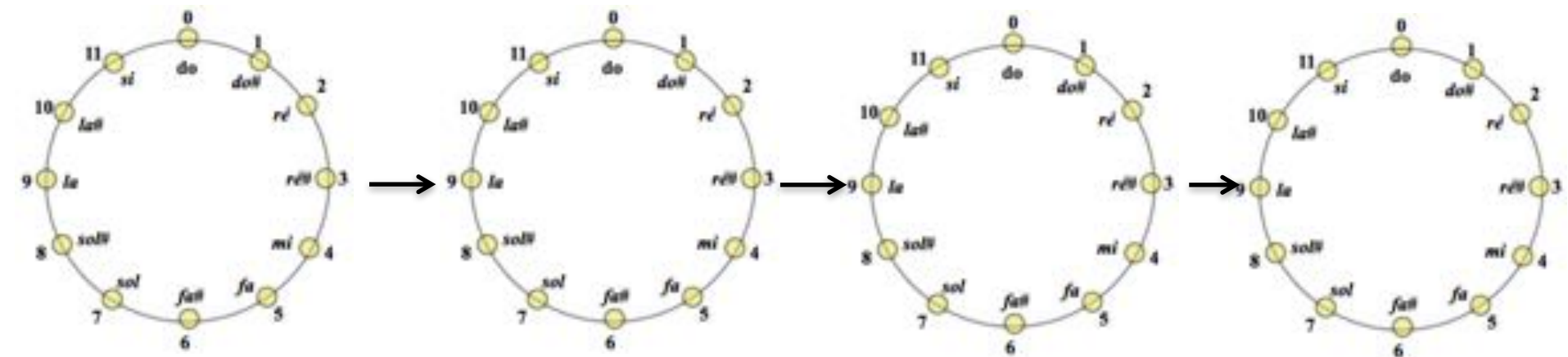
Topological vs categorical construction of the Tonnetz

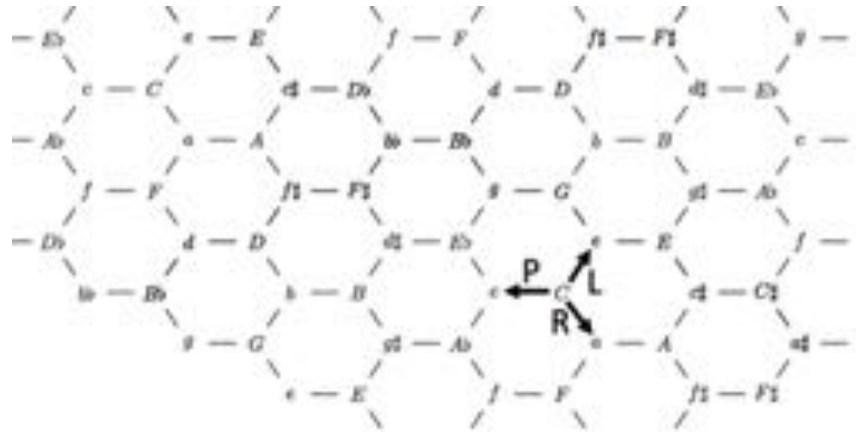
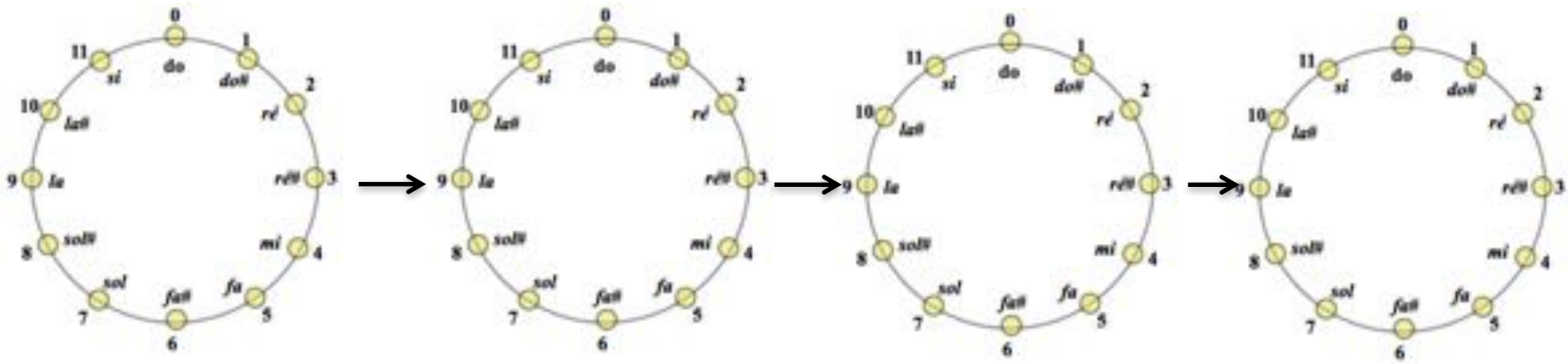


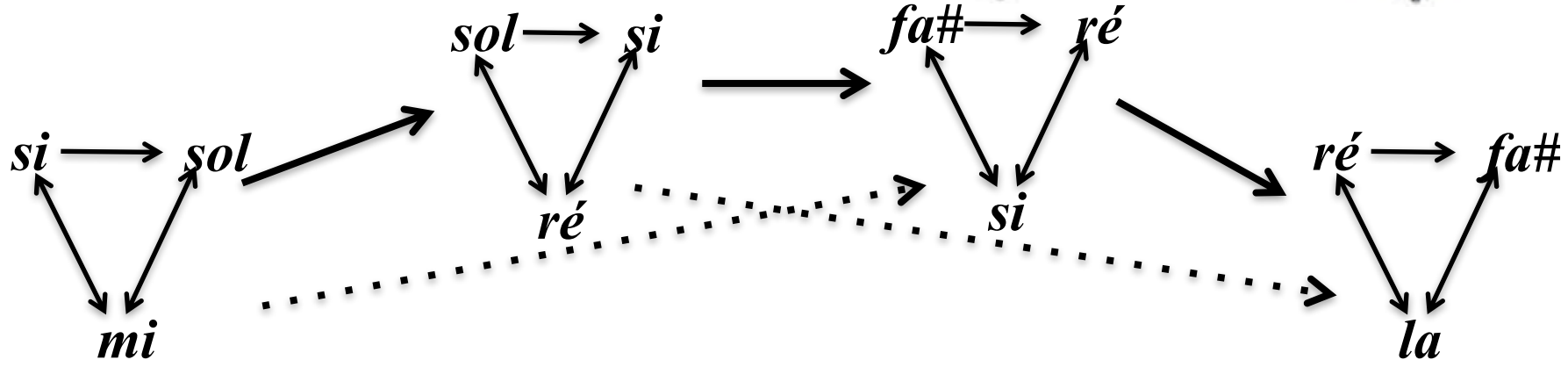
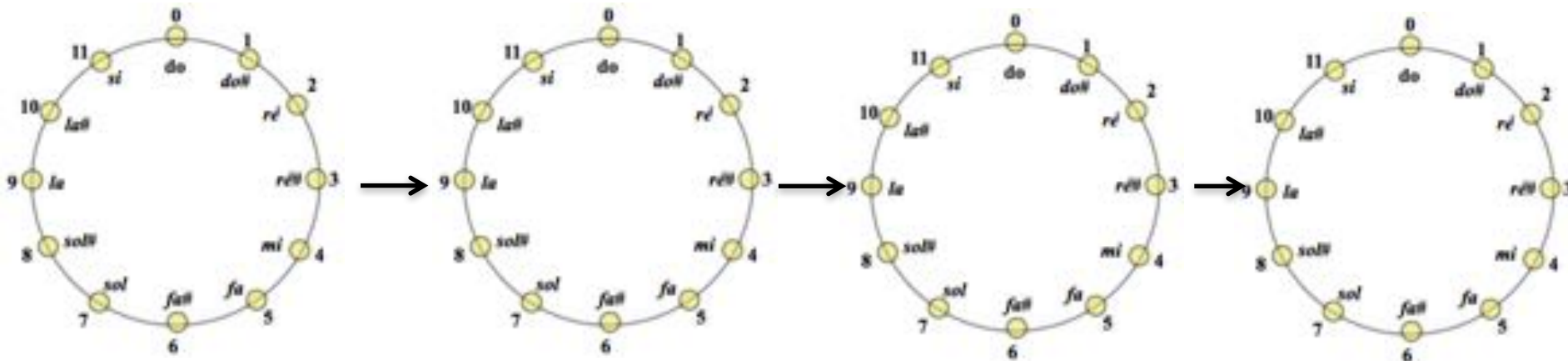
- Popoff A., C. Agon, M. Andreatta, A. Ehresmann (2016), « From K-Nets to PK-Nets: A Categorical Approach », PNM, 54(1)
- Popoff A., M. Andreatta, A. Ehresmann, « Relational PK-Nets for Transformational Music Analysis » (forthcoming in the JMM)

9

The musical score consists of four measures. The first three measures are enclosed in a single bracket with an upward-pointing arrow, indicating they form a single unit. The fourth measure is separate. The notation includes a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first three measures show a sequence of notes in the bass clef, while the fourth measure shows a different sequence.







Em

G

Bm

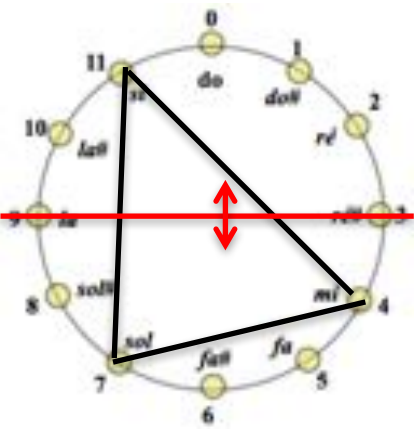
D



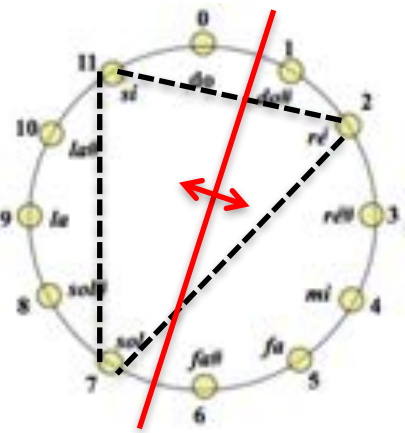
$R=I_6=T_6I$ ↑

$L=I_1=T_1I$ ↑

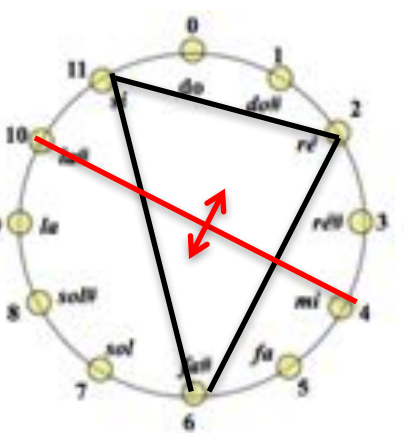
$R=I_8=T_8I$ ↑



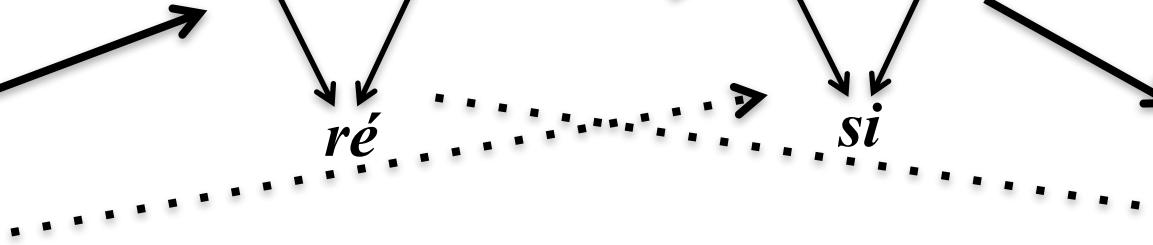
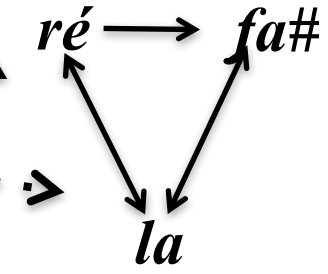
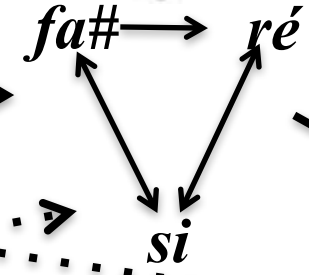
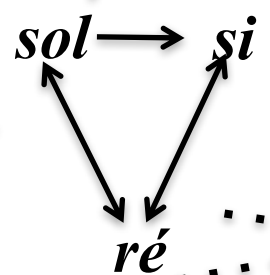
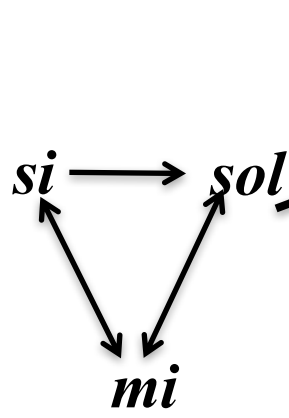
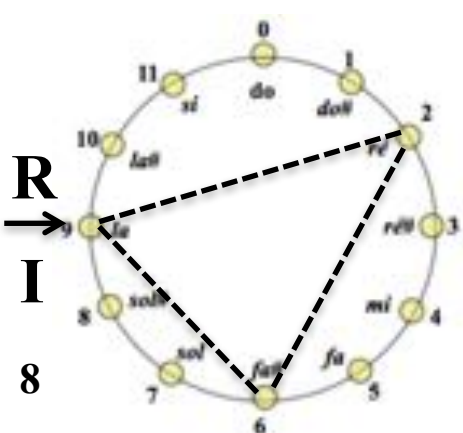
R
I₆



L
I₁



R
I₈



Em

G

Bm

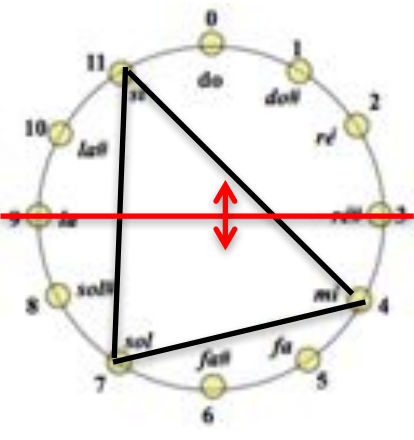
D



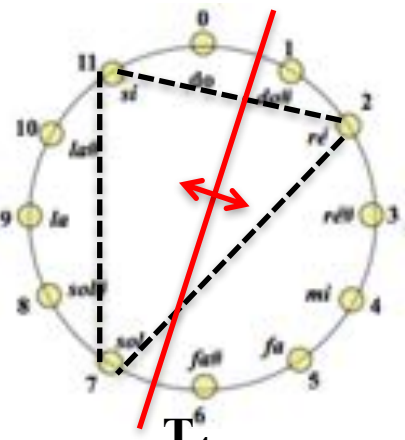
$R=I_6=T_6I$ ↑

$L=I_1=T_1I$ ↑

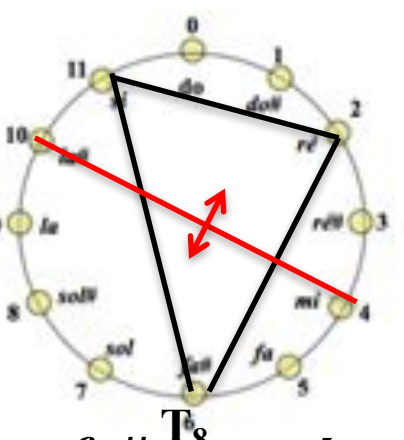
$R=I_8=T_8I$ ↑



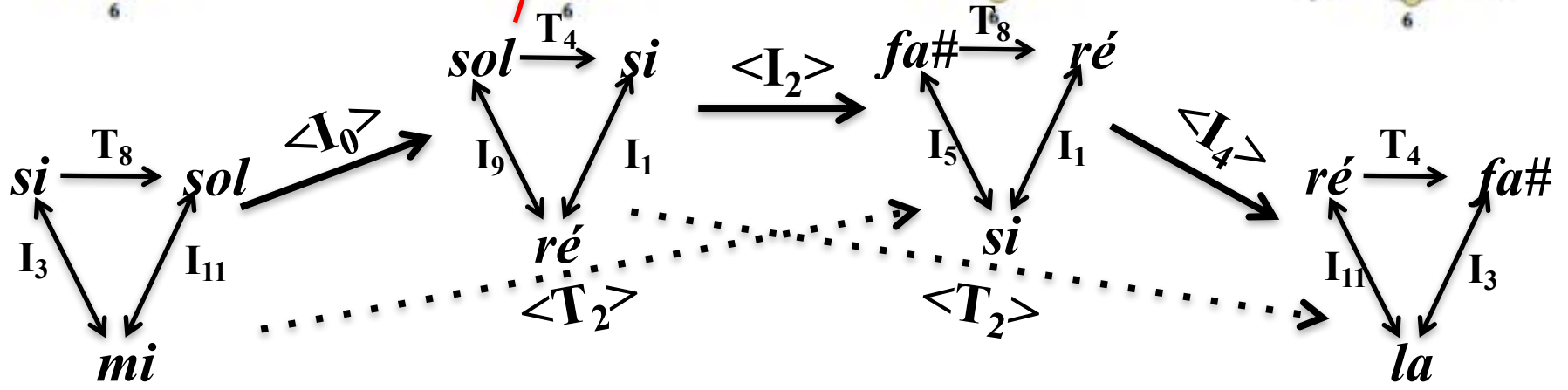
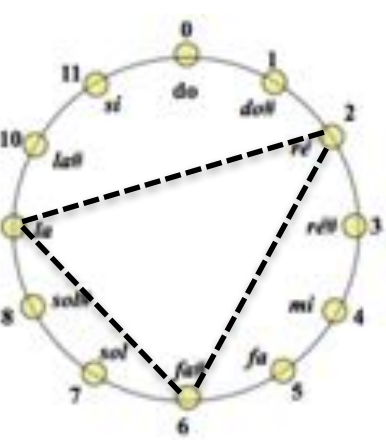
R
 I_6



L
 I_1



R
 I_8





Two Dimensions

Traditional Chordal Space

© Gilles Baroin 2011



Gilles Baroin

➔ www.mathemusic.net

Harmonic Progressions

In Paolo Conte

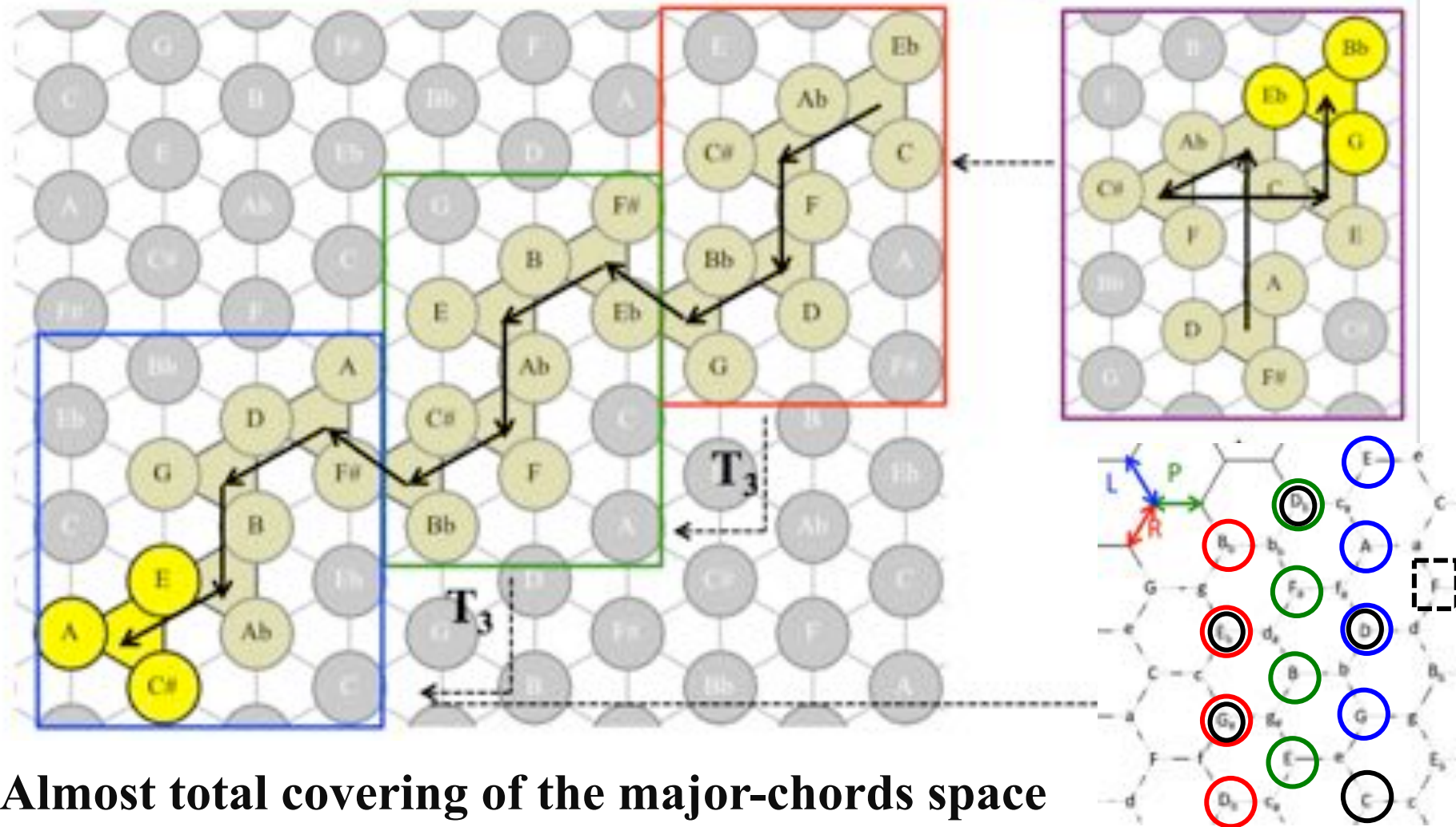
Sotto le Stelle del Jazz



*Supervision Moreno Andreatta
Modelisation Gilles Baroin 2016*

Symmetries in Paolo Conte's *Madeleine*

La_b Re_b Si_b Mi_b Si Mi Re_b Fa_# Re Sol Mi La Re La_b Re_b Do Mi_b



Almost total covering of the major-chords space

Harmonic Progressions

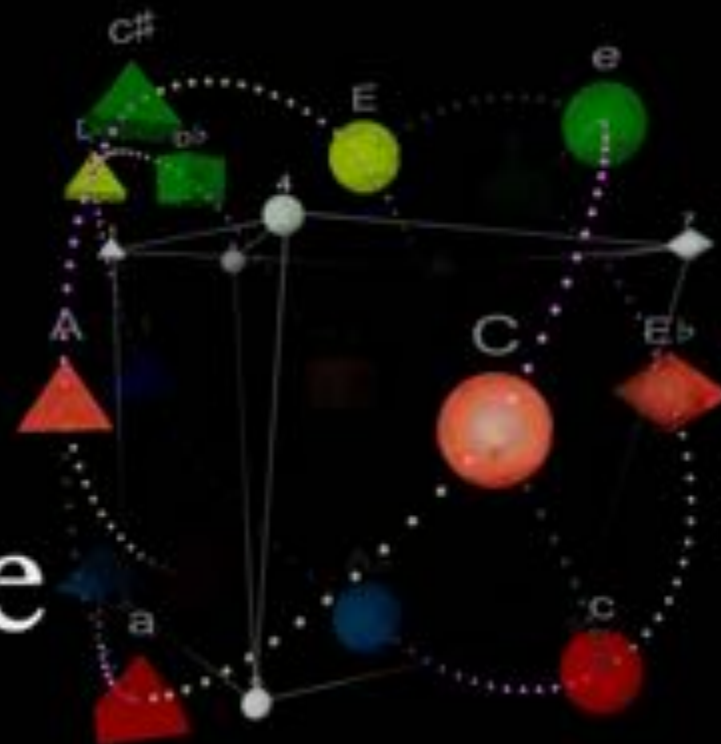
In Paolo Conte

Madeleine



Beethoven and the Hypersphere

(and the Tonnetz)



Gilles Baroin 2016
www.MatheMusic.net

→ www.mathemusic.net

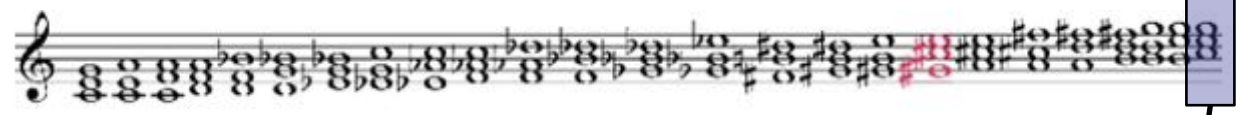
Reading Beethoven backwards

Le Blé en Herbe

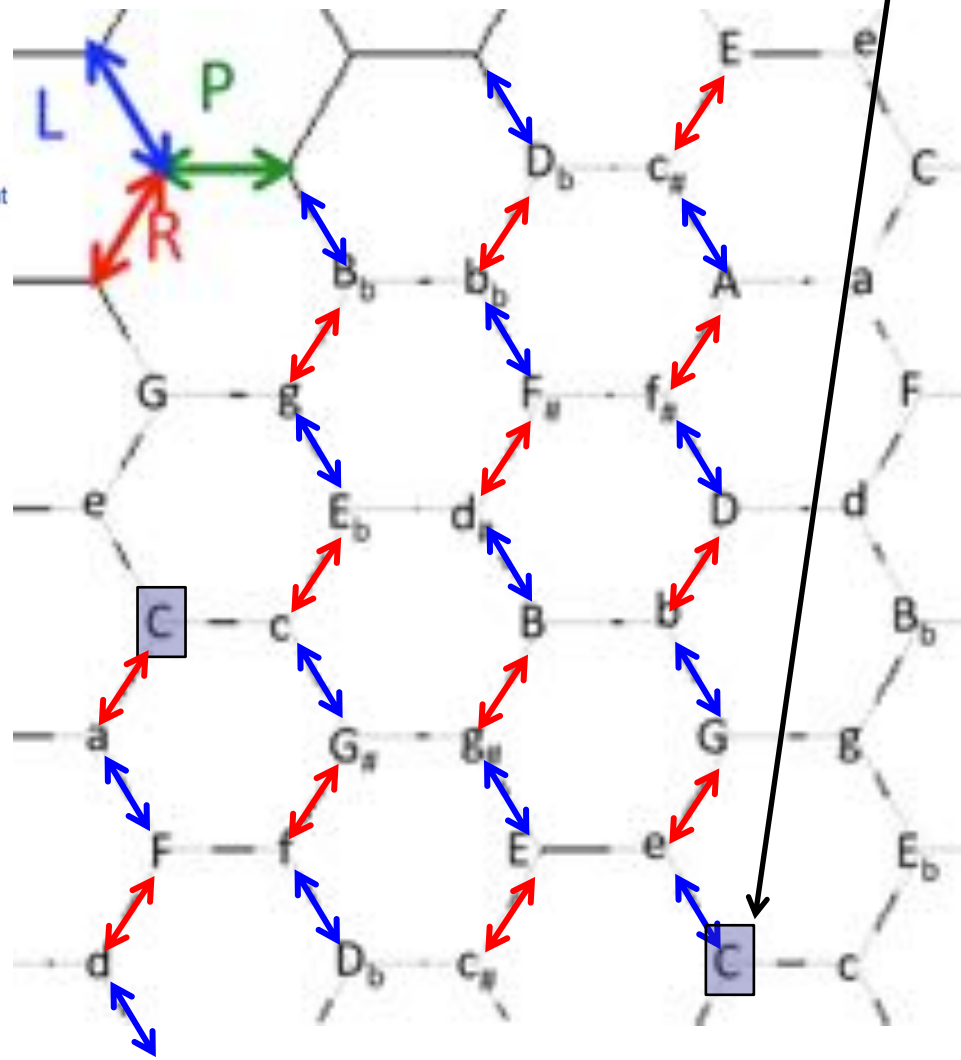
(Polo/Moreno/Dieu)

Plonger comme un enfant, cheveux au vent
 Sous l'océan du blé en herbe
 Marée d'épis couleur d'amande
 Qui tendent à caresser le ciel
 Algues tendres de mille plages
 Frôlant le ventre des nuages
 Cheveux de pluie, dos de poissons
 Qui frissonnent à l'unisson
 Suivre le bord des continents
 Dans l'océan du blé en herbe
 Pêcher le corail du pavot
 Dans le sang des coquelicots

Croiser matin dans l'herbe folle
 Deux tourterelles qui s'envolent
 Suivre les jeux des hirondelles
 Sur le paysage éternel
 Nager comme un enfant, cheveux au vent
 Sous l'océan
 Du blé en herbe
 Marée de fruits au goût amer
 Acide et salée comme la mer
 Vers l'îlot d'un petit village
 Vers un château d'eau sur la plage
 Quand tout s'éteint avant l'orage
 Quand se lève le vent du large
 Sur le blé vert



← time



Advertisement for 'CABARET HAMILTONIEN'. It features a photograph of two performers on stage. The text includes the title 'CABARET HAMILTONIEN', the names 'THOMAS GUYOT' and 'MORISSE ANDRÉATA', and the date 'SAMEDI 27 FÉVRIER 2016 À 19H'. It also mentions 'SALON DU BOIS CONDITIONNÉ AVEC LE DEVOIR MORAL DE TRANSFORMER UN OBJET INDÉFINI...' and 'PSLA'.

Aprile, a Hamiltonian « decadent » song

Do ← do_m ← Sol# ← fa_m ← Fa ← la_m ← La ← fa#_m ← Fa# ← sib_m ← Do# ← do#_m

mi_m → Sol → si_m → Ré → ré_m → Sib → sol_m → Mib → mib_m → Si → sol#_m → Mi

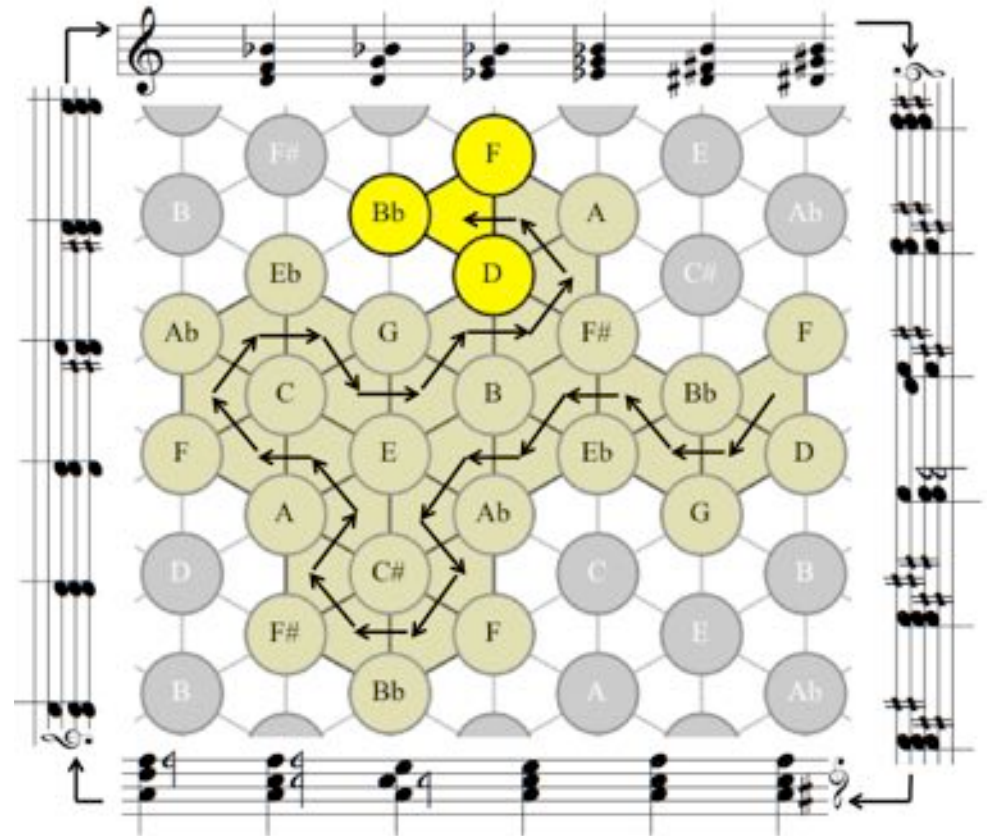
*Socchiusa è la finestra, sul giardino.
Un'ora passa lenta, sonnolenta.
Ed ella, ch'era attenta, s'addormenta
A quella voce che già si lamenta,
Che si lamenta in fondo a quel giardino.*

*Non è che voce d'acque su la pietra:
E quante volte, quante volte udita!
Quell'amore e quell'ora in quella vita
S'affondan come ne l'onda infinita
Stretti insieme il cadavere e la pietra.*

*Ella stende l'angoscia sua nel sonno.
L'angoscia è forte, e il sonno è così lieve!
(Par la luce d'april quasi una neve
che sia tiepida.)
Ed ella certo deve soffrire,
Vagamente, anche nel sonno.*



G. D'Annunzio (1863-1938)



ACTIONS

Math'n'pop

Aprile (d'après Gabriele D'Annunzio)

Aprile (d'après Gabriele D'Annunzio)



M. Andreatta, « Math'n pop : symétries et cycles hamiltoniens en chanson », *Tangente*

Aprile

4D & 2D Visualizations
Hamiltonian Cycles
M.Andreatta, G.Baroin 2013

Lyrics: Gabriele d'Annunzio
Music and Vocals: Moreno Andreatta
Hypersphere and Ideogramms: Gilles Baroin
Original "Chicken Wire" graph: J.Douthett, P.Steinbach



<http://www.mathemusic.net>

Hamiltonian Cycles with inner periodicities

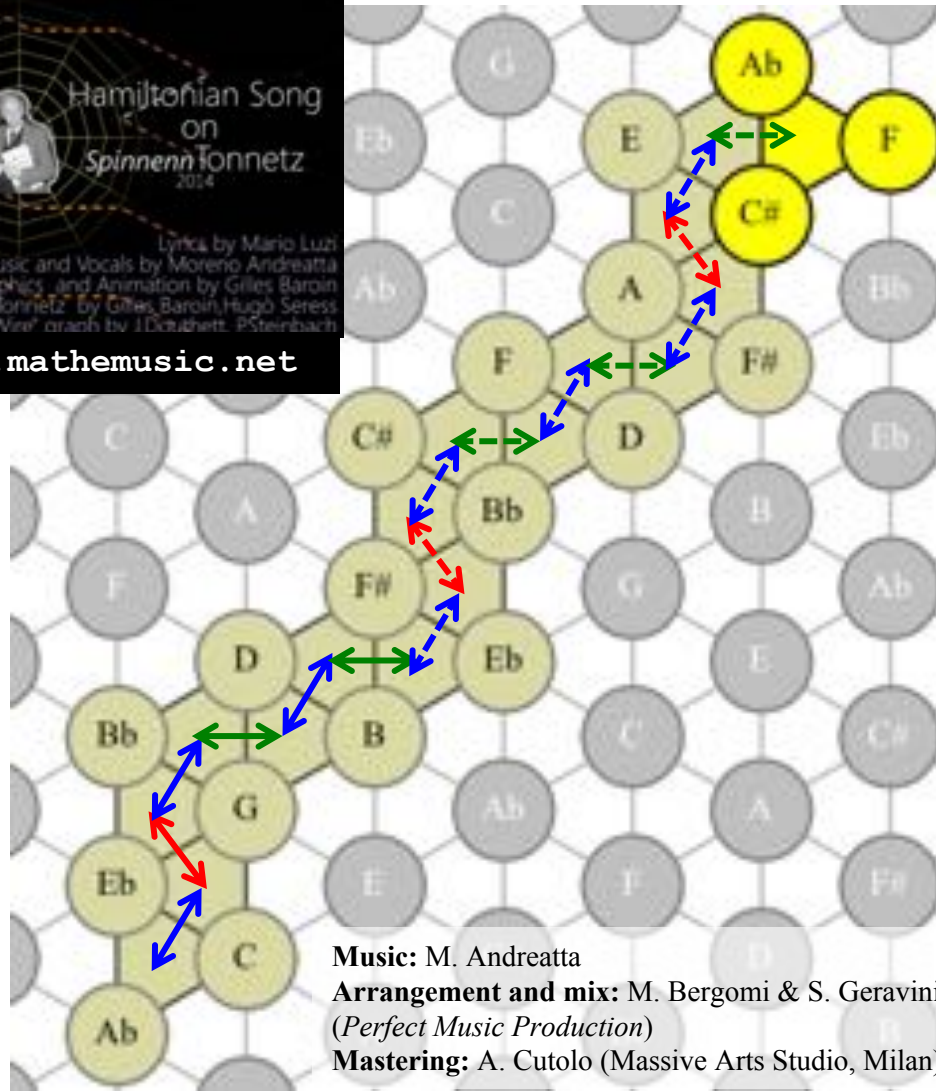
8. C-Cm-Eb-Gm-Bb-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Abm-B-Ebm-F#-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Em-G-Bm-D-F#m-A-Am--PRLRLRPR
9. C-Em-E-Abm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Gm-G-Bm-B-Ebm-F#-Bbm-Bb-Dm-D-F#m-A-C#m-C#-Fm-F-Am--LPLPLR
10. C-Em-E-Abm-B-Ebm-Eb-Gm-G-Bm-D-F#m-F#-Bbm-Bb-Dm-F-Am-A-C#m-C#-Fm-Ab-Cm--LPLRLP
11. C-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Abm-B-Bm-D-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-Am--LRPRRPR
12. C-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-Fm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-C#m-E-Abm-B-Bm-D-Dm-F-Am--LRPRRLR

L P L P L R ...
 P L P L R L ...
 L P L R L P ...
 P L R L P L ...

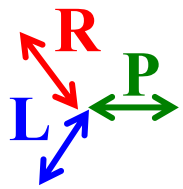
L R L P L P ...
 R L P L P L ...



<http://www.mathemusic.net>
 min. 1'02"



Music: M. Andreatta
 Arrangement and mix: M. Bergomi & S. Geravini
 (Perfect Music Production)
 Mastering: A. Cutolo (Massive Arts Studio, Milan)



La sera non è più la tua canzone
 (Mario Luzi, 1945, in *Poesie sparse*)

La sera non è più la tua canzone,
 è questa roccia d'ombra traforata
 dai lumi e dalle voci senza fine,
 la quiete d'una cosa già pensata.

Ah questa luce viva e chiara viene
 solo da te, sei tu così vicina
 al vero d'una cosa conosciuta,
 per nome hai una parola ch'è passata
 nell'intimo del cuore e s'è perduta.

Caduto è più che un segno della vita,
 riposi, dal viaggio sei tornata
 dentro di te, sei scesa in questa pura
 sostanza così tua, così romita
 nel silenzio dell'essere, (compiuta).

L'aria tace ed il tempo dietro a te
 si leva come un'arida montagna
 dove vaga il tuo spirito e si perde,
 un vento raro scivola e ristagna.

Luzi

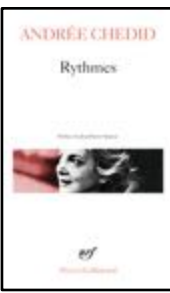


Hamiltonian Song
on
Spinnennetz
2014

Lyrics by Mario Luzi
Music and Vocals by Moreno Andreatta
Graphics and Animation by Gilles Baroin
SpinnenNetz by Gilles Baroin, Hugò Seress
Original "Chicken Wire" graph by J.Douthett, P.Steinbach



From poetry to song writing: hamiltonian compositional strategies



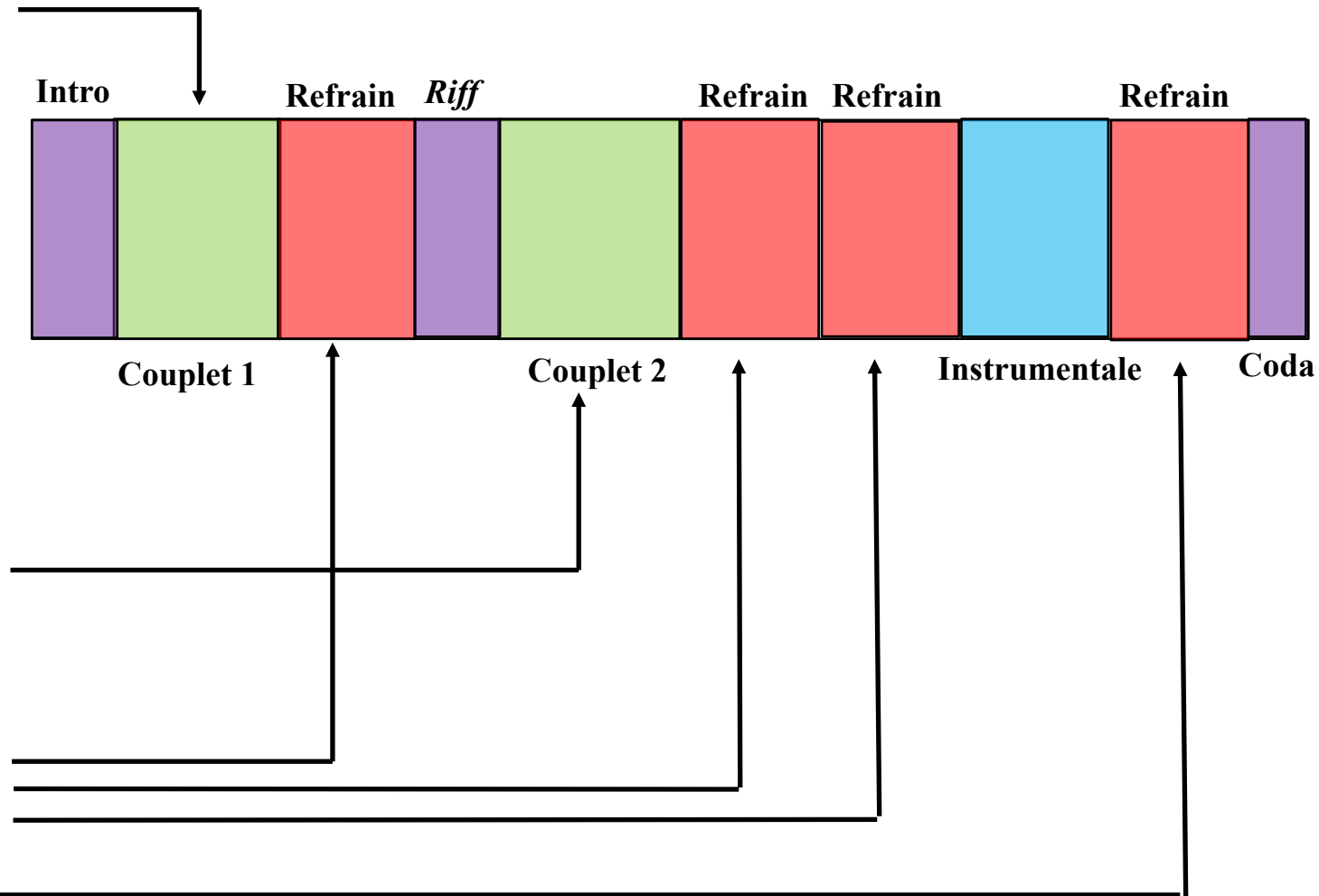
A part (Andrée Chédid, poème tiré du recueil *Rhymes* Collection Poésie/Gallimard (n. 527), Gallimard, 2018)

À part le temps
Et ses rouages
À part la terre
En éruptions
À part le ciel
Pétrisseur de nuages
À part l'ennemi
Qui génère l'ennemi

À part le désamour
Qui ronge l'illusion
À part la durée
Qui moisit nos visages

À part les fléaux
À part la tyrannie
À part l'ombre et le crime
Nos batailles nos outrages

Je te célèbre ô Vie
Entre cavités et songes
Intervalle convoité
Entre le vide et le rien



The catalogue of 28 hamiltonian cycles (with inner symmetry)

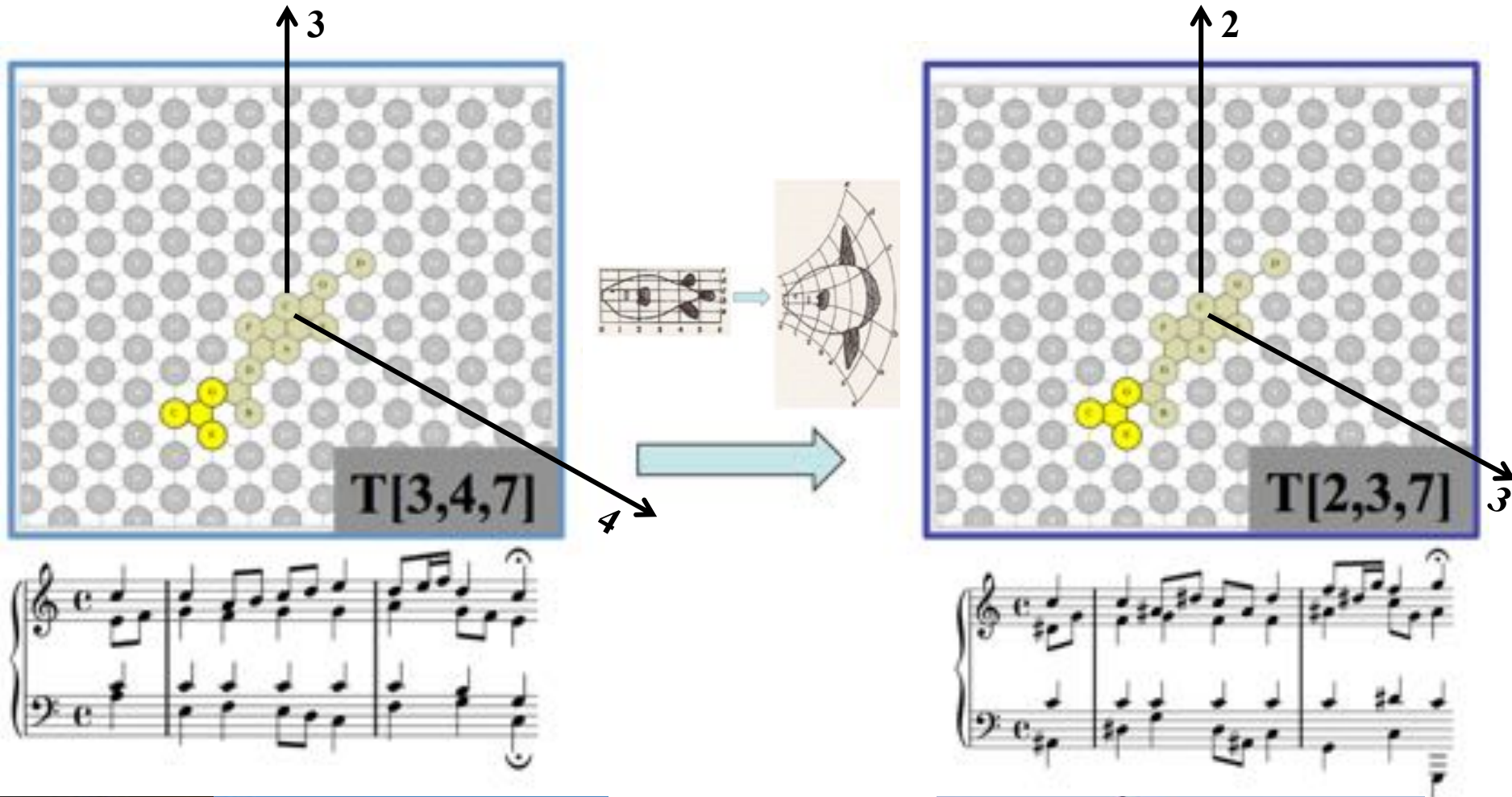
1. C-Cm-Ab-Abm-E-C#m-A-Am-F-Fm-C#-Bbm-F#-F#m-D-Dm-Bb-Gm-Eb-Ebm-B-Bm-G-Em--PLPLRL
2. C-Cm-Ab-Fm-C#-C#m-A-Am-F-Dm-Bb-Bbm-F#-F#m-D-Bm-G-Gm-Eb-Ebm-B-Abm-E-Em--PLRLPL
3. C-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-C#m-E-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-Fm-Ab-Abm-B-Bm-D-Dm-F-Am--PRPRPRLR
4. C-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Abm-B-Bm-D-F#m-A-Am--PRPRLRPR
5. C-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-Bbm-C#-Fm-Ab-Abm-B-Bm-D-F#m-A-C#m-E-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Dm-F-Am--PRPRLRLR
6. C-Cm-Eb-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Em-G-Bm-D-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Abm-B-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-Am--PRLRPRPR
7. C-Cm-Eb-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-Fm-Ab-Abm-B-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-C#m-E-Em-G-Bm-D-Dm-F-Am--PRLR
8. C-Cm-Eb-Gm-Bb-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Abm-B-Ebm-F#-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Em-G-Bm-D-F#m-A-Am--PRLRLRPR
9. C-Em-E-Abm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Gm-G-Bm-B-Ebm-F#-Bbm-Bb-Dm-D-F#m-A-C#m-C#-Fm-F-Am--LPLPLR
10. C-Em-E-Abm-B-Ebm-Eb-Gm-G-Bm-D-F#m-F#-Bbm-Bb-Dm-F-Am-A-C#m-C#-Fm-Ab-Cm--LPLRLP
11. C-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Abm-B-Bm-D-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-Am--LRPRPRPR
12. C-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-Fm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-C#m-E-Abm-B-Bm-D-Dm-F-Am--LRPRPRLR
13. C-Em-G-Gm-Bb-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Ebm-F#-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Abm-B-Bm-D-F#m-A-Am--LRPR
14. C-Em-G-Bm-B-Ebm-Eb-Gm-Bb-Dm-D-F#m-F#-Bbm-C#-Fm-F-Am-A-C#m-E-Abm-Ab-Cm--LRLPLP
15. C-Em-G-Bm-D-Dm-F-Fm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Gm-Bb-Bbm-C#-C#m-E-Abm-B-Ebm-F#-F#m-A-Am--LRLRPRPR
16. C-Em-G-Bm-D-F#m-A-C#m-E-Abm-B-Ebm-F#-Bbm-C#-Fm-Ab-Cm-Eb-Gm-Bb-Dm-F-Am--LR
17. C-Am-A-F#m-F#-Ebm-Eb-Cm-Ab-Fm-F-Dm-D-Bm-B-Abm-E-C#m-C#-Bbm-Bb-Gm-G-Em--RPRPRPRL
18. C-Am-A-F#m-F#-Ebm-B-Abm-Ab-Fm-F-Dm-D-Bm-G-Em-E-C#m-C#-Bbm-Bb-Gm-Eb-Cm--RPRPRLRP
19. C-Am-A-F#m-F#-Ebm-B-Abm-E-C#m-C#-Bbm-Bb-Gm-Eb-Cm-Ab-Fm-F-Dm-D-Bm-G-Em--RPRPRLRL
20. C-Am-A-F#m-D-Bm-B-Abm-Ab-Fm-F-Dm-Bb-Gm-G-Em-E-C#m-C#-Bbm-F#-Ebm-Eb-Cm--RPRLRPRP
21. C-Am-A-F#m-D-Bm-B-Abm-E-C#m-C#-Bbm-F#-Ebm-Eb-Cm-Ab-Fm-F-Dm-Bb-Gm-G-Em--RPRL
22. C-Am-A-F#m-D-Bm-G-Em-E-C#m-C#-Bbm-F#-Ebm-B-Abm-Ab-Fm-F-Dm-Bb-Gm-Eb-Cm--RPRLRLRP
23. C-Am-F-Fm-C#-C#m-A-F#m-D-Dm-Bb-Bbm-F#-Ebm-B-Bm-G-Gm-Eb-Cm-Ab-Abm-E-Em--RLPLPL
24. C-Am-F-Dm-D-Bm-B-Abm-Ab-Fm-C#-Bbm-Bb-Gm-G-Em-E-C#m-A-F#m-F#-Ebm-Eb-Cm--RLRPRPRP
25. C-Am-F-Dm-D-Bm-B-Abm-E-C#m-A-F#m-F#-Ebm-Eb-Cm-Ab-Fm-C#-Bbm-Bb-Gm-G-Em--RLRPRPRL
26. C-Am-F-Dm-D-Bm-G-Em-E-C#m-A-F#m-F#-Ebm-B-Abm-Ab-Fm-C#-Bbm-Bb-Gm-Eb-Cm--RLRP
27. C-Am-F-Dm-Bb-Gm-G-Em-E-C#m-A-F#m-D-Bm-B-Abm-Ab-Fm-C#-Bbm-F#-Ebm-Eb-Cm--RLRLRPRP
28. C-Am-F-Dm-Bb-Gm-Eb-Cm-Ab-Fm-C#-Bbm-F#-Ebm-B-Abm-E-C#m-A-F#m-D-Bm-G-Em--RL



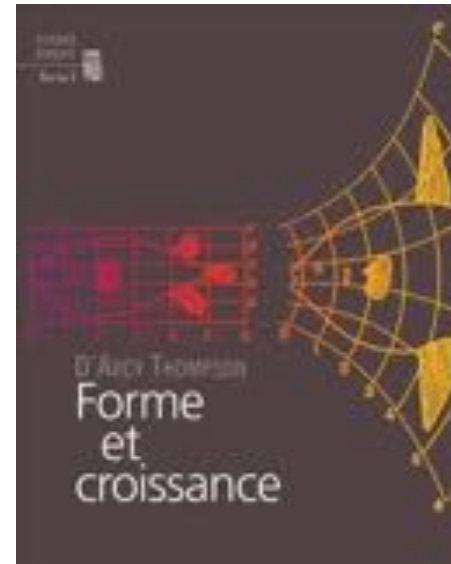
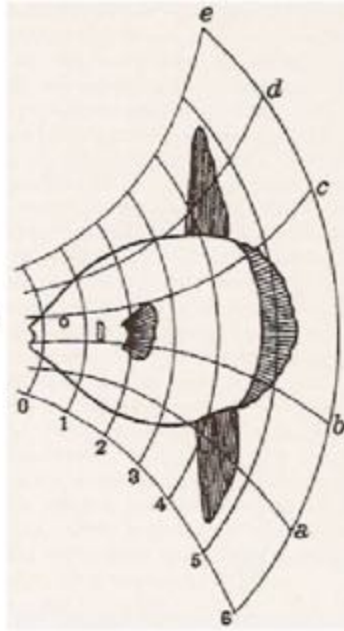
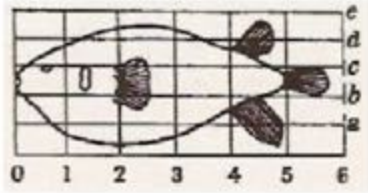
Le Blé en Herbe



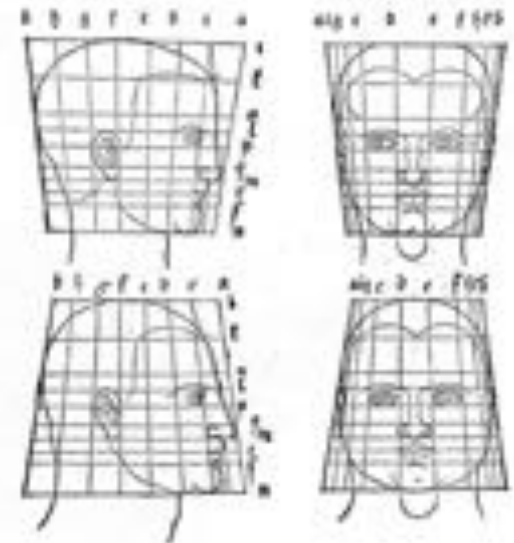
The musical style...is the space!



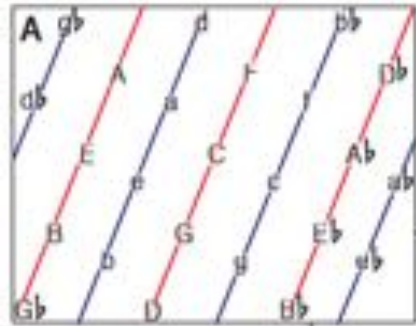
The morphological vs the mathematical genealogy of the structuralism



“[The notion of **transformation**] comes from a work which played for me a very important role and which I have read during the war in the United States : *On Growth and Form*, in two volumes, by **D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson**, originally published in 1917. The author (...) proposes an interpretation of the visible transformations between the species (animals and vegetables) within a same gender. This was fascinating, in particular because I was quickly realizing that this perspective had a long tradition: behind Thompson, there was **Goethe's** botany and behind Goethe, **Albert Dürer** with his *Treatise of human proportions*” (Lévi-Strauss, conversation with Eribon, 1988).



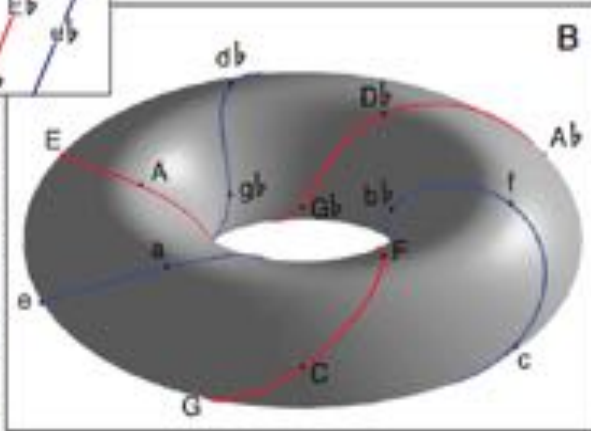
Some cognitive implications of mathematical research



PERSPECTIVES: NEUROSCIENCE

Mental Models and Musical Minds

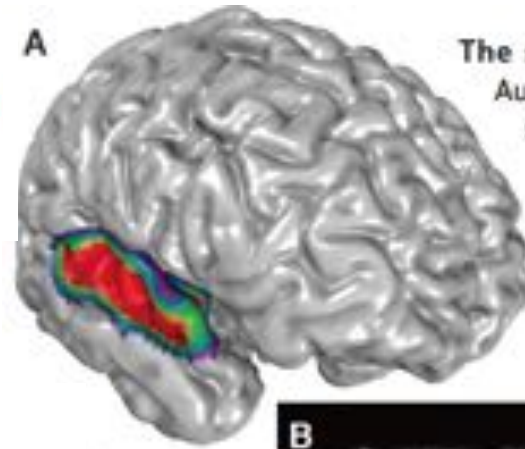
Robert J. Zatorre and Carol L. Krumhansl



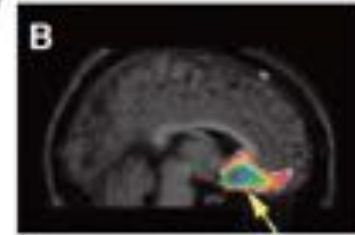
Mental key maps. (A) Unfolded version of the key map, with opposite edges to be considered matched. There is one circle of fifths for major keys (red) and one for minor keys (blue), each

wrapping the torus three times. In this way, every major key is flanked by its relative minor on one side (for example, C major and a minor) and its parallel minor on the other (for example, C major and c minor). (B) Musical keys as points on the surface of a torus.

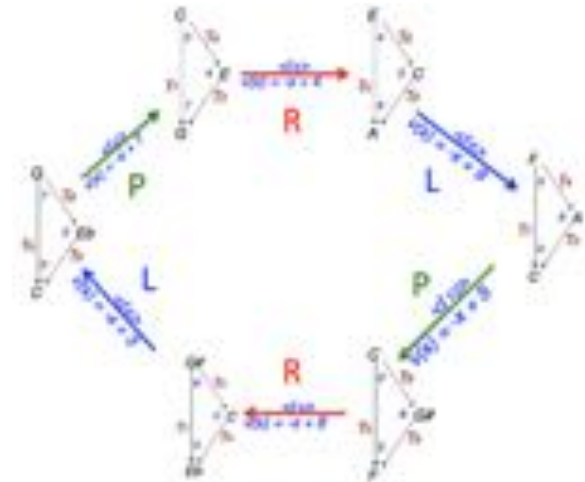
« La **théorie des catégories** est une théorie des constructions mathématiques, qui est macroscopique, et procède d'étage en étage. Elle est un bel exemple d'**abstraction réfléchissante**, cette dernière reprenant elle-même un principe constructeur présent dès le stade sensori-moteur. Le **style catégoriel** qui est ainsi à l'image d'un aspect important de la genèse des facultés cognitives, est un style adéquat à la description de cette genèse »



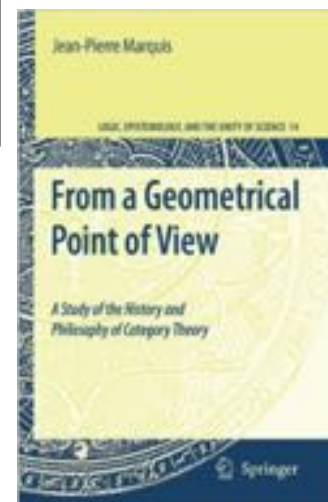
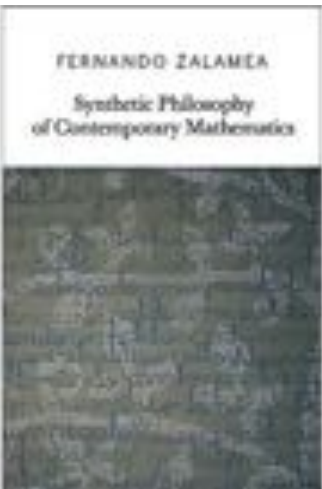
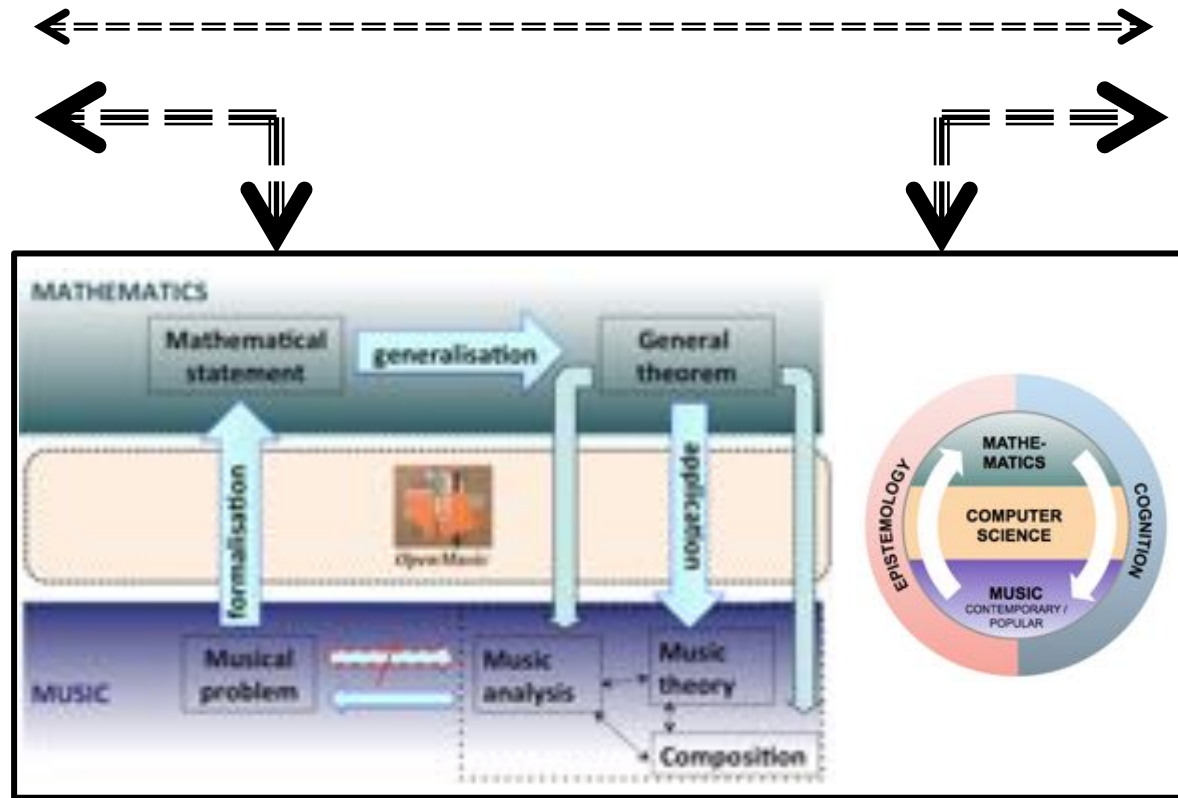
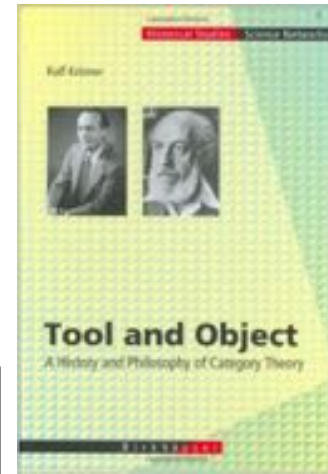
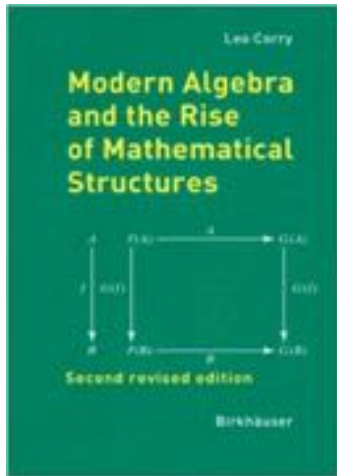
The sensation of music. (A) Auditory cortical areas in the superior temporal gyrus that respond to musical stimuli. Regions that are most strongly activated are shown in red. (B) Metabolic activity in the ventromedial region of the frontal lobe increases as a tonal stimulus becomes more consonant.



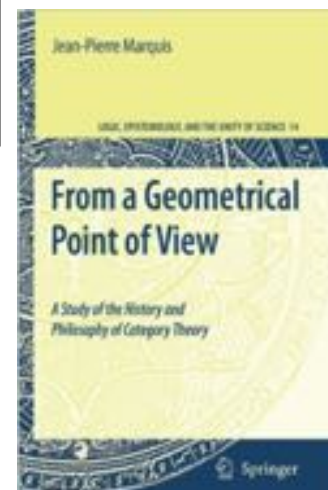
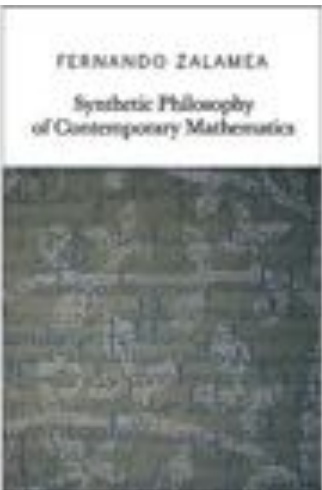
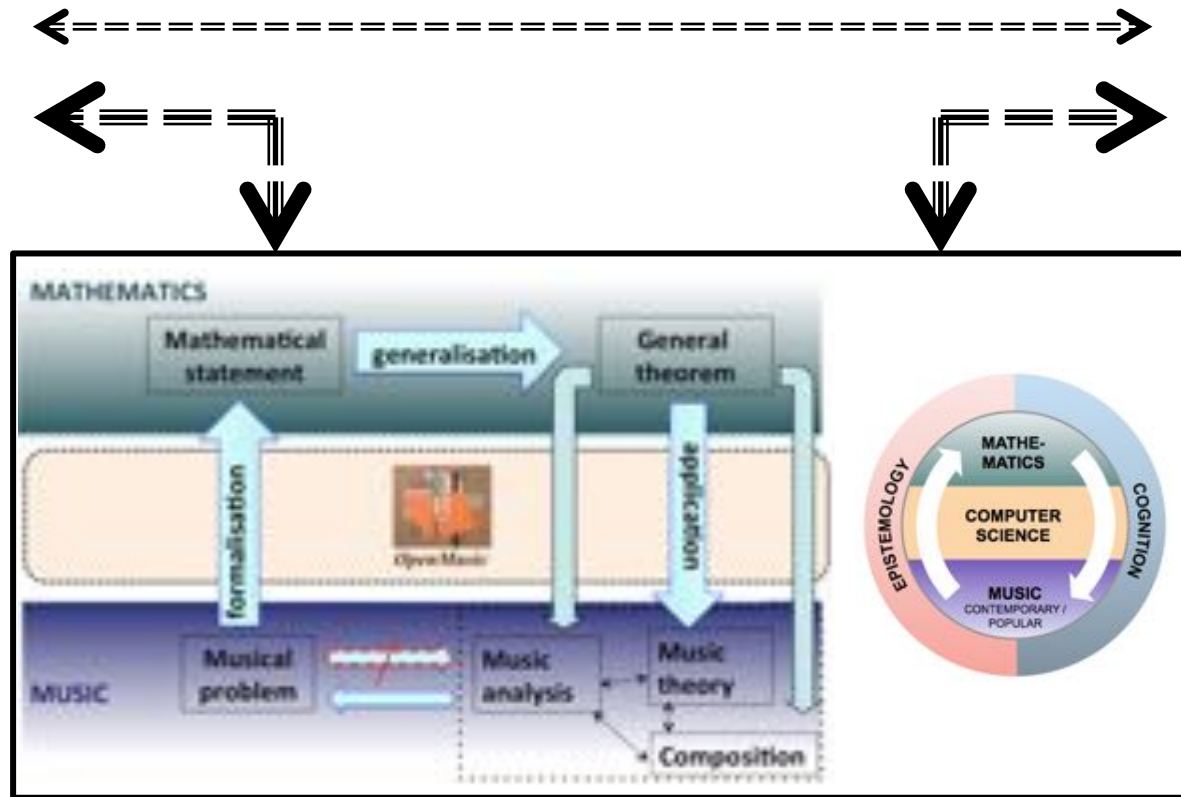
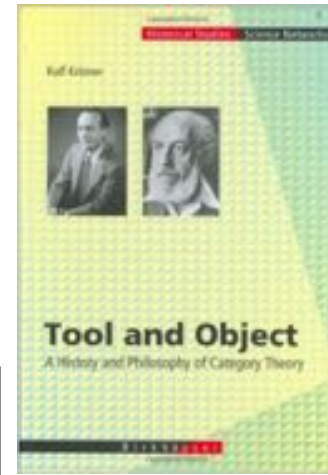
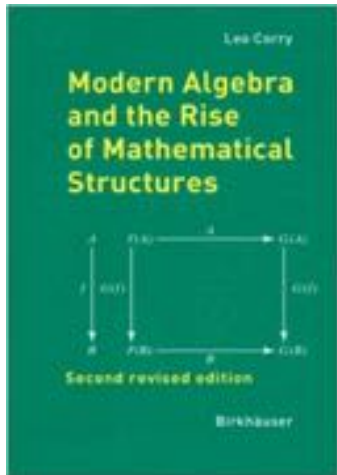
J. Piaget



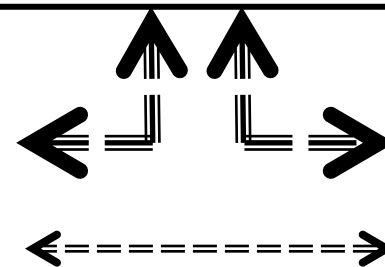
Which type of philosophy for the *mathematical* research?



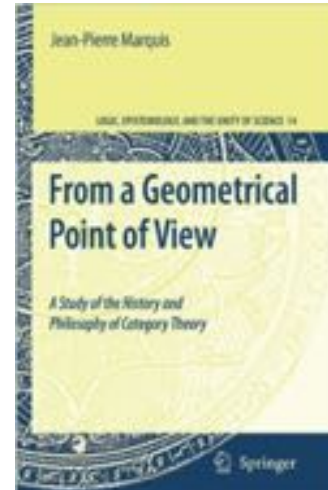
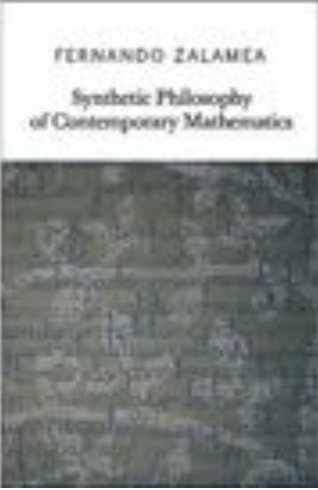
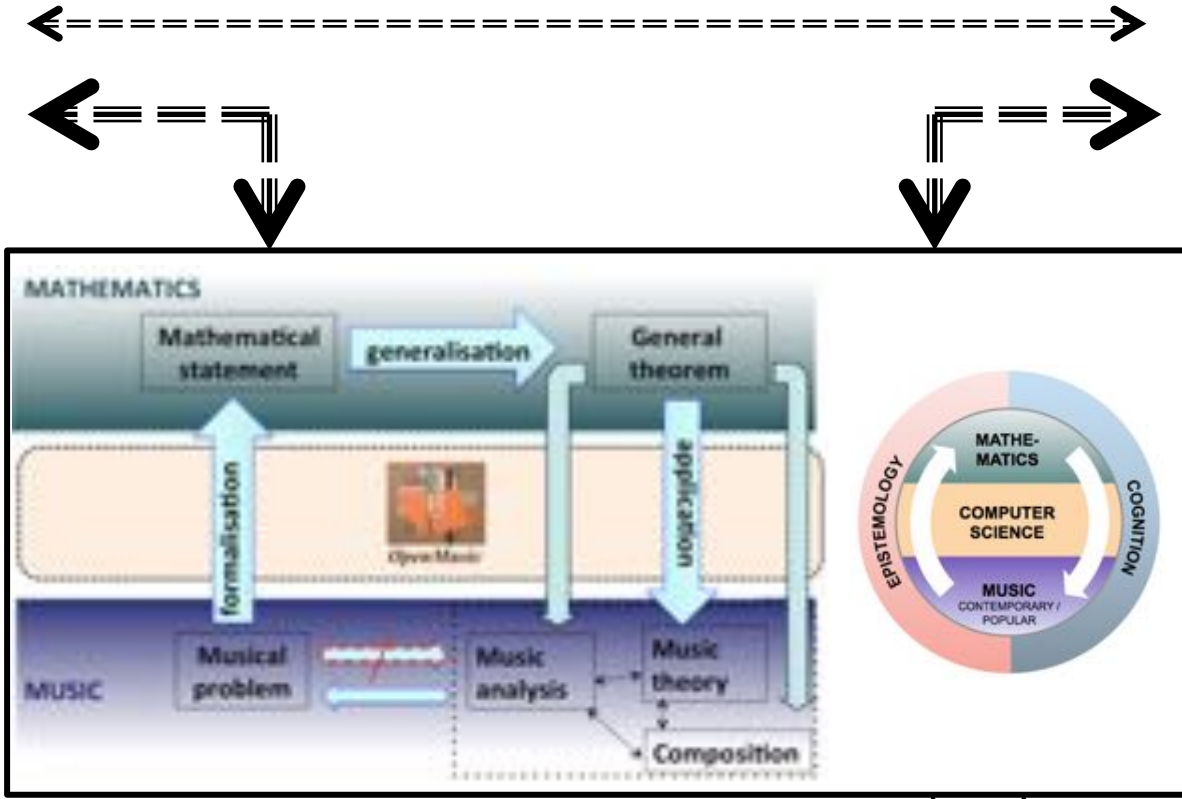
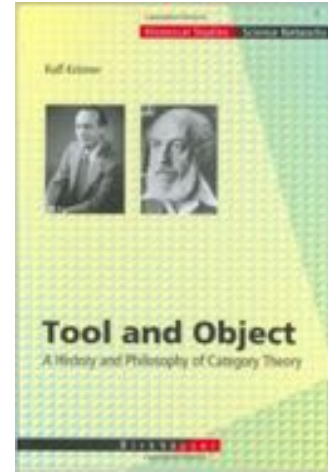
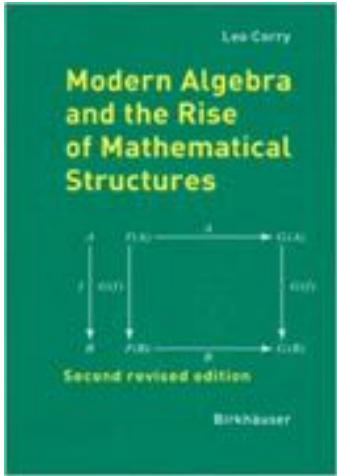
Which type of philosophy for the *mathemusical* research?



*A synthetic vision allows us to link together apparently distant strata of mathematics and culture, helping us to break down many artificial barriers. Not only can today's mathematics be appreciated through epistemic, ontic, phenomenological and aesthetic modes, but in turn, it should help to transform **philosophy**.*

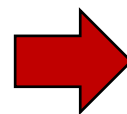


Which type of philosophy for the *mathemusical* research?



*A **synthetic** vision allows us to link together apparently distant strata of mathematics and culture, helping us to break down many artificial barriers. Not only can today's **mathemusical research** be appreciated through epistemic, ontic, phenomenological and aesthetic modes, but in turn, it should help to transform **philosophy**.*

From the OuLiPo to the OuMuPo (ouvroir de musique potentielle)



<http://oumupo.org/>

M. Andreatta et al., « Music, mathematics and language: chronicles from the Oumupo sandbox », in Kapoula, Z., Volle, E., Renoult, J., Andreatta, M. (Eds.), *Exploring Transdisciplinarity in Art and Sciences*, Springer, 2018



Valentin Villenave



Mike Solomon



Jean-François
Piette



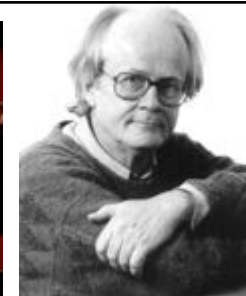
Martin
Granger



Joseph Boisseau



Moreno Andreatta



Tom Johnson

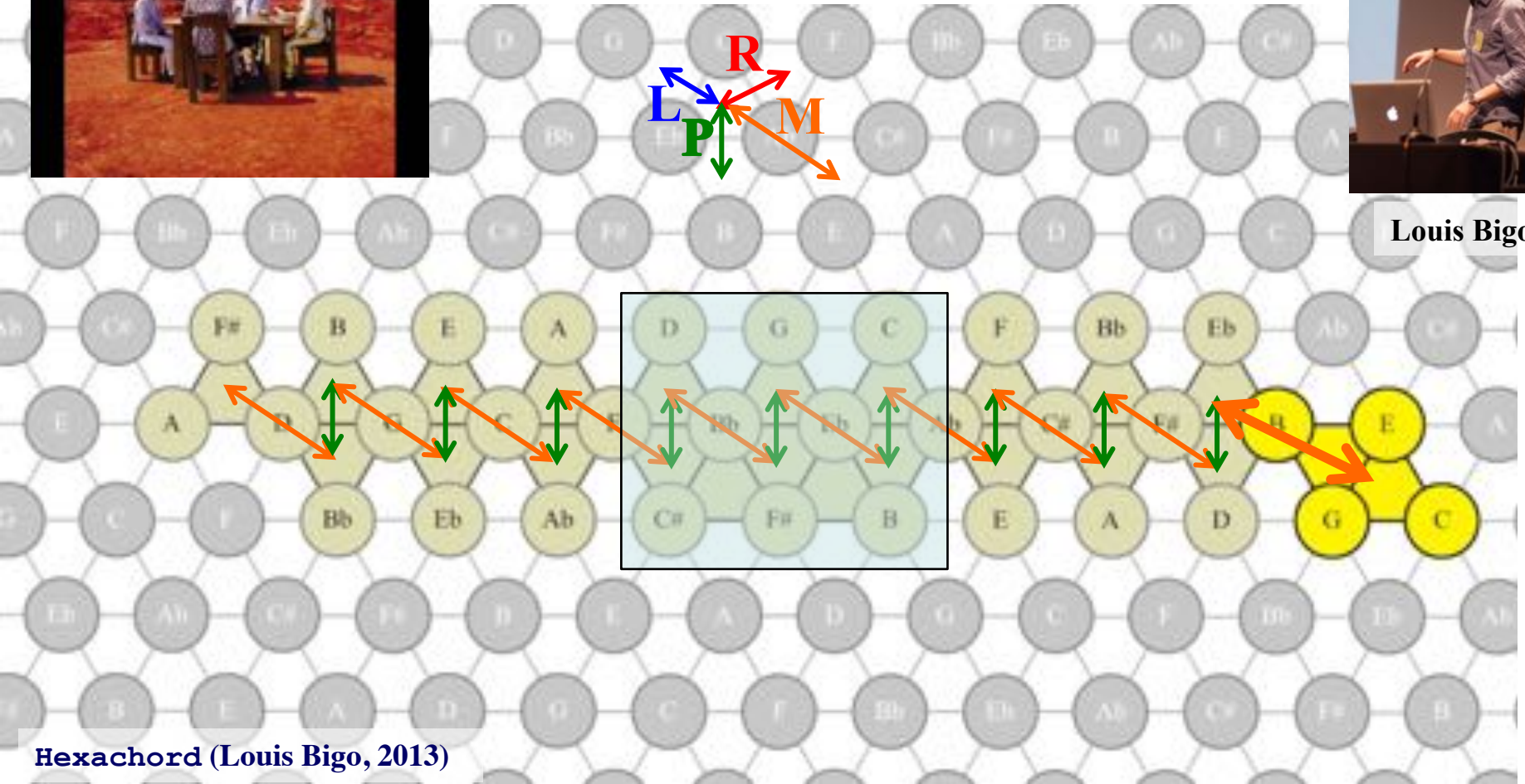
Symmetries and algorithmic processes in *Muse*



“Take a bow” (*Black Holes and Revelations*, 2006)



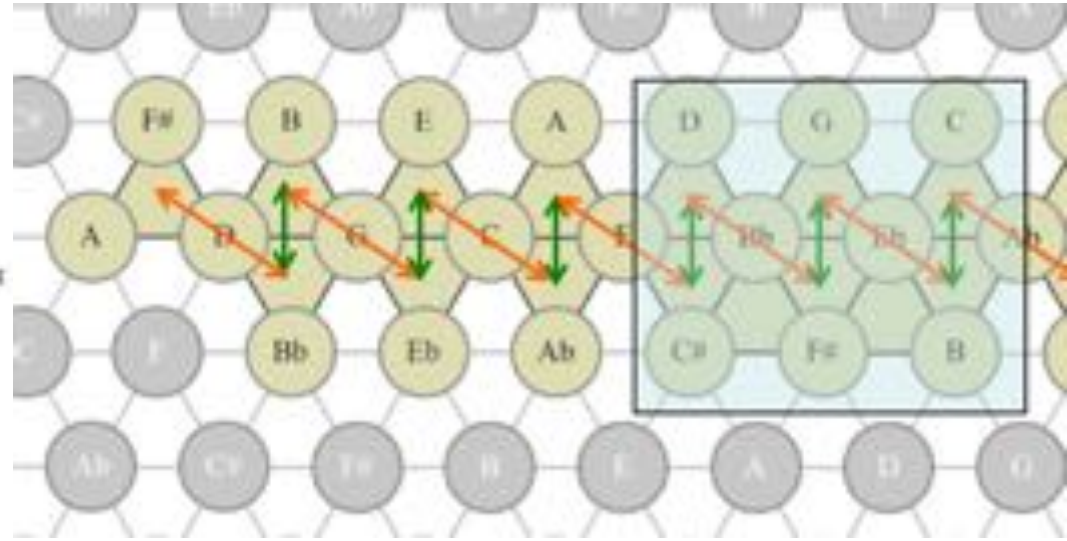
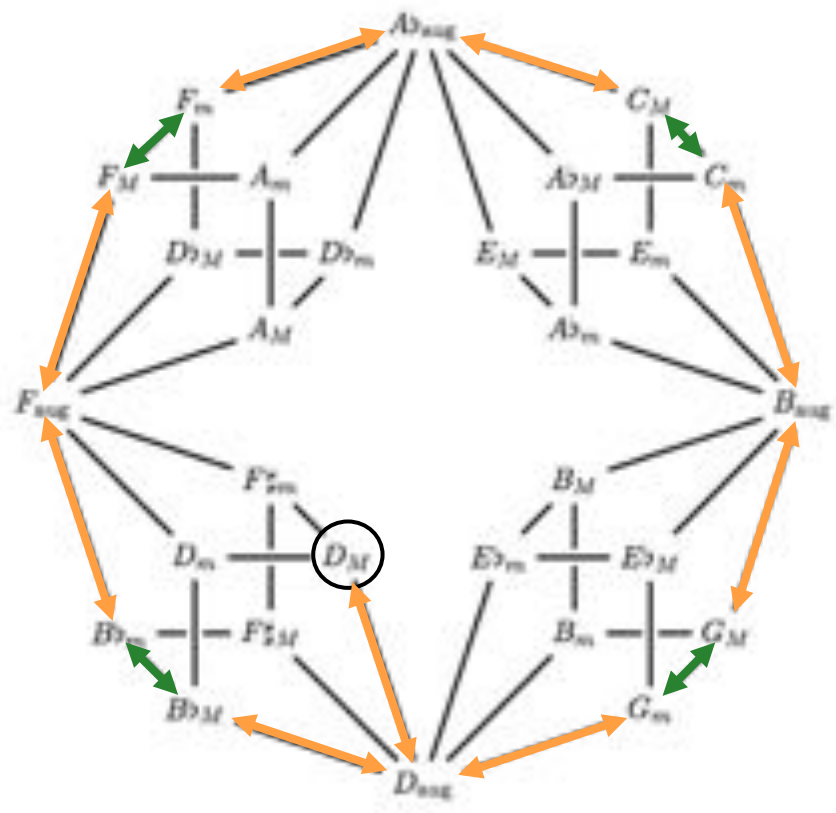
Louis Bigo



Hexachord (Louis Bigo, 2013)

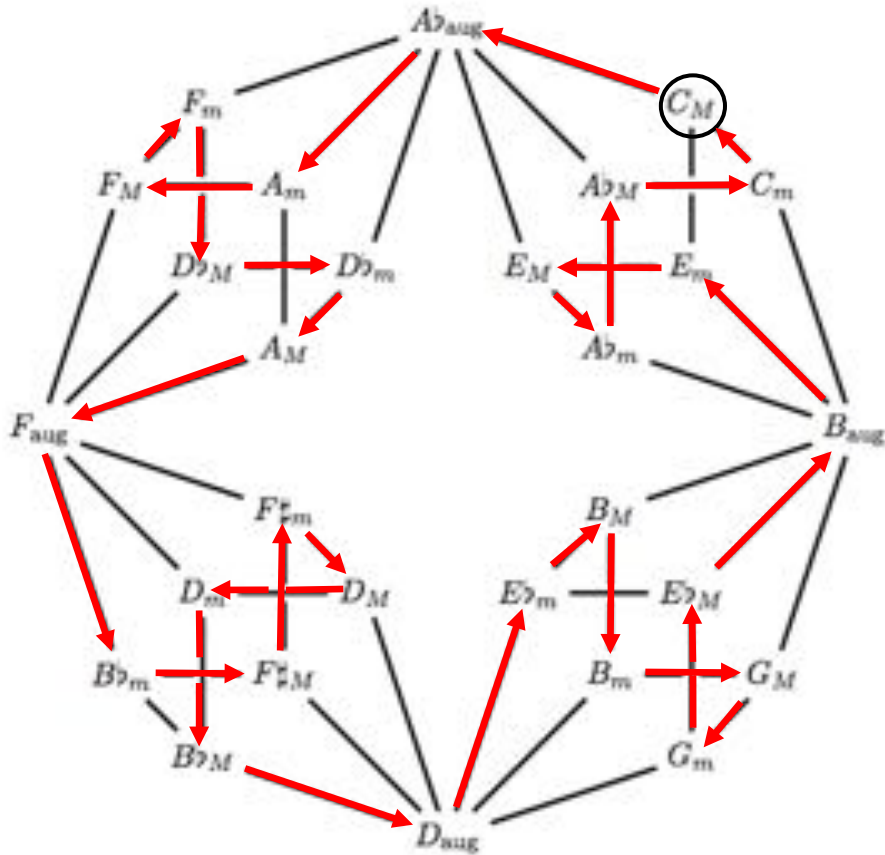
Temporal axis →

Representing *Muse's* progression in the Cube Dance



J. Douthett, P. Steinbach, Parsimonious Graphs: A Study in Parsimony, Contextual Transformation, and Modes of Limited Transposition, *Journal of Music Theory*, 42/2, 1998.

The Gunner's Hamiltonian Dream (an *oumoupien* experiment on a song by Pink-Floyd)



The Gunner's dream (R. Waters, 1983 / M. Andreatta, 2018)

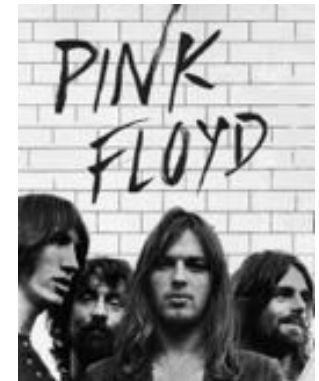
C C+
 Floating down through the clouds
 A_m F
 Memories come rushing up to meet me now.
 F_m
 In the space between the heavens
 C_F C_{fm}
 and in the corner of some foreign field
 A F+ B_{bm}
 I had a dream.
 F_M F_M D D_m
 I had a dream.
 B_b
 Good-bye Max.
 D+
 Good-bye Ma.
 E_{bm} B
 After the service when you're walking slowly to the car
 B_m G
 And the silver in her hair shines in the cold November air
 G_m
 You hear the tolling bell
 E_b
 And touch the silk in your lapel
 G+ E_m E G_{fm}
 And as the tear drops rise to meet the comfort of the band
 G_F C_m
 You take her frail hand
C
 And hold on to the dream.

The three main hamiltonian cycles (C_M = C, C_m = C_m, C_{aug} = C+)

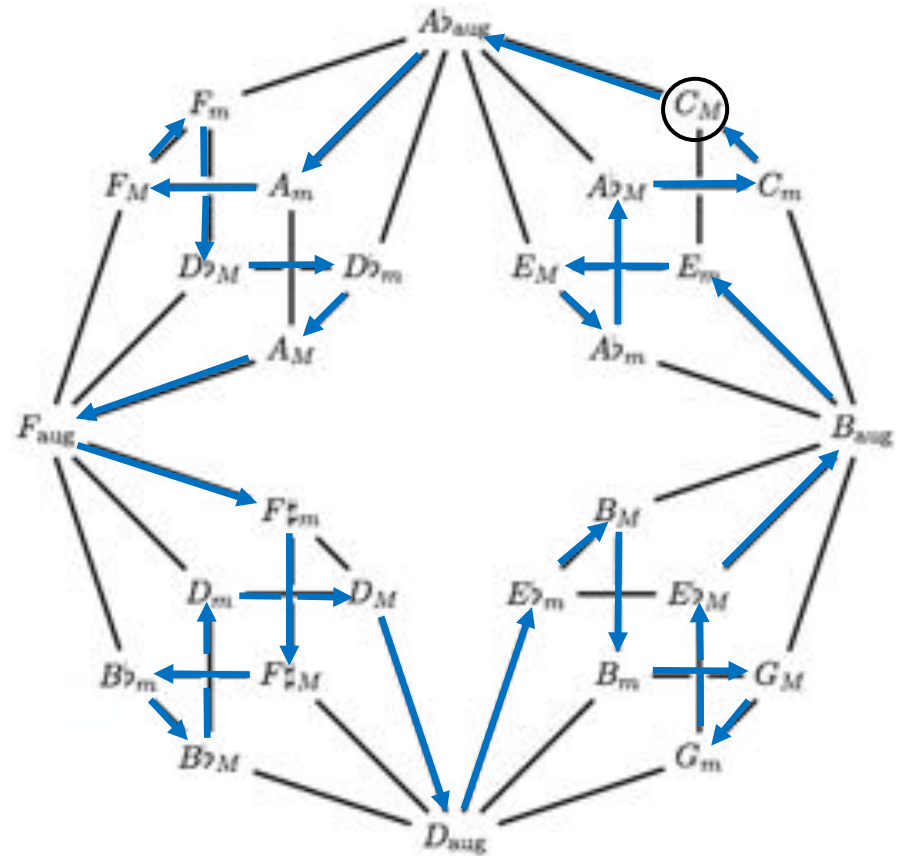
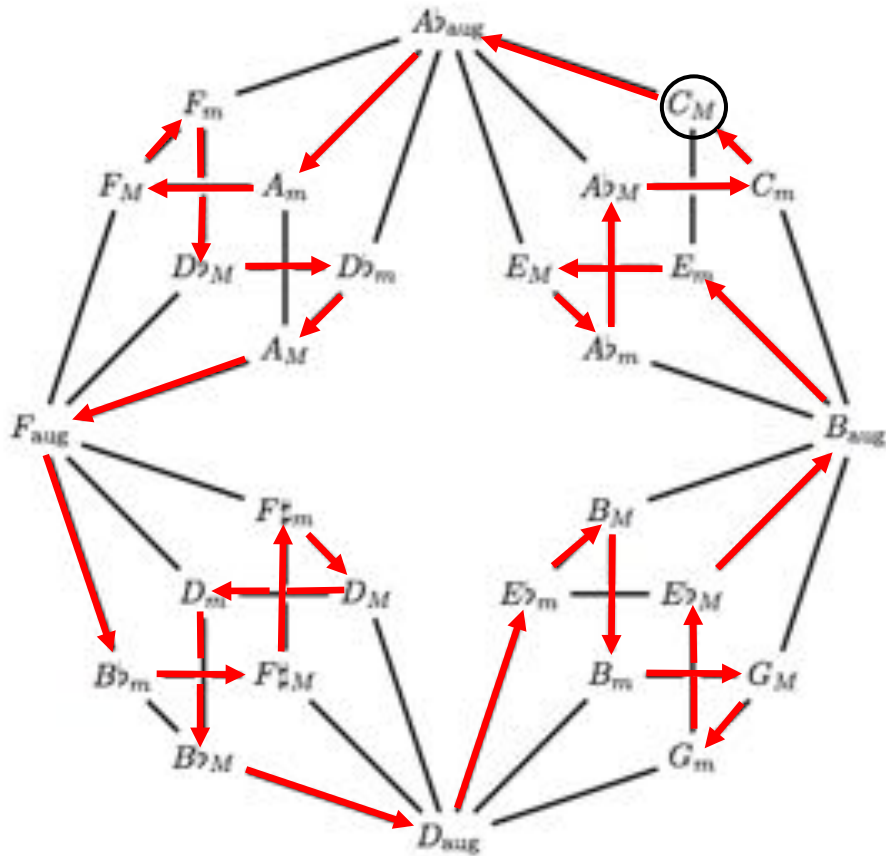
C→C+→Am→F→Fm→C#→C#m→A→F+→Bbm→F#→F#m→D→Dm→Bb→D+→Ebm→B→Bm→
 →G→Gm→Eb→G+→Em→E→G#m→G#→Cm→C

C→C+→Am→F→Fm→C#→C#m→A→F+→F#m→F#→Bbm→Bb→Dm→D→D+→Ebm→B→Bm→
 →G→Gm→Eb→G+→Em→E→G#m→G#→Cm→C

C→C+→Am→F→Fm→C#→C#m→A→F+→F#m→D→Dm→Bb→Bbm→F#→D+→Ebm→B→Bm→
 →G→Gm→Eb→G+→Cm→G#→G#m→E→Em→C



The Gunner's Hamiltonian Dream (an *oumoupien* experiment on a song by Pink-Floyd)

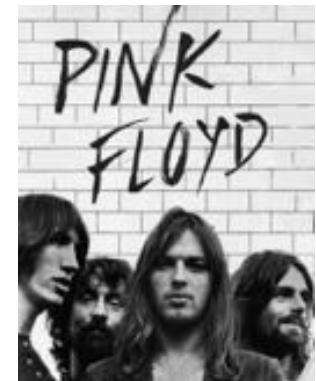


The three main hamiltonian cycles ($C_M = C$, $C_m = C_m$, $C_{aug} = C+$)

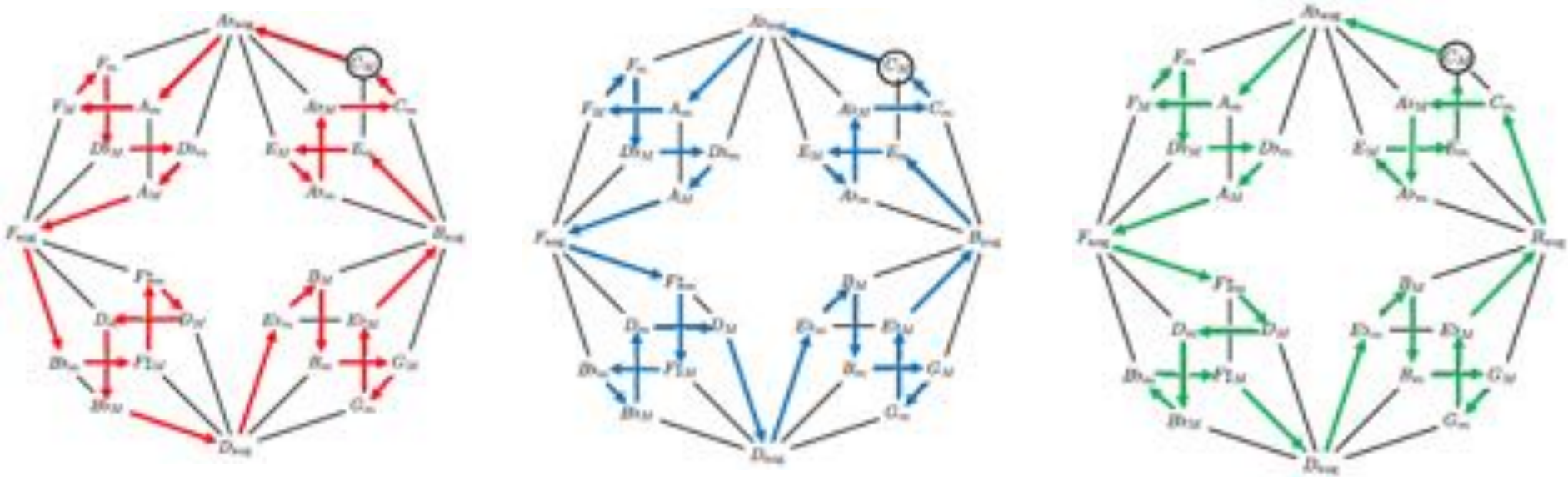
$C \rightarrow C+ \rightarrow Am \rightarrow F \rightarrow Fm \rightarrow C\# \rightarrow C\#m \rightarrow A \rightarrow F+ \rightarrow Bbm \rightarrow F\# \rightarrow F\#m \rightarrow D \rightarrow Dm \rightarrow Bb \rightarrow D+ \rightarrow Ebm \rightarrow B \rightarrow Bm \rightarrow G \rightarrow Gm \rightarrow Eb \rightarrow G+ \rightarrow Em \rightarrow E \rightarrow G\#m \rightarrow G\# \rightarrow Cm \rightarrow C$

$C \rightarrow C+ \rightarrow Am \rightarrow F \rightarrow Fm \rightarrow C\# \rightarrow C\#m \rightarrow A \rightarrow F+ \rightarrow F\#m \rightarrow F\# \rightarrow Bbm \rightarrow Bb \rightarrow Dm \rightarrow D \rightarrow D+ \rightarrow Ebm \rightarrow B \rightarrow Bm \rightarrow G \rightarrow Gm \rightarrow Eb \rightarrow G+ \rightarrow Em \rightarrow E \rightarrow G\#m \rightarrow G\# \rightarrow Cm \rightarrow C$

$C \rightarrow C+ \rightarrow Am \rightarrow F \rightarrow Fm \rightarrow C\# \rightarrow C\#m \rightarrow A \rightarrow F+ \rightarrow F\#m \rightarrow D \rightarrow Dm \rightarrow Bb \rightarrow Bbm \rightarrow F\# \rightarrow D+ \rightarrow Ebm \rightarrow B \rightarrow Bm \rightarrow G \rightarrow Gm \rightarrow Eb \rightarrow G+ \rightarrow Cm \rightarrow G\# \rightarrow G\#m \rightarrow E \rightarrow Em \rightarrow C$



The Gunner's Hamiltonian Dream (an *oumoupien* experiment on a song by Pink-Floyd)



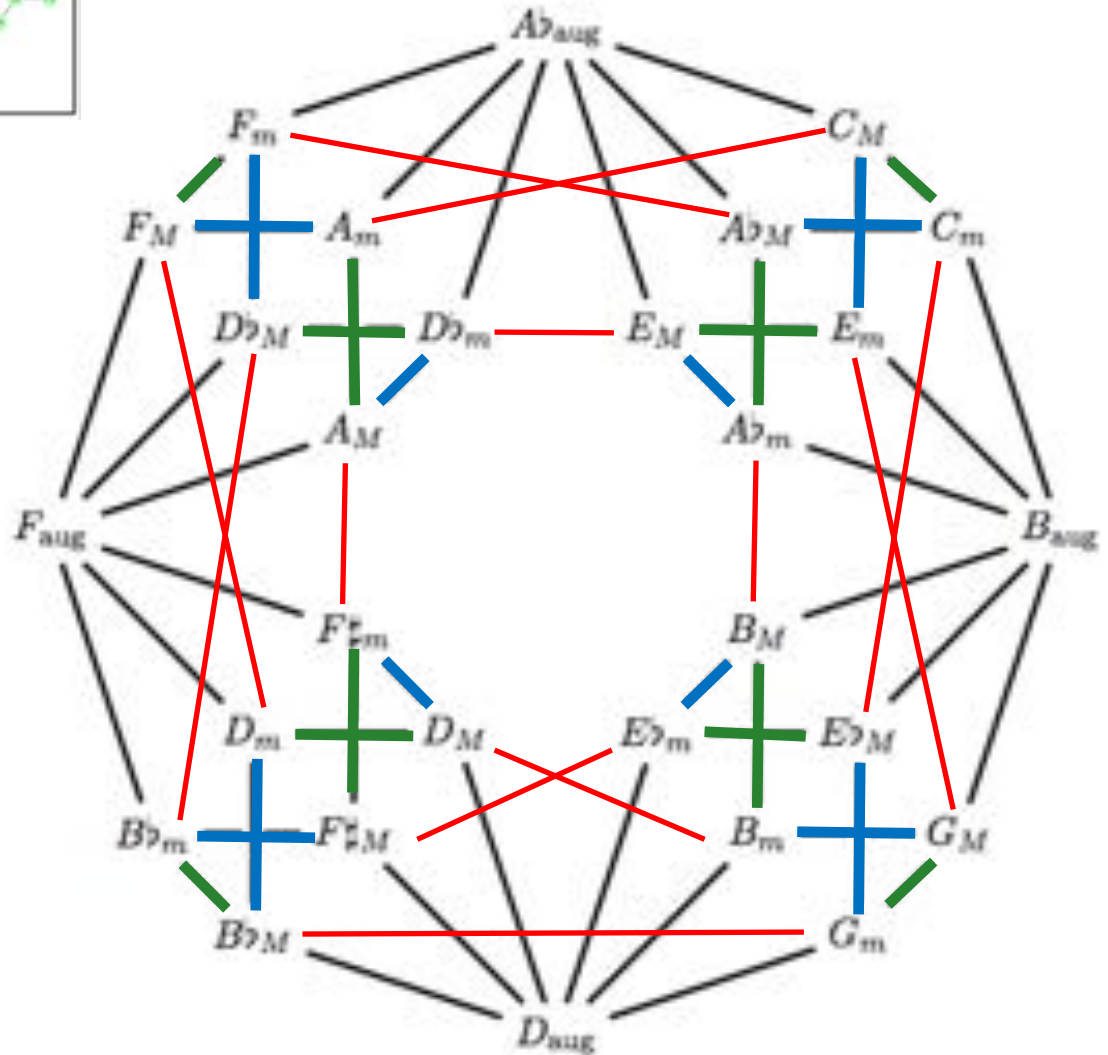
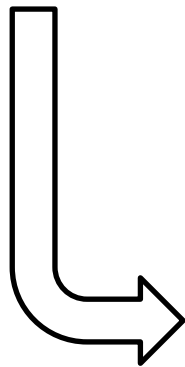
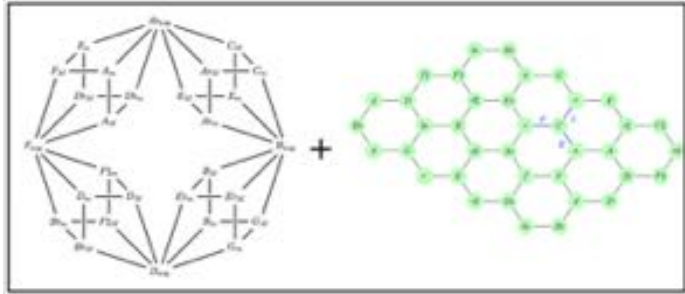
The three main hamiltonian cycles ($C_M = C$, $C_m = C_m$, $C_{aug} = C^+$)

$C \rightarrow C^+ \rightarrow A_m \rightarrow F \rightarrow F_m \rightarrow C\# \rightarrow C\#_m \rightarrow A \rightarrow F^+ \rightarrow B_{bm} \rightarrow F\# \rightarrow F\#_m \rightarrow D \rightarrow D_m \rightarrow B_b \rightarrow D^+ \rightarrow E_{bm} \rightarrow B \rightarrow B_m \rightarrow G \rightarrow G_m \rightarrow E_b \rightarrow G^+ \rightarrow E_m \rightarrow E \rightarrow G\#_m \rightarrow G\# \rightarrow C_m \rightarrow C$

$C \rightarrow C^+ \rightarrow A_m \rightarrow F \rightarrow F_m \rightarrow C\# \rightarrow C\#_m \rightarrow A \rightarrow F^+ \rightarrow F\#_m \rightarrow F\# \rightarrow B_{bm} \rightarrow B_b \rightarrow D_m \rightarrow D \rightarrow D^+ \rightarrow E_{bm} \rightarrow B \rightarrow B_m \rightarrow G \rightarrow G_m \rightarrow E_b \rightarrow G^+ \rightarrow E_m \rightarrow E \rightarrow G\#_m \rightarrow G\# \rightarrow C_m \rightarrow C$

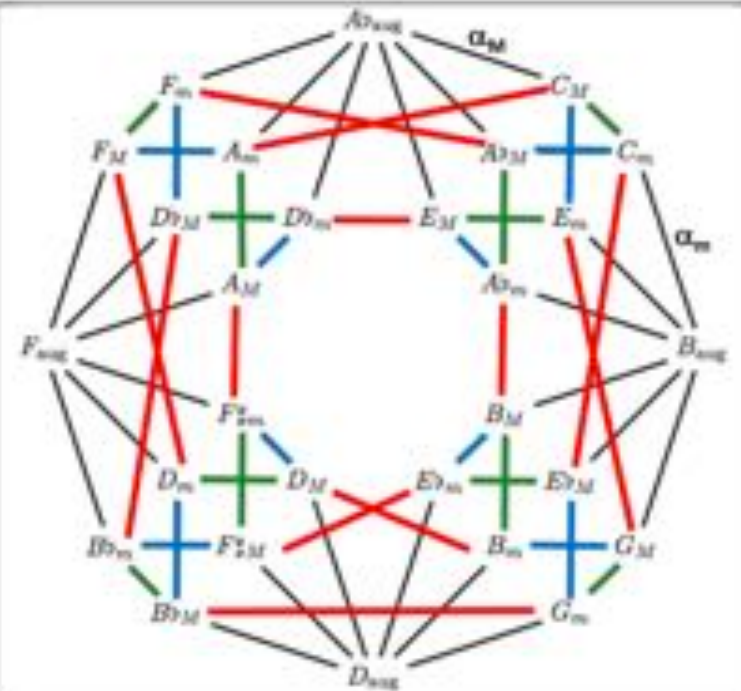
$C \rightarrow C^+ \rightarrow A_m \rightarrow F \rightarrow F_m \rightarrow C\# \rightarrow C\#_m \rightarrow A \rightarrow F^+ \rightarrow F\#_m \rightarrow D \rightarrow D_m \rightarrow B_b \rightarrow B_{bm} \rightarrow F\# \rightarrow D^+ \rightarrow E_{bm} \rightarrow B \rightarrow B_m \rightarrow G \rightarrow G_m \rightarrow E_b \rightarrow G^+ \rightarrow C_m \rightarrow G\# \rightarrow G\#_m \rightarrow E \rightarrow E_m \rightarrow C$

Embedding the Cube Dance into the Tonnetz

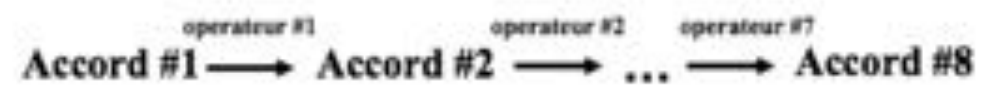




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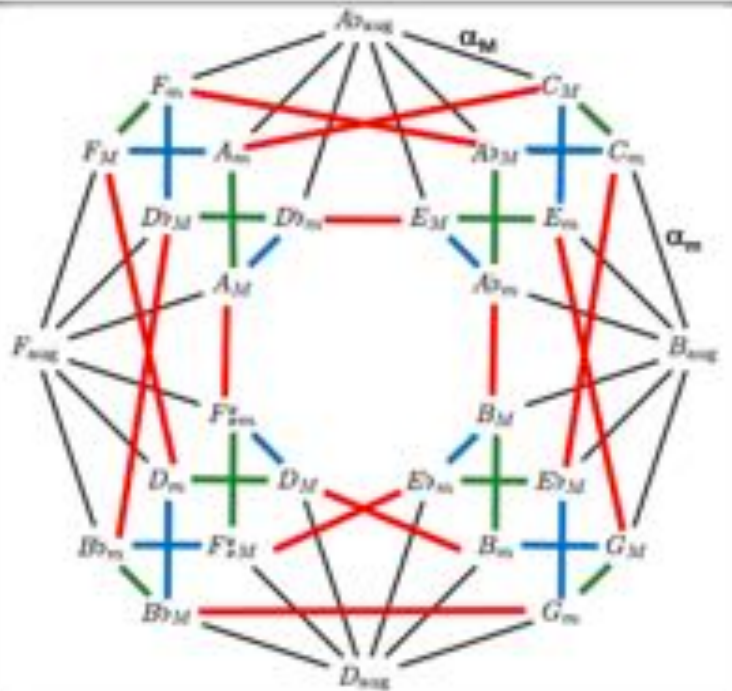


Suite d'accords et d'opérateurs P, L, R, α_M ou α_m , sur le modèle :

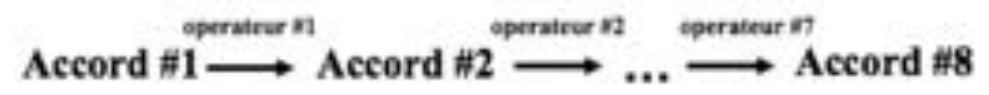




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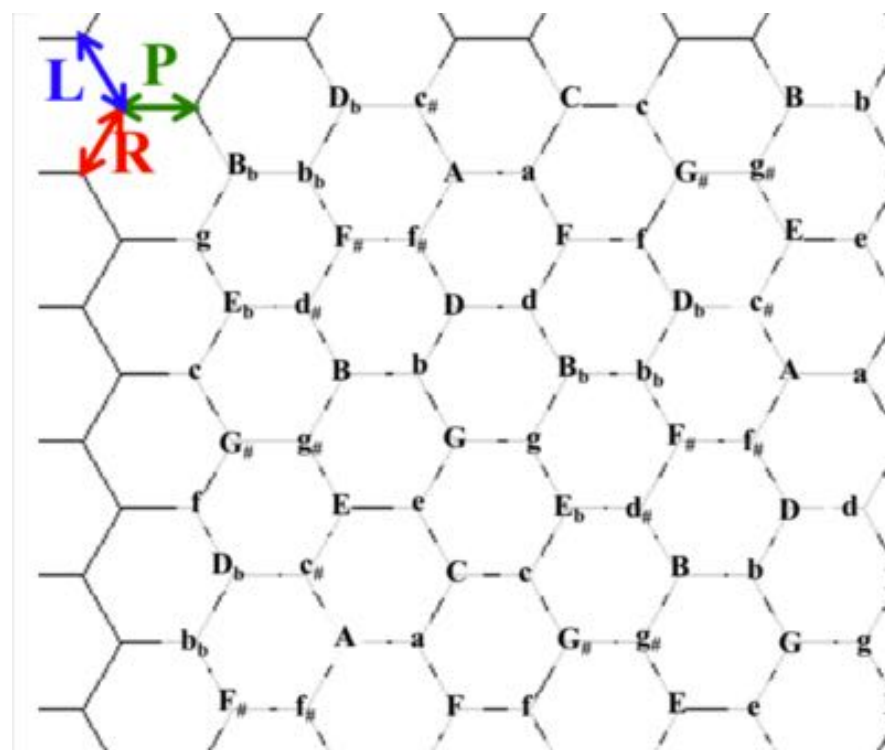
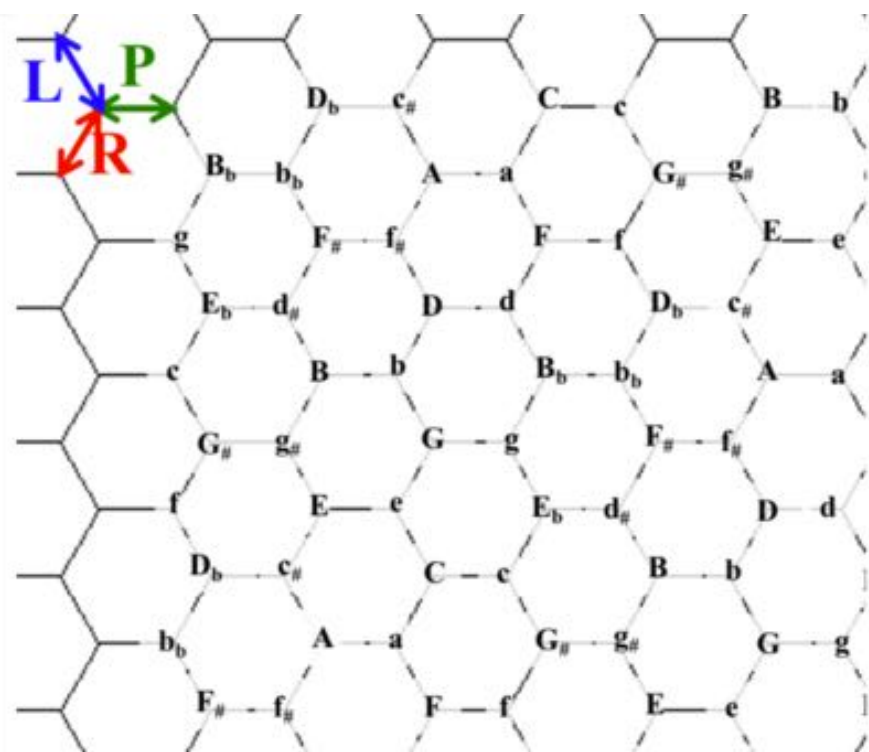


Suite d'accords et d'opérateurs P, L, R, α_M ou α_m , sur le modèle :

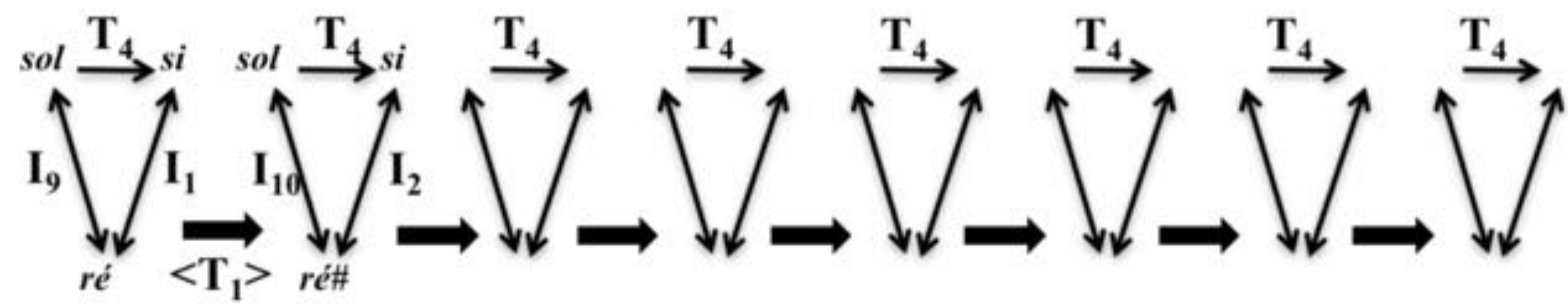


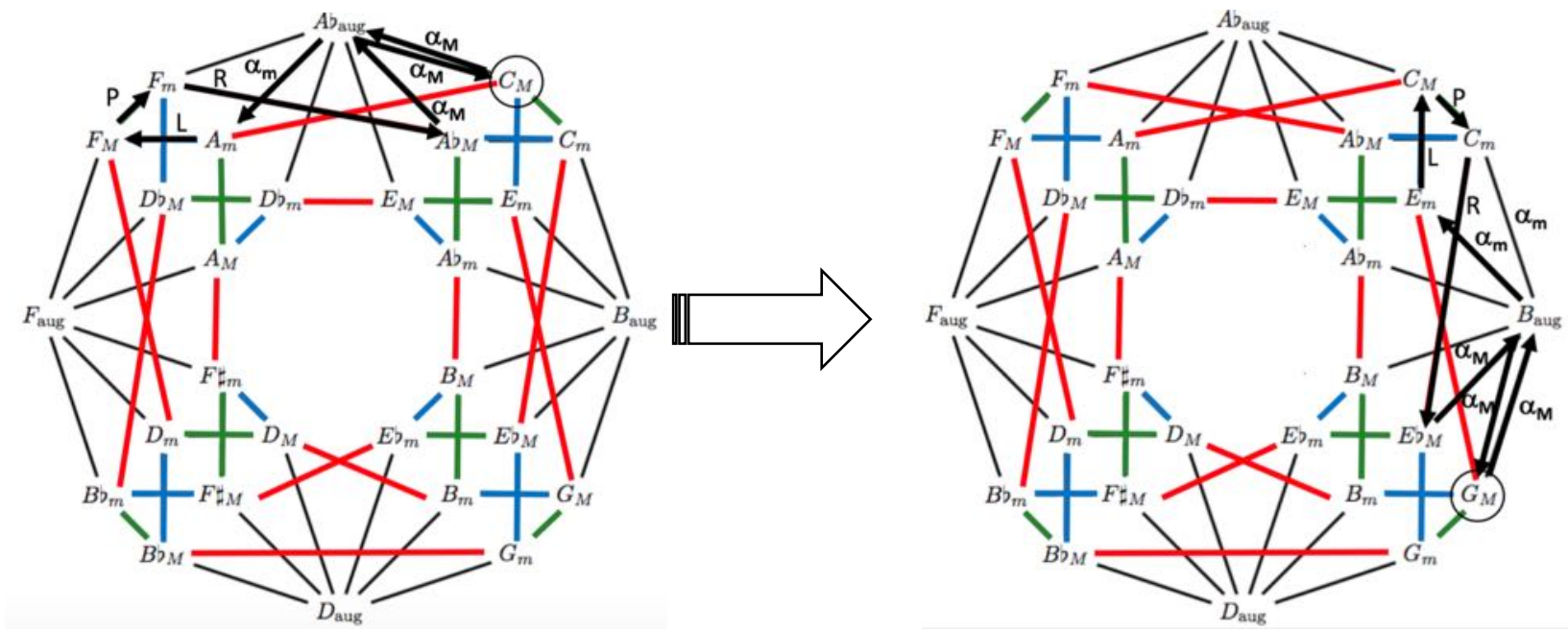
Musical score for the first piece, showing a treble and bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The treble clef contains a series of chords, and the bass clef contains a simple melodic line.

Musical score for the second piece, showing a treble and bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The treble clef contains a series of chords, and the bass clef contains a simple melodic line.



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The musical notation shows two piano pieces. The top piece is in G major, and the bottom piece is in G minor. The notes are connected by arrows indicating intervals. The intervals are labeled with T (tritone) and I (interval) numbers. The top piece starts with $do \xrightarrow{T_4} mi$ and the bottom piece starts with $sol \xrightarrow{T_4} si$. The intervals are labeled as $I_7, I_{11}, I_8, I_0, I_9, I_1, I_5, I_9, I_1, I_5, I_{11}, I_3, I_8, I_0, I_7, I_{11}$ for the top piece and $I_9, I_1, I_{10}, I_2, I_{11}, I_3, I_7, I_{11}, I_3, I_7, I_1, I_5, I_{10}, I_2, I_9, I_1$ for the bottom piece.

Spatial music analysis via *Hexachord*

The screenshot displays the Hexachord software interface, which is used for spatial music analysis. It is divided into several panels:

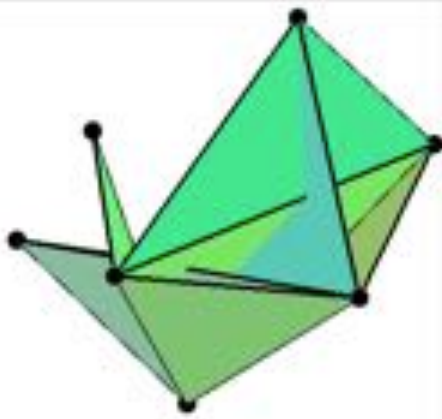
- File Viewer:** Shows a 3D model of a complex polyhedron, likely representing a hexachord in a higher-dimensional space.
- Complexes:** A grid of circles representing hexachords. A path of yellow circles is highlighted, starting from the top and moving downwards, ending in a cluster of three yellow circles at the bottom.
- Controls:** Includes a tempo slider for 'bwv0281.mid' (set to 30), Play and Stop buttons, a 'Select midi file' button, and checkboxes for 'Chromatic complexes' (set to K[2,3,7]), 'Heptatonic complexes' (set to CM), 'Trace off', and 'Harmonization ON'. There is also a 'Display graph' button.
- Vertical compactness:** A section with 'compactness dimension' and 'complexes dimension' both set to 2. It includes buttons for 'compute compactness' and 'absolute compactness'.
- Path Transformation:** Includes fields for 'Origin complex' (K[3,4,5]), 'Destination complex' (K[3,4,5]), 'Rotation' (0), 'North translation' (0), and 'North-east translation' (0). A 'Path Transformation' button is at the bottom.
- Charts:** Two charts are shown. The top one is titled 'bwv0281' and is a bar chart comparing the 2-compactness of various complexes. The bottom one is titled '2-compactness : bwv0281' and is a line chart showing the 2-compactness over time (0 to 25,000).

The bottom-left panel shows the cover of the journal *Computer Music Journal*, which features a similar 3D model and hexachord grid.

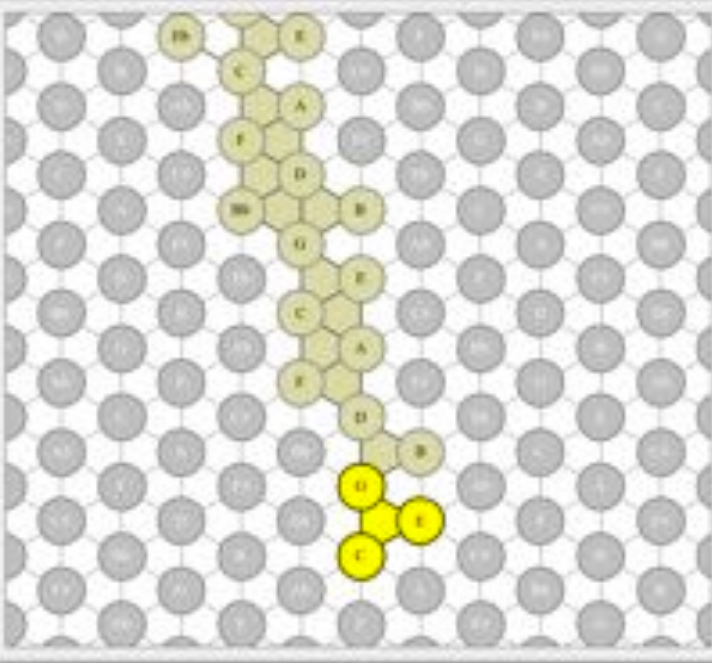
➔ <http://www.lacl.fr/~lbigio/hexachord>

Keeping the space...but changing the trajectory!

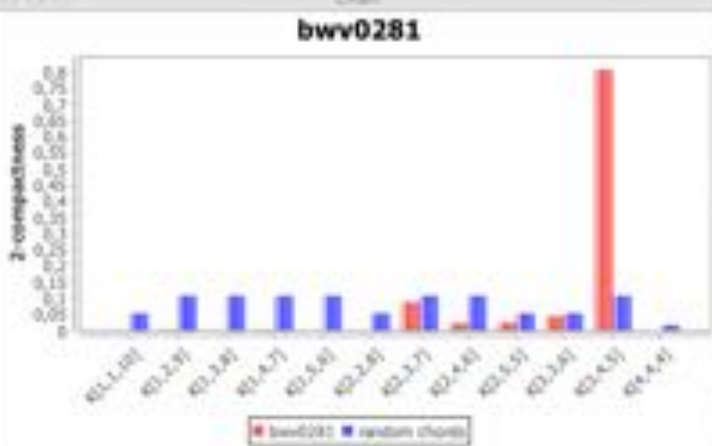
File Viewer



Tomatis - 4[3,4,5]



Chart



bwv0281.mid

Tempo: 0 30 20

Play Stop

Select midi file

Chromatic complexes: K[2,3,7] ; Heptatonic complexes: CM ;

Trace off Harmonization ON

Display graph

Vertical compactness

compactness dimension complexes dimension

2-compactness : 2 ;

compute compactness

absolute compactness

Path Transformation

Origin complex: K[3,4,5] ; Destination complex: K[3,4,5] ;

Rotation: 0

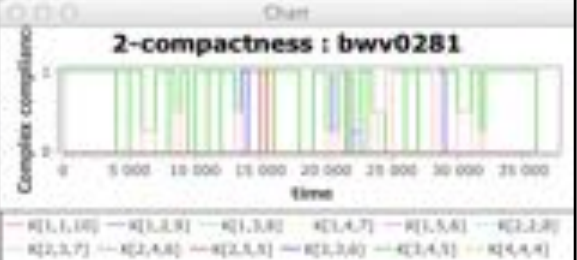
North translation: 0

North-east translation: 0


Path Transformation

Chart

2-compactness : bwv0281




Tomatis - 4[3,4,5]



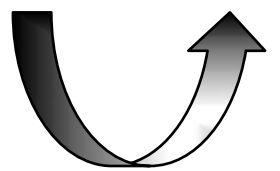
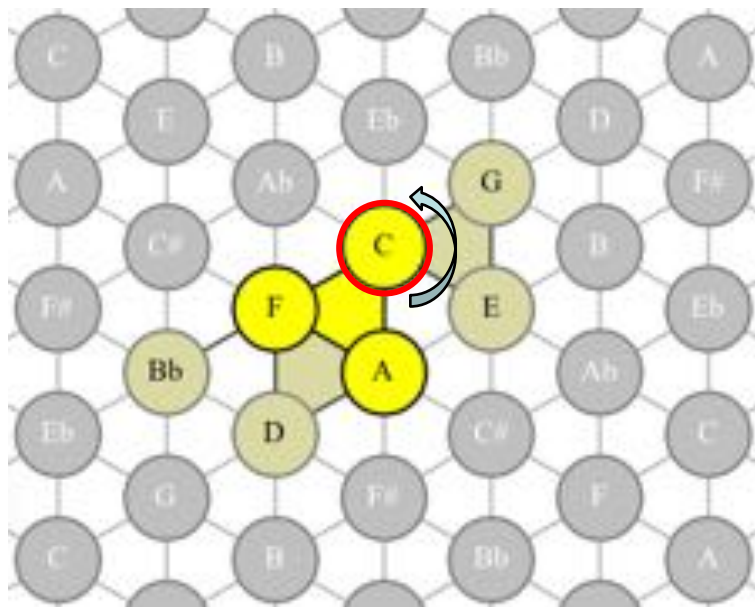
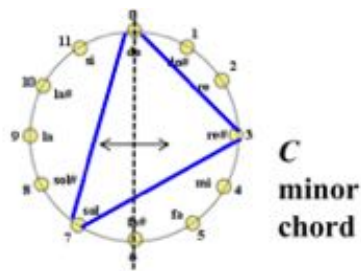
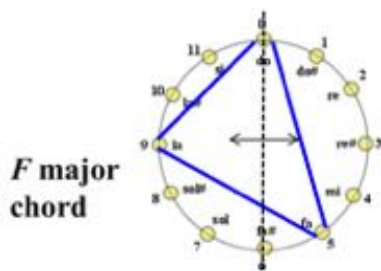
BEATLES

↓

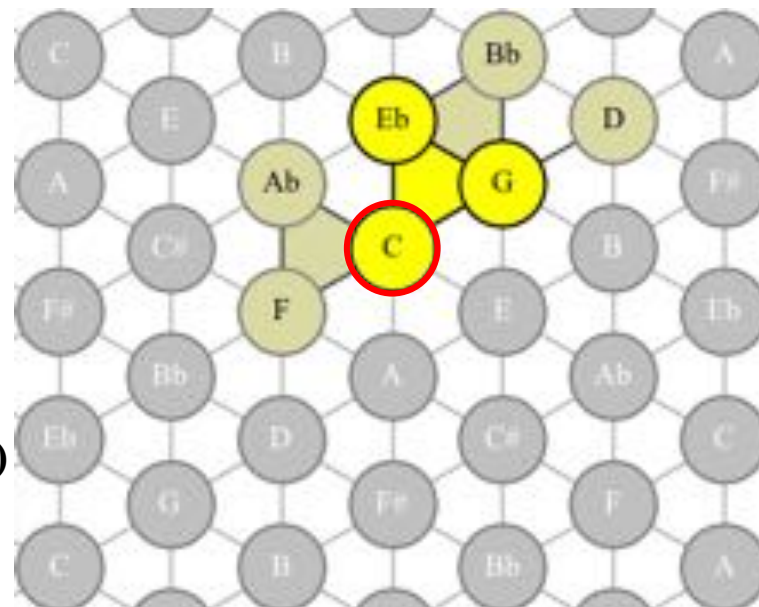


→ <http://www.lacl.fr/~lbigio/hexachord>

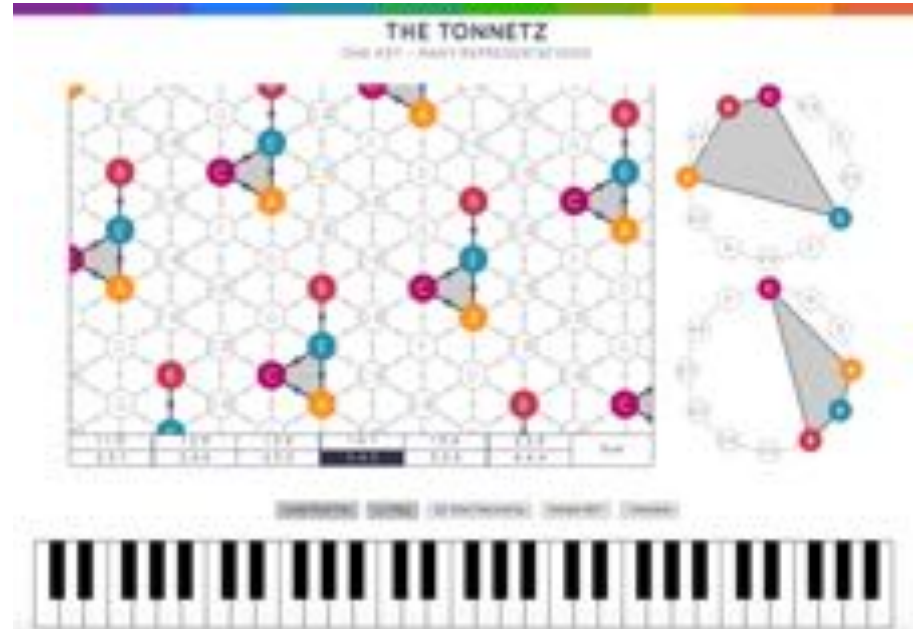
Keeping the space...but changing the trajectory!



Rotation
(autour du *do*)



Tonnetz: a web application for 'mathematical' outreach



➔ <https://guichaoua.gitlab.io/web-hexachord/>



Depuis 80 ans, nos connaissances
bâtissent de nouveaux mondes



Math'n pop

Conférence
concert

Amphi Richelieu
3 October: 7.45 pm

Thank
you...

...and see
you in
Sorbonne?

