

Musique et oralité

- L'improvisation -



Cinquième partie



Moreno Andreatta

IRMA & ITI CREAA, Université de Strasbourg

Equipe Représentations Musicales

IRCAM / CNRS UMR 9912 / Sorbonne Université



Modèles computationnels de l'improvisation classique et jazz

Les sept modes diatoniques et la symétrie du ré

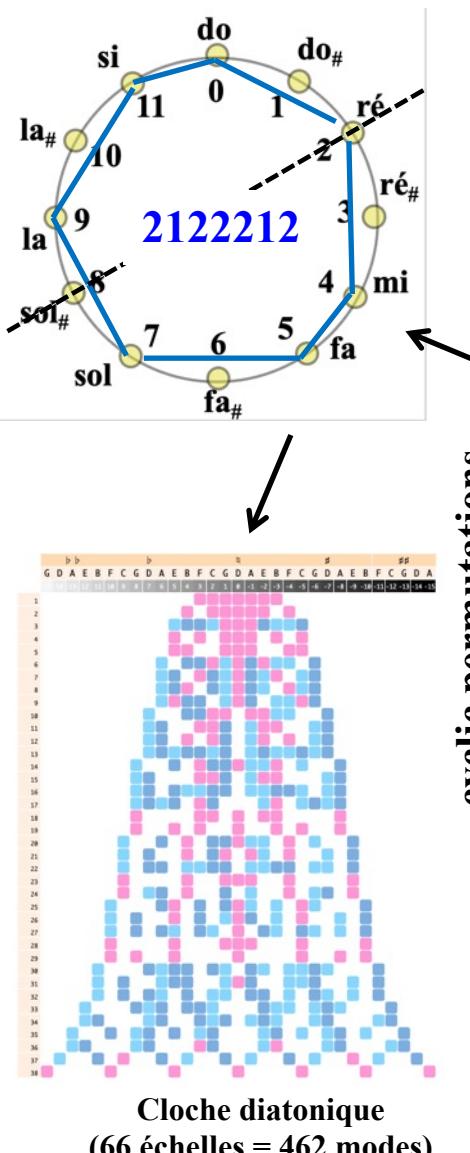


TABLE I
Comparison of M = 7, L = 12 patterns for pitch (scales) and rhythm (time-lines)

pattern	pitch domain name and notation (in C)	rhythm domain notation	examples from West Africa	references
1. 2212221	major scale (Ionian) CDEFGAB	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	Ewe (Atsiabek, Sogba, Atsia) also Yoruba	Jones (1959), C. K. Ladzekpo, S. K. Ladzekpo and Pantaleoni, Locke
2. 2122212	Dorian CDE↑ FGAB↑	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	Bemba—Northern Rhodesia	Jones (1965), (Ekwueme)
3. 1222122	Phrygian CD↑ E↑ FGA↑ B↑	↓↓↓↓↓	—	—
4. 2221221	Lydian CDEF#GAB	↓↓↓↑↓↓	Ga-Adangme (common) also common Haitian pattern, Akan (Ab fo)	C. K. Ladzekpo, Combs (1974), R. Hill, Asiamah
5. 2212212	Mixolydian CDEFGAB↑	↓↓↑↓↓↓	Yoruba sacred music from Ekiti	King
6. 2122122	Aeolian CDE↑ FGA↑ B↑	↓↓↓↓↓↓	Ashanti (Ab fo , Mpre)	Koetting
7. 1221222	Locrian CD↑ E↑ FG↑ A↑ B↑	↓↓↓↑↓↓	Ghana*	Nketia (1963a)
8. 2121222	(#2 Locrian) CDE↑ FG↑ A↑ B↑	↓↓↓↓↓↓	Ashanti (Asedua)	C. K. Ladzekpo
9. 2112123	— CDD#EF#GA	↓↓↓↓↓↓	Akan (juvenile song)	Nketia (1963b)

* clap pattern

† mute stroke on bell

J. Pressing, "Cognitive isomorphisms between pitch and rhythm in world musics: West Africa, the Balkans and Western tonality", *Studies in Music*, 17, 1983, p. 38-61

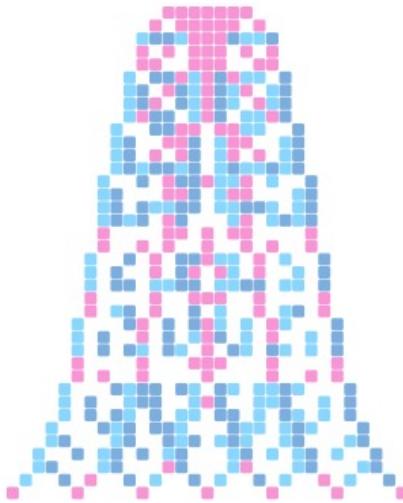
La cloche diatonique : un atlas interactif des modes

Accueil Navigation Aide

Noms, notes ou intervalles

→ <http://www.cloche-diatonique.ch/>

La cloche diatonique est un système de représentation graphique et numérique des échelles et des modes musicaux. Ce catalogue systématique met en évidence les relations suivantes :



Les 66 échelles sont classées en fonction de leur éloignement progressif à l'[échelle diatonique](#), les [modes usuels](#) étant regroupés autour de ce dernier ;

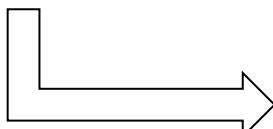
Les 462 modes heptatoniques sont regroupés en 31 familles, ordonnées de la plus "claire" à la plus "sombre", et plus de 5000 exemples sonores sont disponibles au format MIDI ;

Pierre Audétat a imaginé cette construction en 2006 pour explorer les gammes heptatoniques du tempérament égal. L'universalité de la démarche a pu être vérifiée par son application à d'autres tempéraments. Des cloches [microtonales](#) et [macrotonales](#) sont également consultables.

Modes usuels

phrygien b6	locrien b2	
dorien b5	phrygien b4	locrien b7
phrygien b3	locrien b6	locrien b4 b7
lydien b5 b6	lydien b5 b7	lydien b6 b7
éolien b4 b7	phrygien b4 b7	locrien b3 b7

À propos Contact



	b		fa		do		sol		ré		la		mi		si		fa#		do#	
	mi b	si b	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5							
diatonique					lydien	ionien	mixolydien	dorien	éolien	phrygien	locrien									
mineur mélodique				lydien #5			lydien b7	ionien b3	mixolydien b6	phrygien b6	locrien b2			locrien b4						
mineur harmonique				lydien #2	ionien #5			dorien #4	éolien b7	phrygien b3	locrien b6			locrien b4 b7						
majeur harmonique	lydien #2 #5				lydien b3		ionien b6	mixolydien b2	dorien b5			phrygien b4	locrien b b7							
unitonique sensible	lydien #5 #6			lydien #5 b7			lydien b6 b7	ionien b2 b3	locrien b2 b3			locrien b2 b4			locrien b b3 b4					
double harmonique	lydien #2 #6	ionien #2 #5					éolien #4 b7	ionien b2 b6	mixolydien b2 b5					phrygien b4 b7	locrien b b3 b7					

Les six échelles principales du jazz et ses modes associés

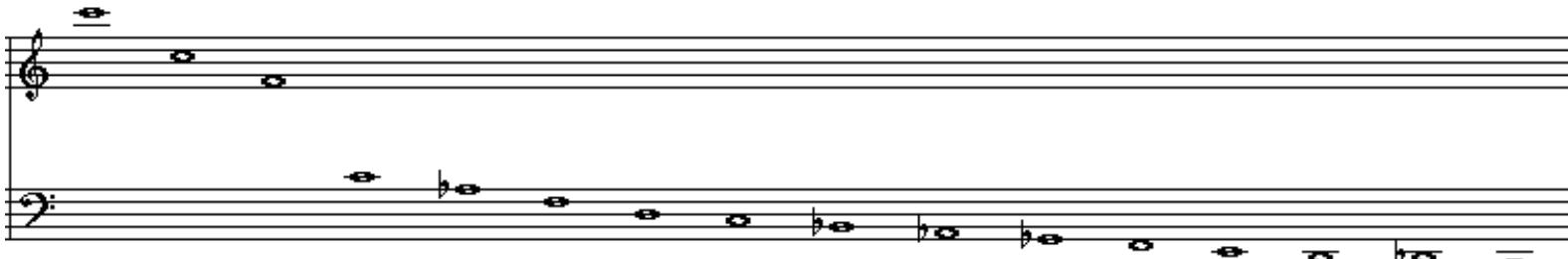
	b		H							#	
	mi b	si b	fa	do	sol	ré	la	mi	si	fa#	do#
	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
diatonique			lydien	ionien	mixolydien	dorien	éolien	phrygien	locrien		
mineur mélodique		lydien #5		lydien b7	ionien b3	mixolydien b6	phrygien h6	locrien b2		locrien b4	
mineur harmonique		lydien #2	ionien #5		dorien #4	éolien h7	phrygien h3	locrien b6			locrien b4 b b7
majeur harmonique	lydien #2 #5			lydien b3	ionien b6	mixolydien b2	dorien b5		phrygien b4	locrien b b7	
unitonique sensible	lydien #5 #6		lydien #5 b7		lydien b6 b7	ionien b2 b3	locrien h2 h3		locrien h2 b4		locrien b b3 b4
double harmonique	lydien #2 #6	ionien #2 #5			éolien #4 h7	ionien b2 b6	mixolydien b2 b5			phrygien b4 b b7	locrien b b3 b b7

La « Negative/Symmetric Harmony » (de Jacob Collier/Steve Coleman)

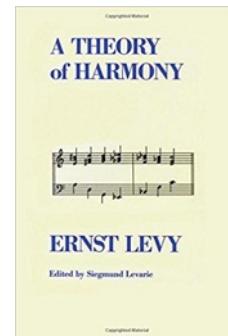
La série des harmoniques supérieurs



“The raw material of theories are facts. The raw materials of musical theory is music. **Music** is not, as some contemporary acousticians would like us to believe, ‘something that happens in the air.’ It is something that, first and last, **happens in the soul.**”



La série (imaginaire) des harmoniques inférieurs



Ernst Lévy
(1895-1981)



Steve Coleman

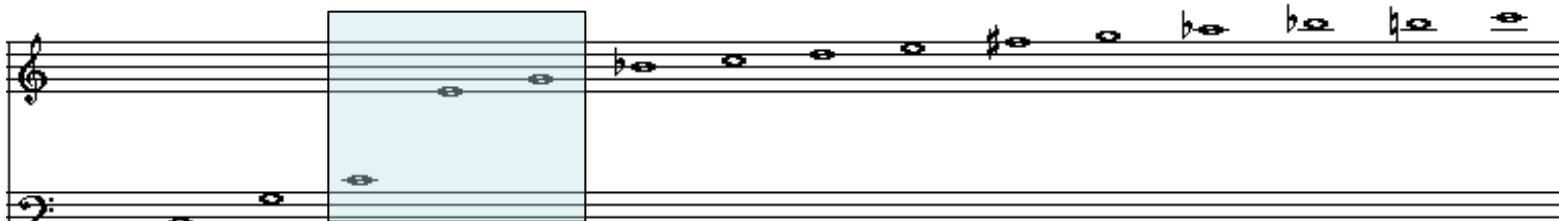


C. Corea, J. Collier & H. Hancock

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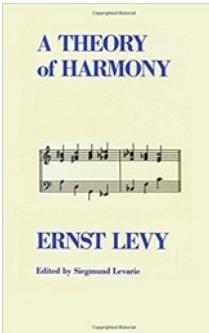
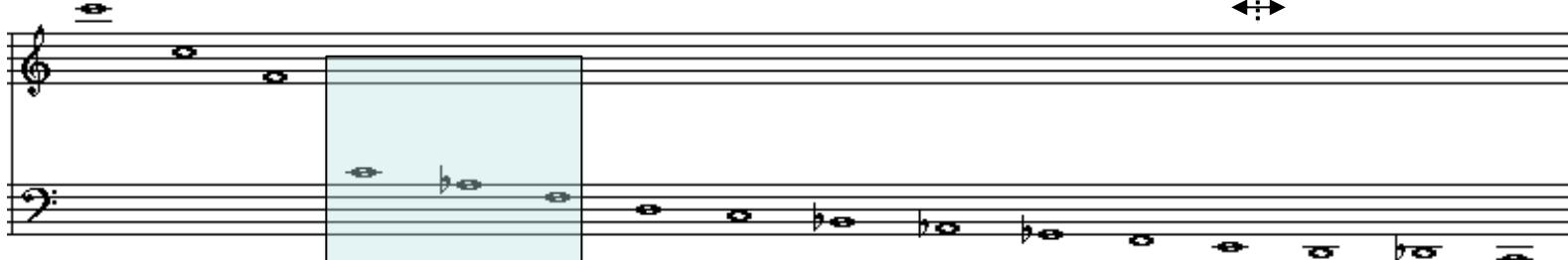
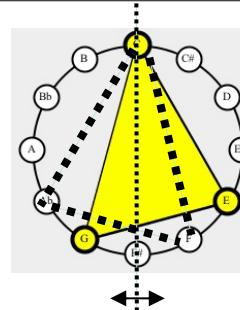
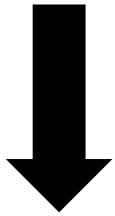
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La série des harmoniques supérieurs



C

Fm



Ernst Lévy
(1895-1981)



Steve Coleman

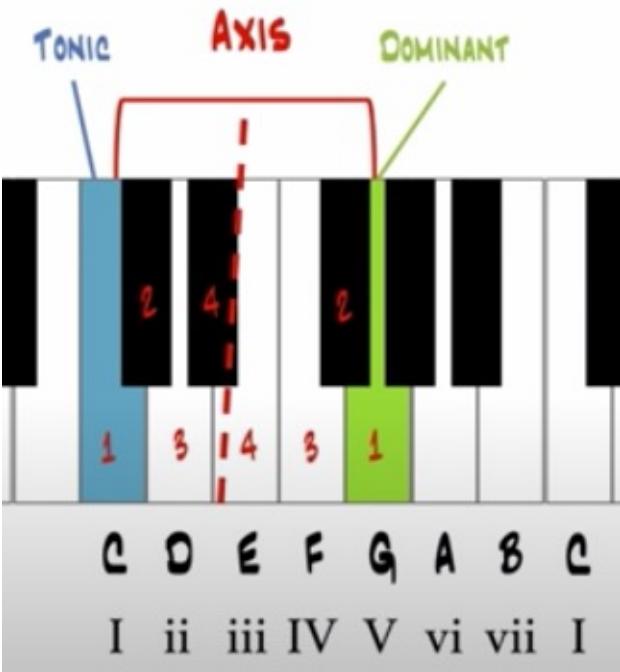
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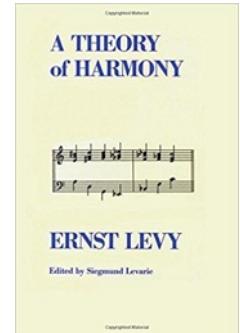
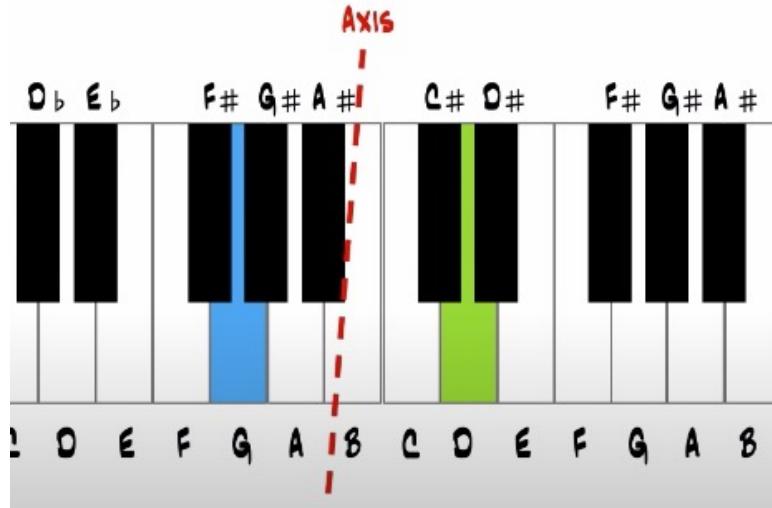
C. Corea, J. Collier & H. Hancock

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L'axe de symétrie dépend de la tonalité !

G MAJOR



Ernst Lévy
(1895-1981)



Steve Coleman

Paul Croteau, What is Negative Harmony?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_kiMNwqc39c&ab_channel=PaulCroteau

Paul Croteau, Negative Harmony - Is It A Thing?

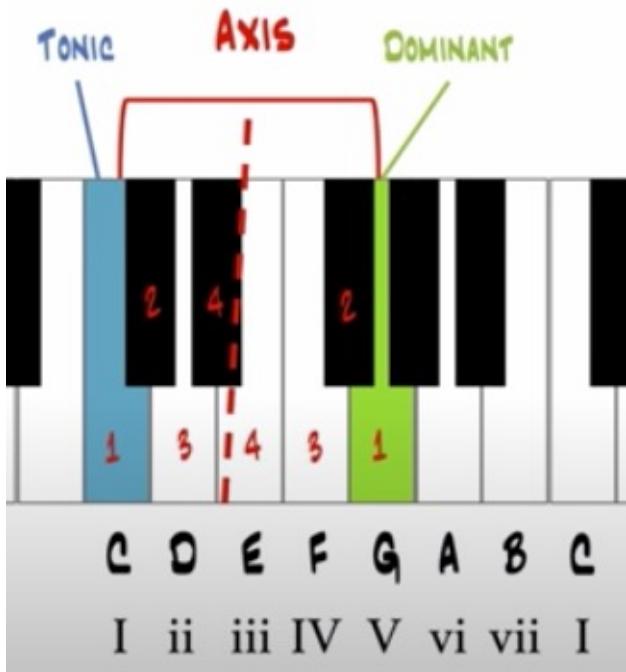
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eBW5gab0_xs



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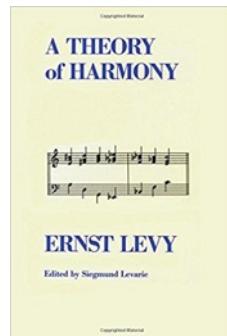
G = 392.00 Hz

E = 329.63 Hz

327.32 Hz

E♭ = 311.13 Hz

C = 261.63 Hz



Ernst Lévy
(1895-1981)



Steve Coleman

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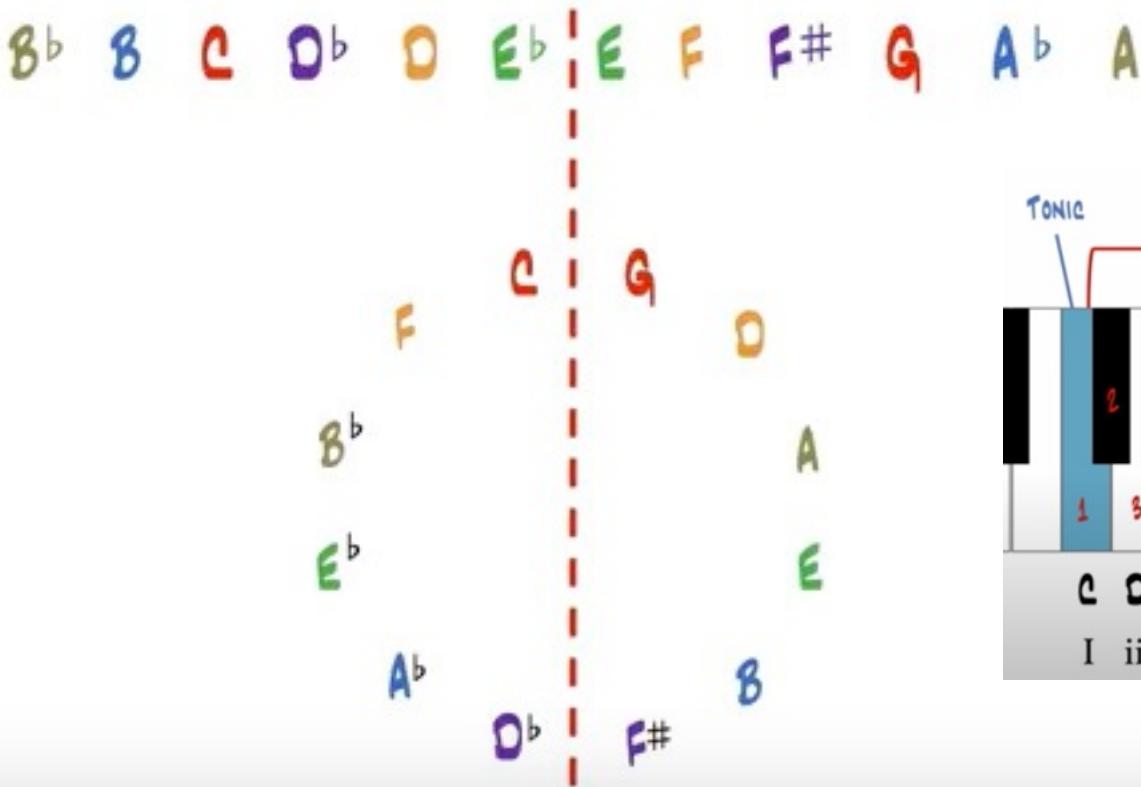
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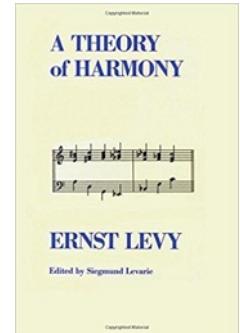
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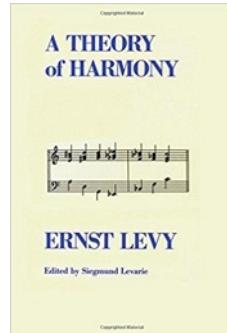
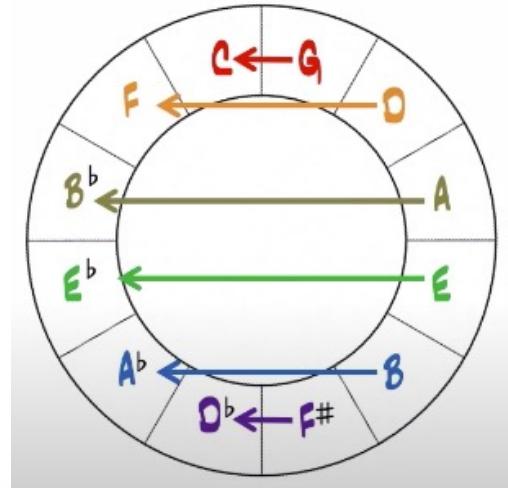
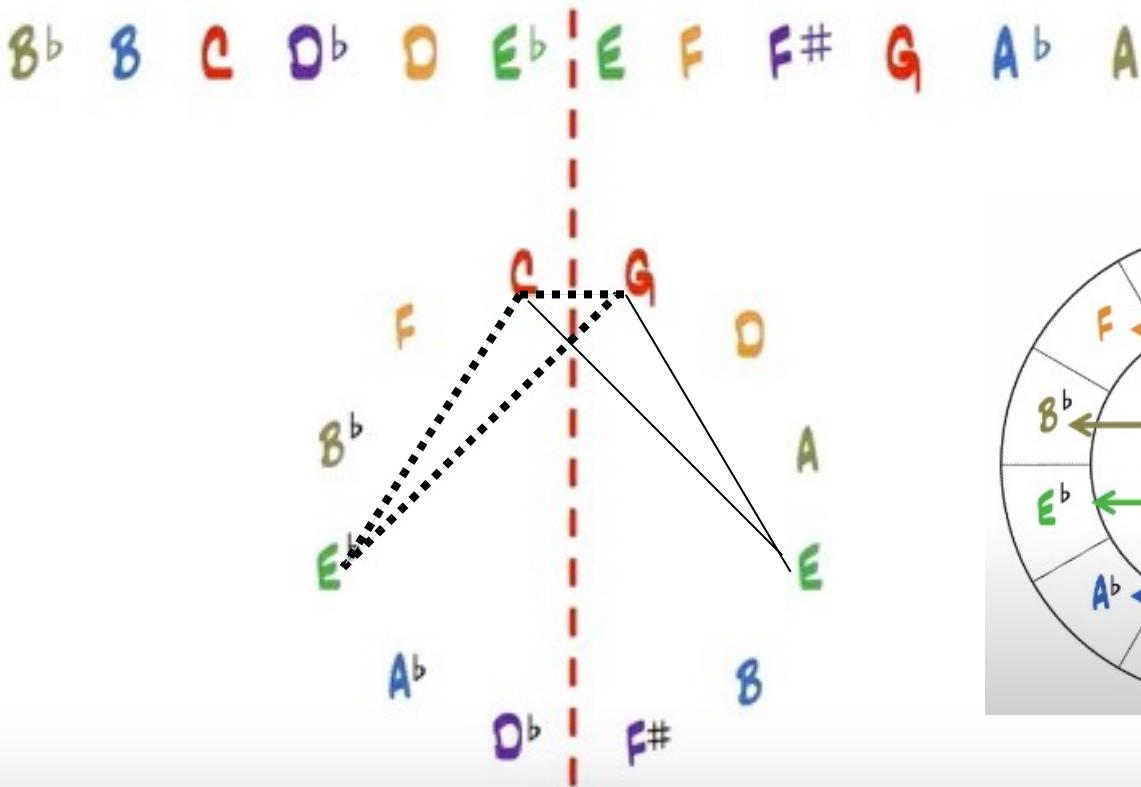


Steve Coleman



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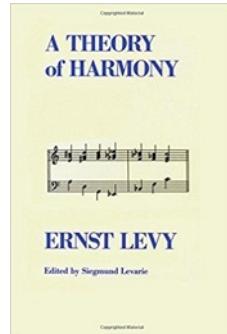
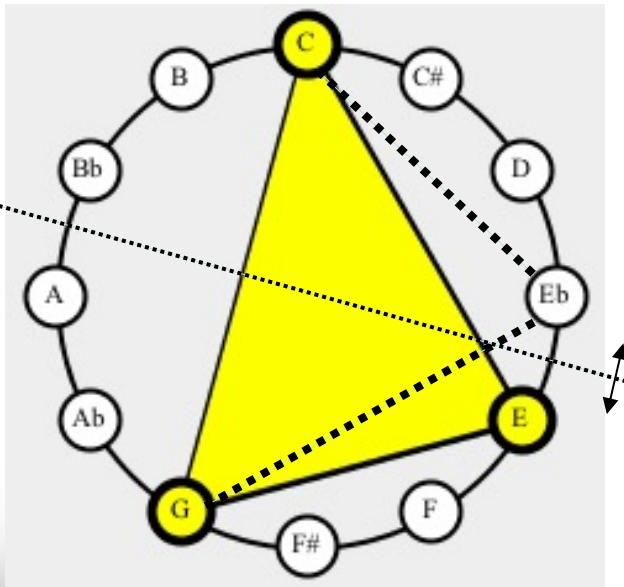
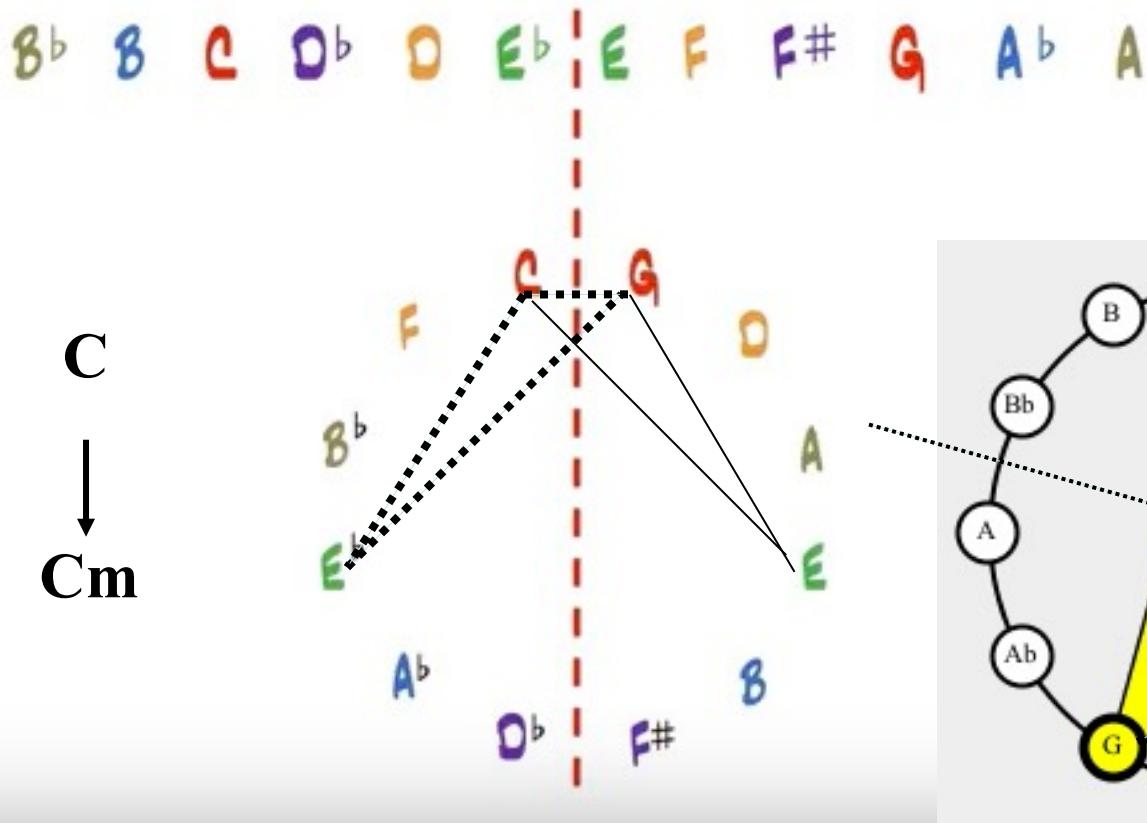
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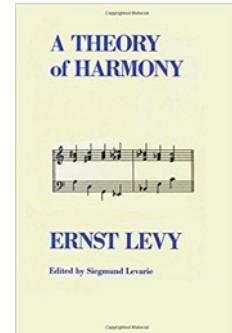
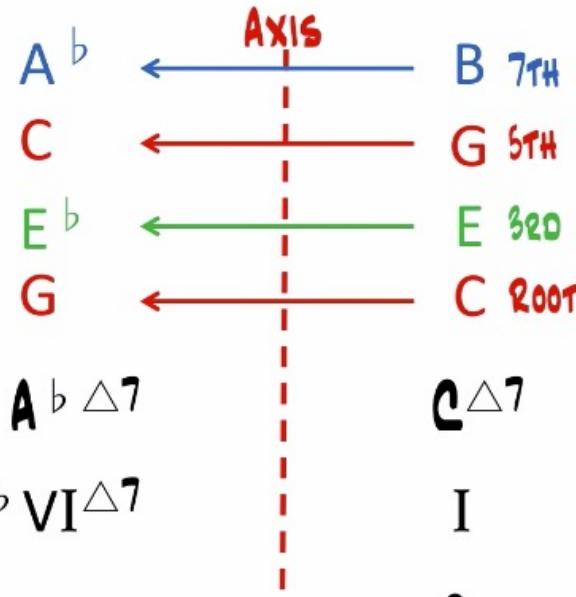
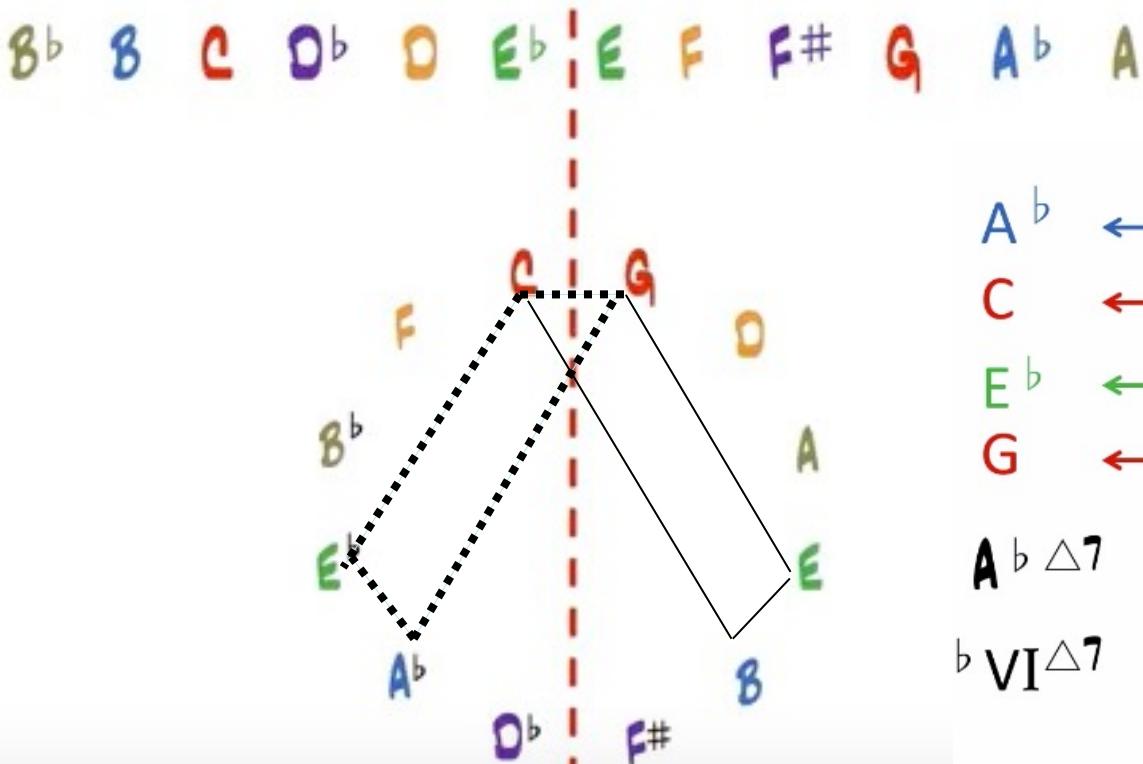
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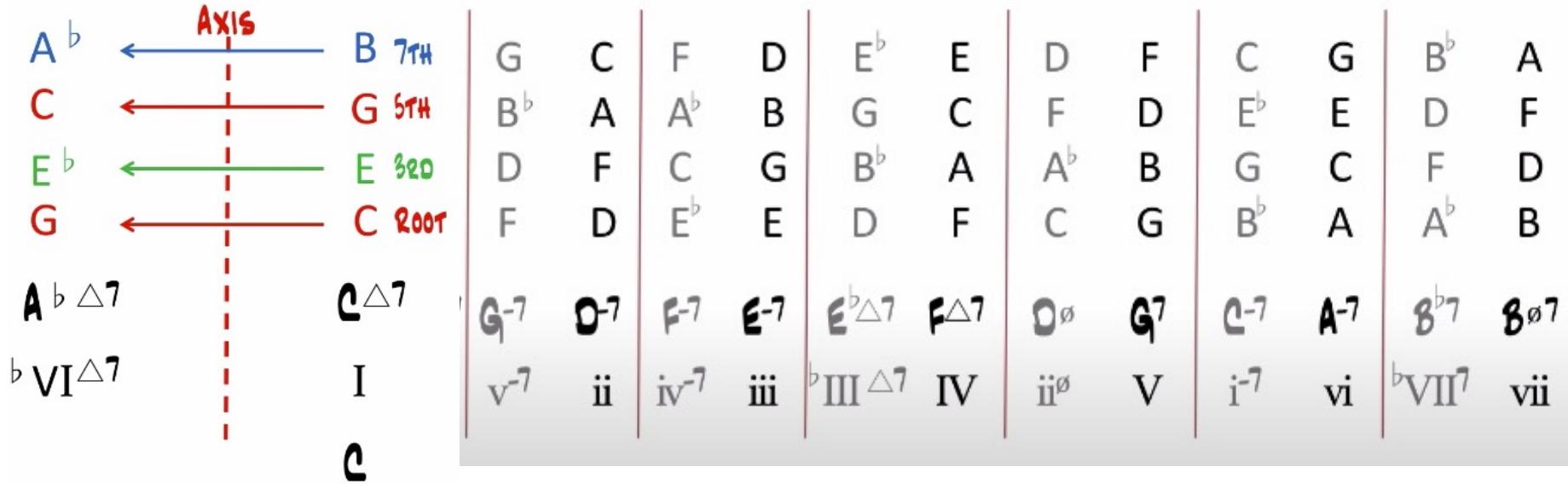
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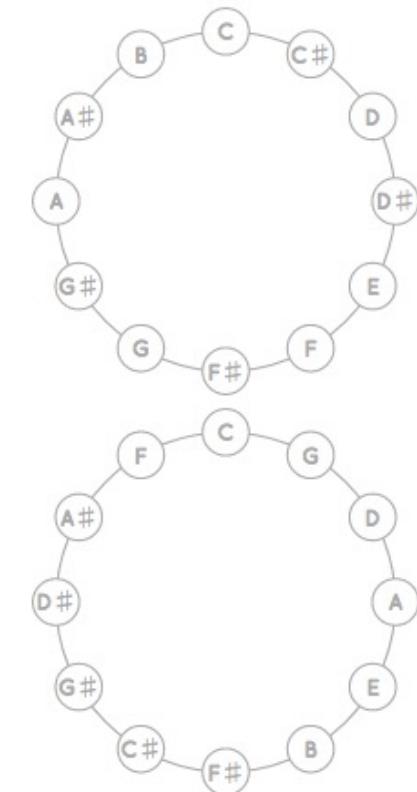
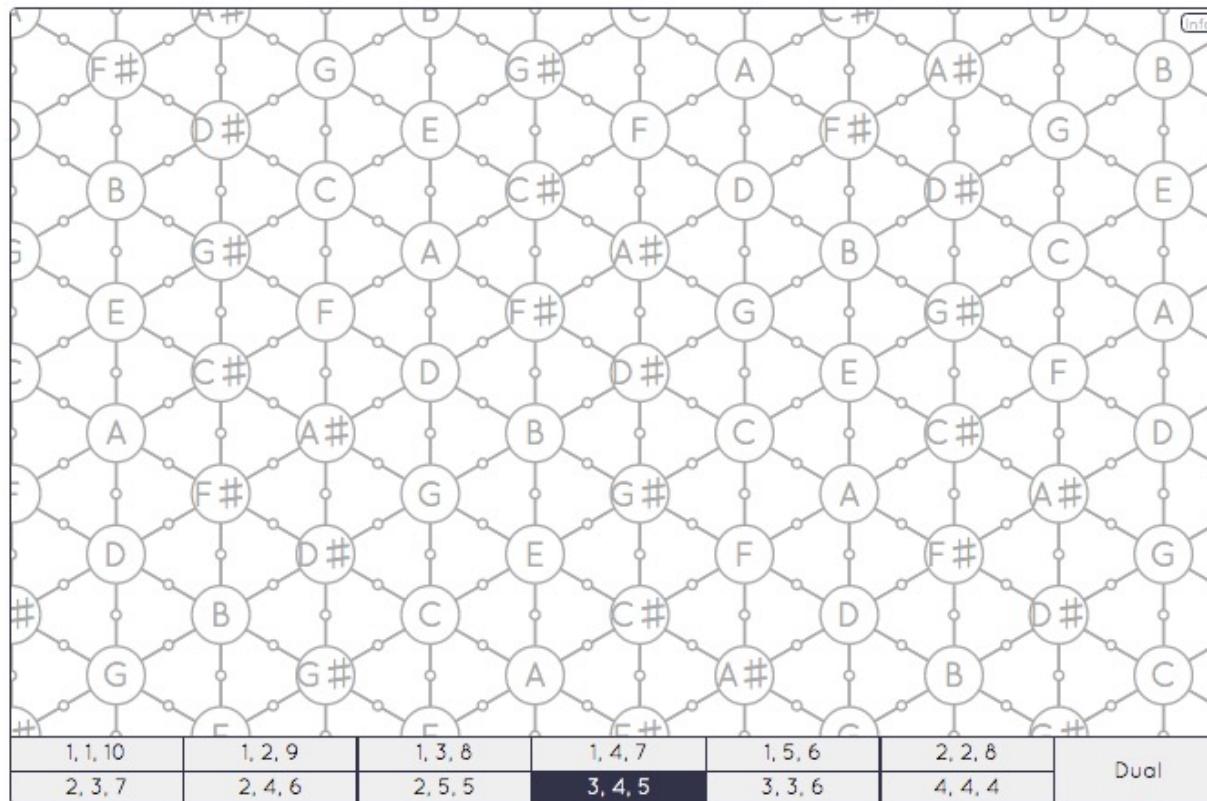
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C. Corea, J. Collier & H. Hancock

Harmonie négative dans l'environnement *Tonnetz*



Load Midi File Play Start Recording Export

Rotate 180°

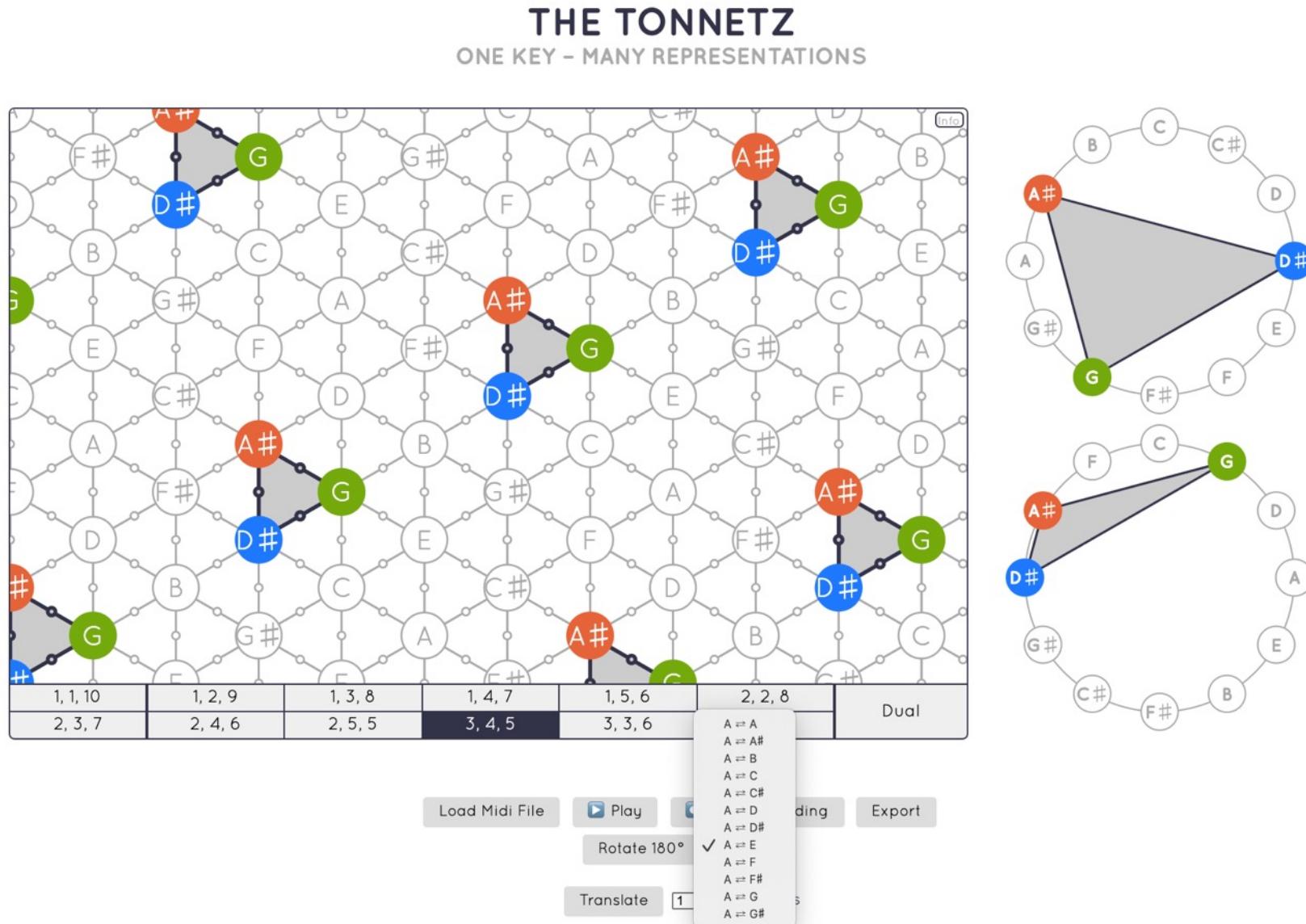
Translate 1

- A ↔ A
- A ↔ A#
- A ↔ B
- A ↔ C
- A ↔ C#
- A ↔ D
- A ↔ D#
- A ↔ E
- A ↔ F
- A ↔ F#
- A ↔ G
- A ↔ G#

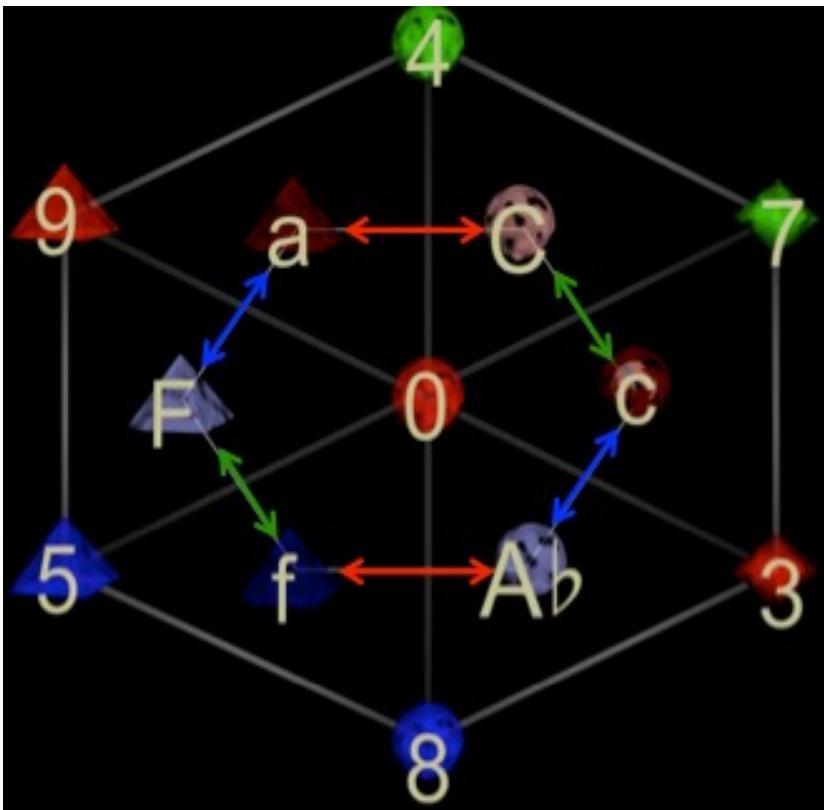
➔ <https://guichaoua.gitlab.io/web-hexachord/>



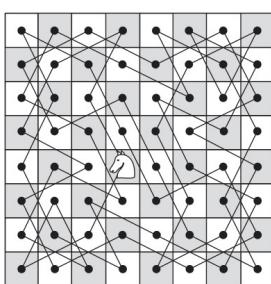
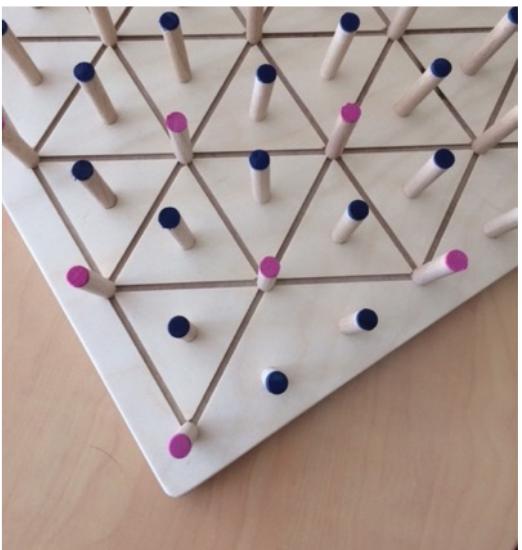
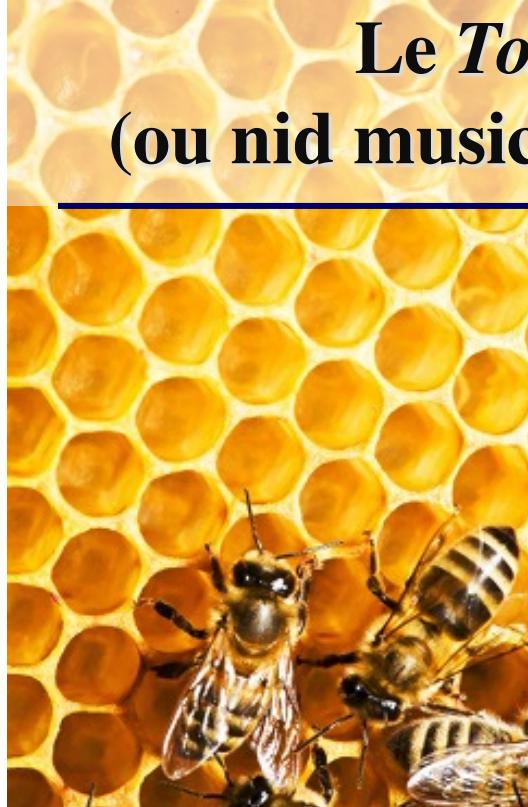
Exemple : harmonie négative de *Your Song* (E. John)



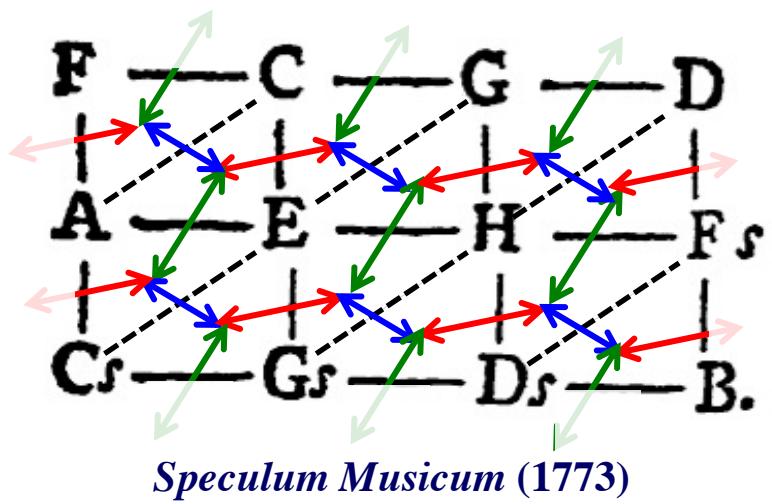
→ <https://morenoandreatta.com/software/>



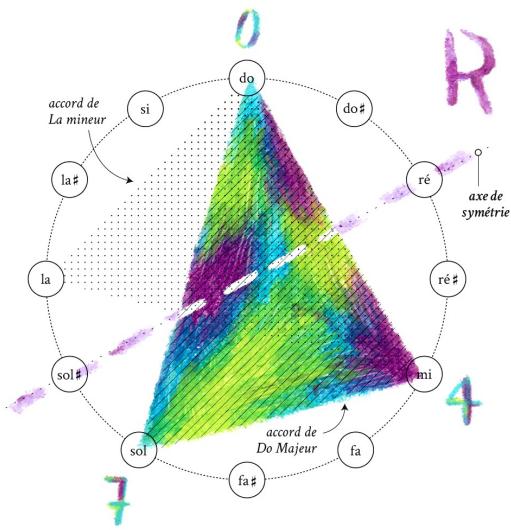
Le Tonnetz (ou nid musical d'abeilles)



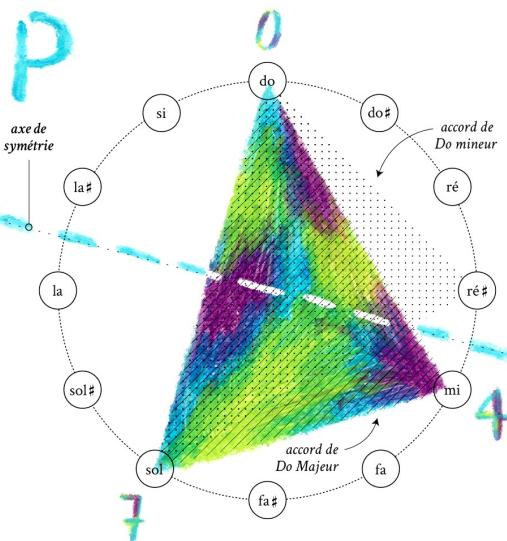
Leonhard Euler



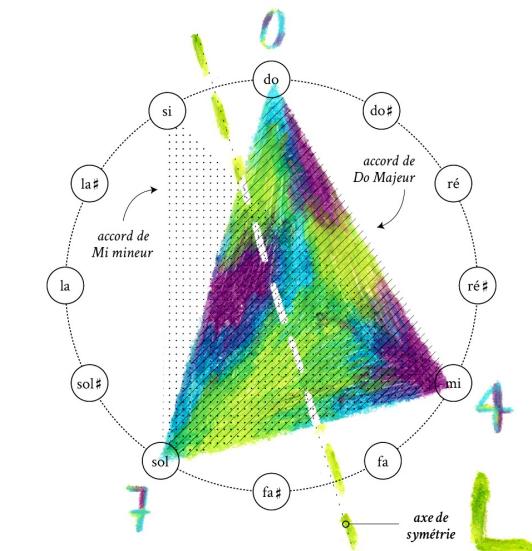
Les trois symétries néo-riemannniennes



R = RELATIF



P = PARALLÈLE



**L = LEADING-TONE
(EXCHANGE)**

C majeur



A mineur

C majeur



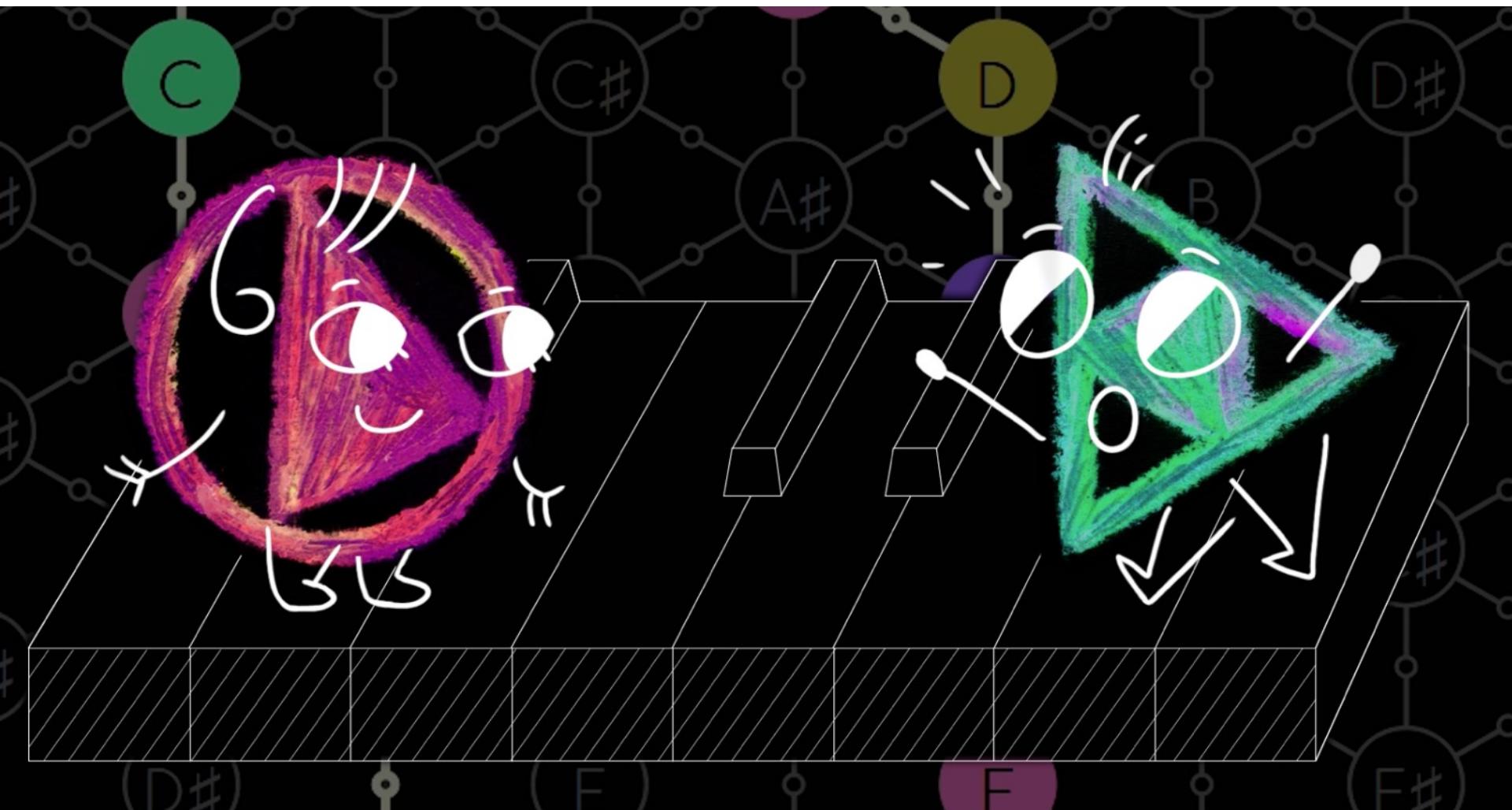
C mineur

C majeur



E mineur

« Musique et mathématiques »: a pedagogical film

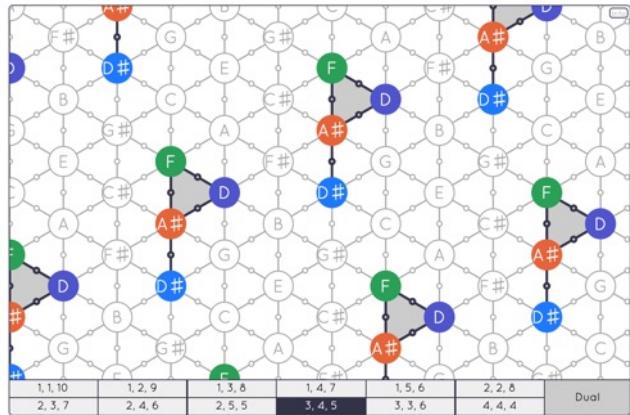


→ www.morenoandreatta.com

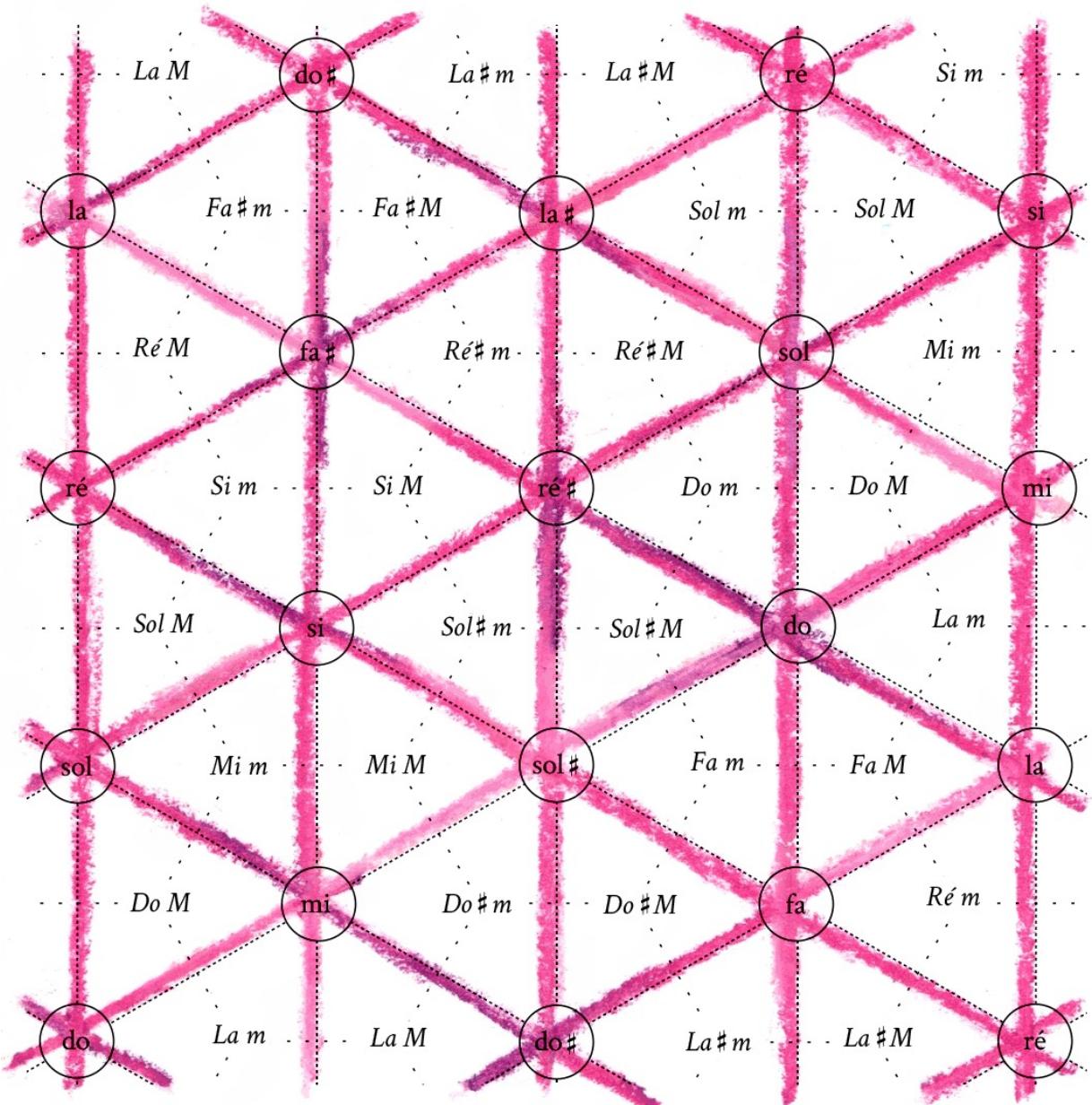
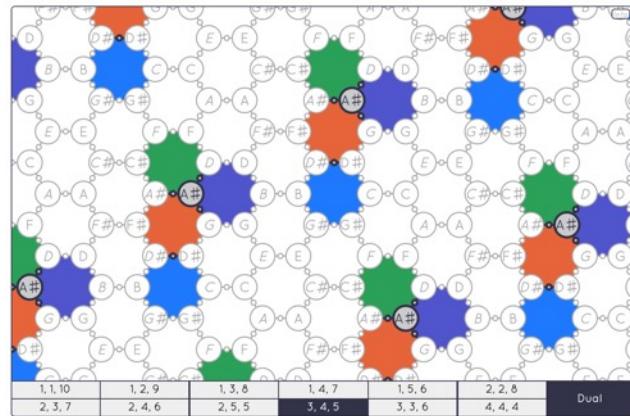


AuDiMATH
AUTOUR DE LA DIFFUSION
DES MATHÉMATIQUES

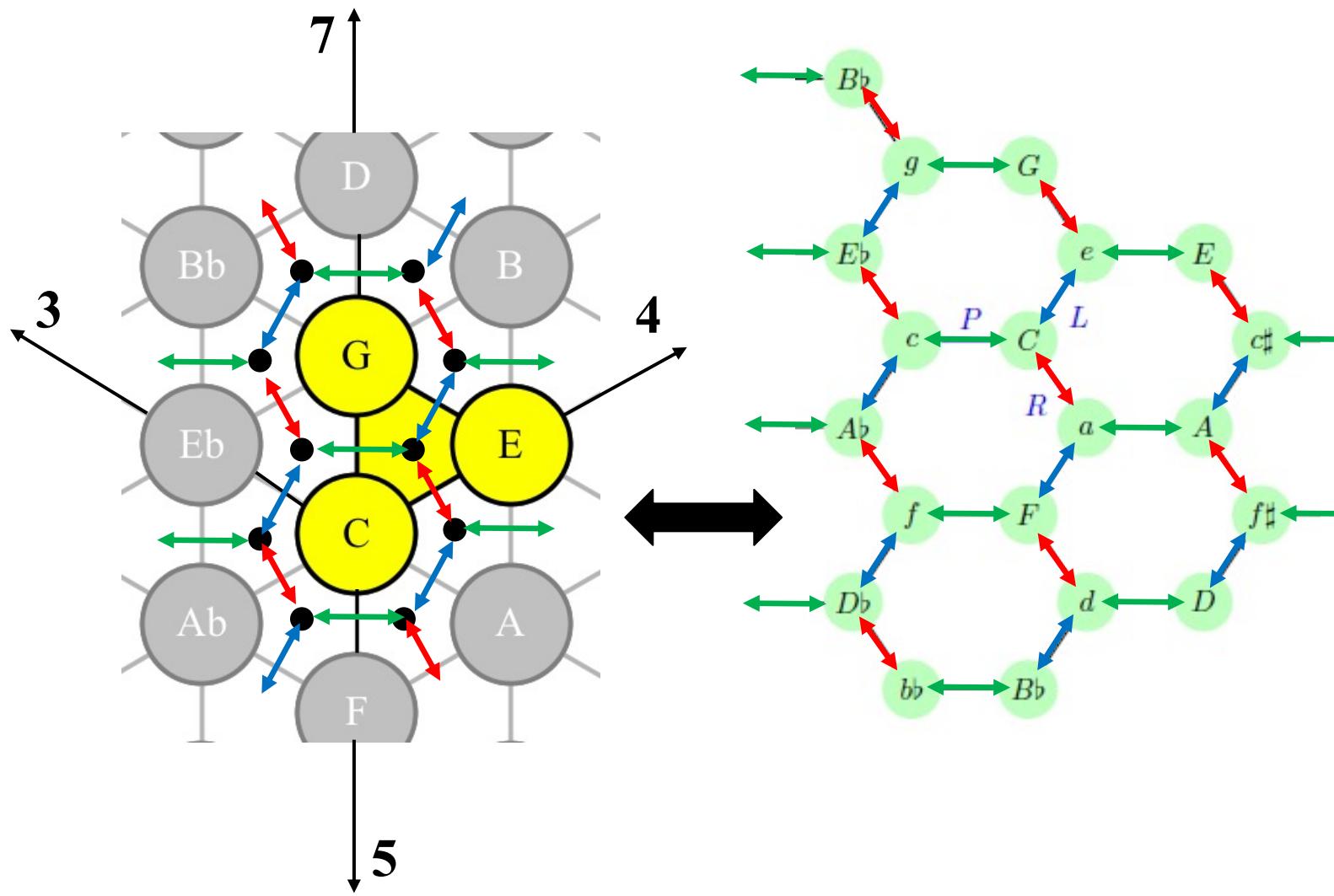
Du Tonnetz à l'espace dual



duality

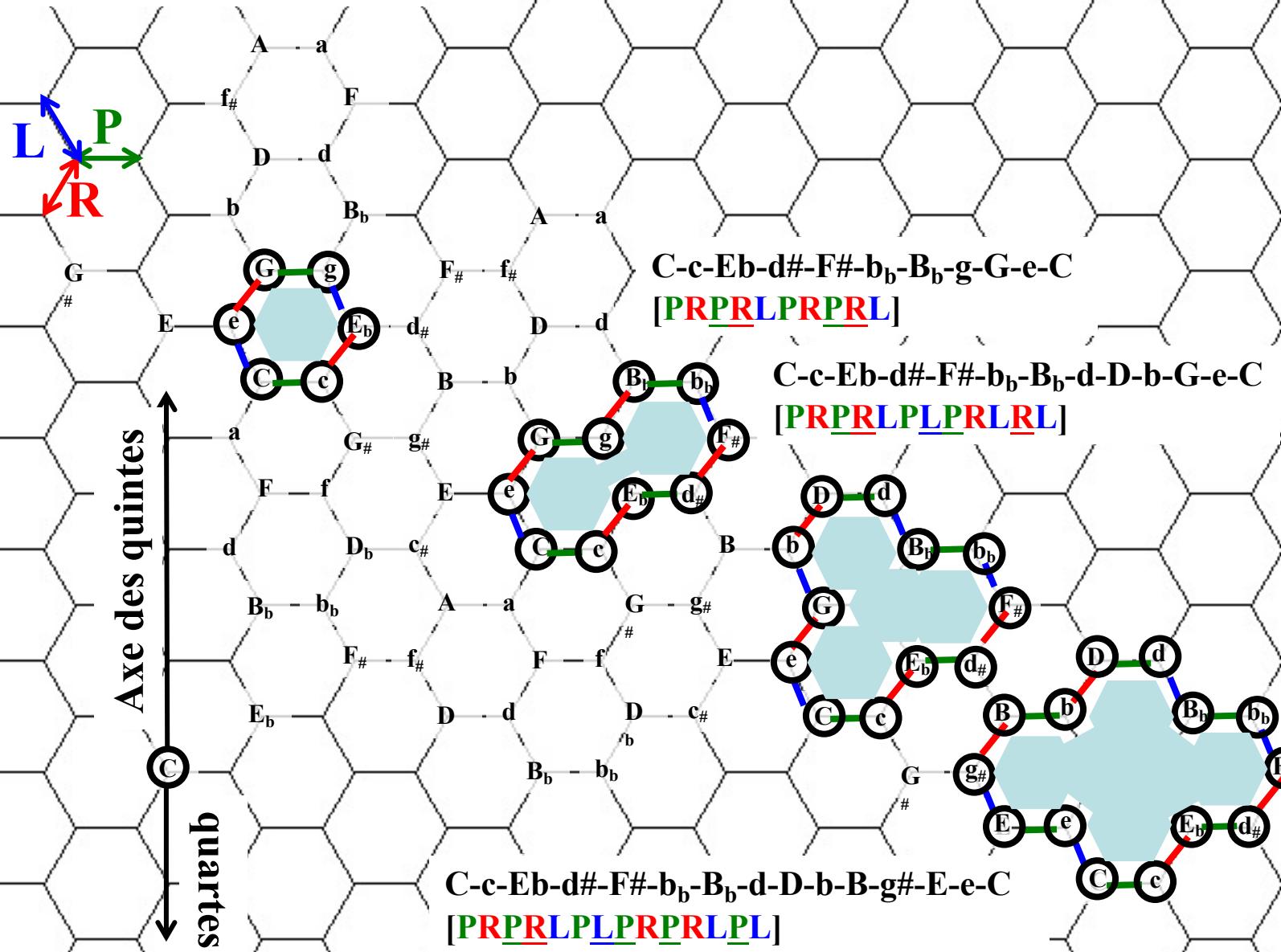


Construction du maillage hexagonal à partir du Tonnetz



Un cycle et ses extensions

C-c-Eb-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]



Un cycle, ses extensions et ses modulations

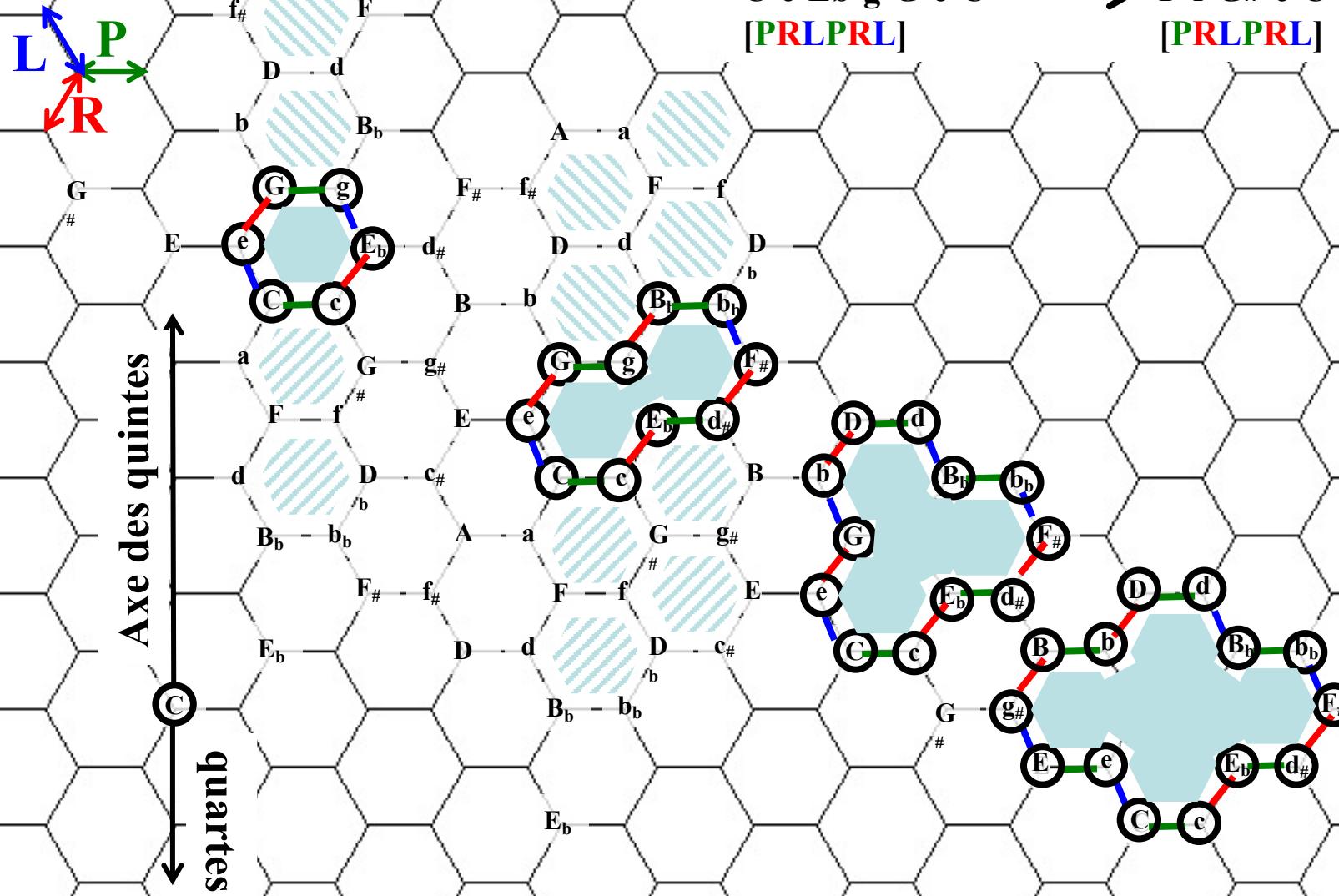
C-c-Eb-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]

quinte

C-c-Eb-g-G-e-C
[PRLPRL] → G-g-Bb-d-D-b-G
[PRLPRL]

quarte

C-c-Eb-g-G-e-C
[PRLPRL] → F-f-G#-c-C-a-F
[PRLPRL]



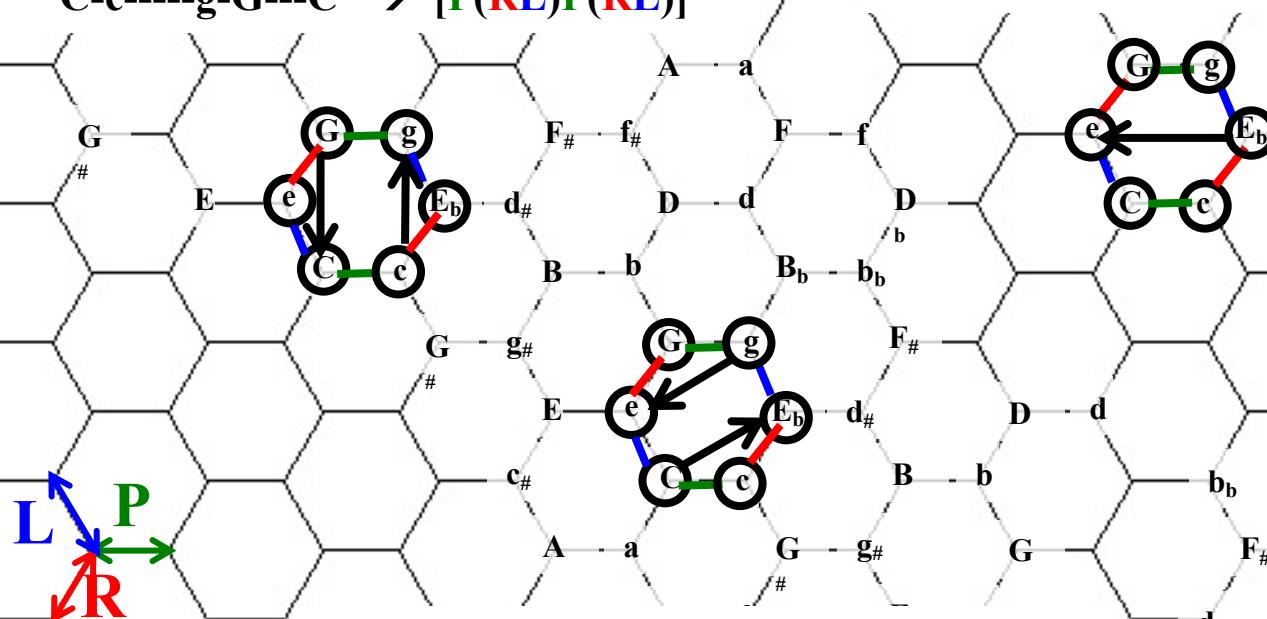
Un cycle et ses raccourcis...

C-c-E_b-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]

C-c-----g-G---C → [P(RL)P(RL)]

C-c-E_b-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]

C-c-E_b-----e-C → [PR(LPR)L]



C-c-E_b-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]

C---E_b-g---e-C → [(PR)L(PR)L]

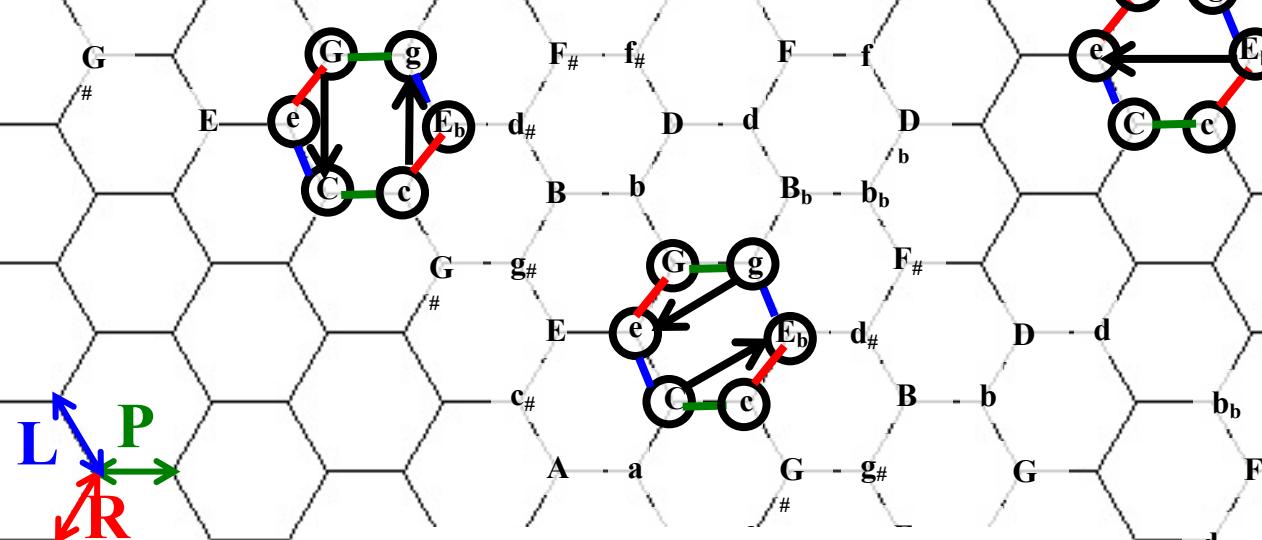
Un cycle et ses raccourcis...

C-c-E_b-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]

C-c-----g-G---C → [P(RL)P(RL)]

C-c-E_b-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]

C-c-E_b-----e-C → [PR(LPR)L]



LPR = SLIDE

C-c-E_b-g-G-e-C → [PRLPRL]

C---E_b-g---e-C → [(PR)L(PR)L]

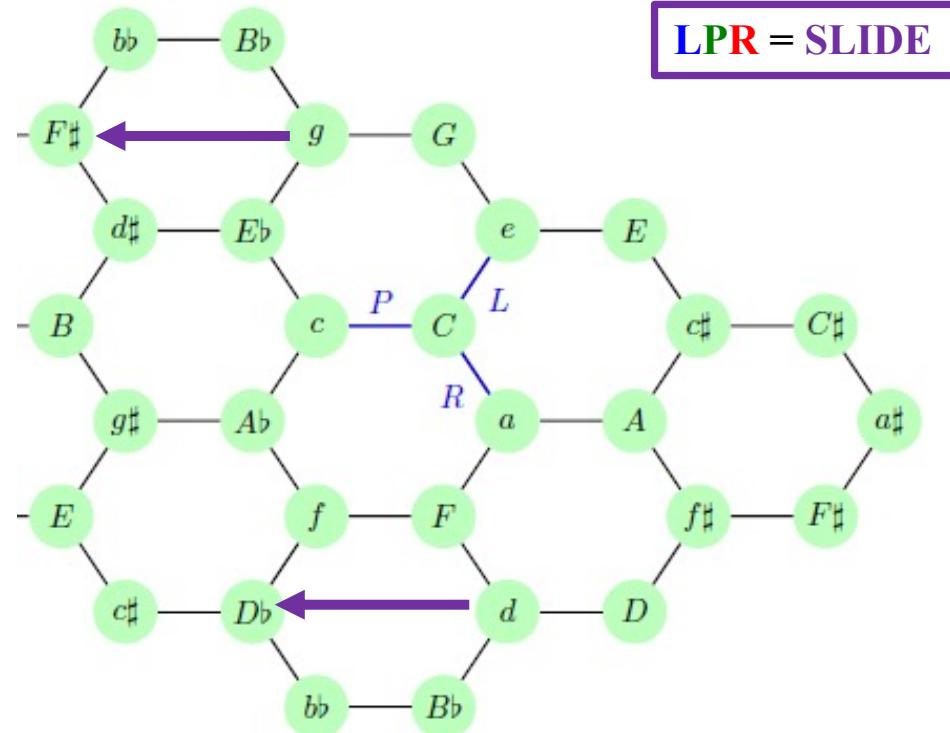
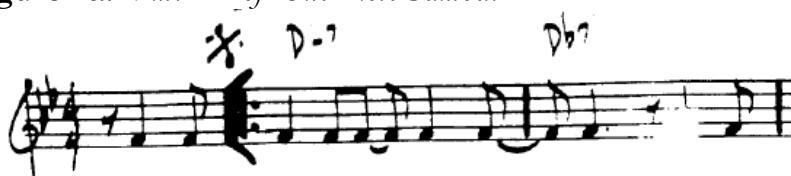
A Neo-Riemannian Approach to Jazz Analysis

Sara B.P. Briginshaw
Queen's University, Canada

Figure 2c: Mm. 5-6 of 'The Girl from Ipanema'.⁴⁸

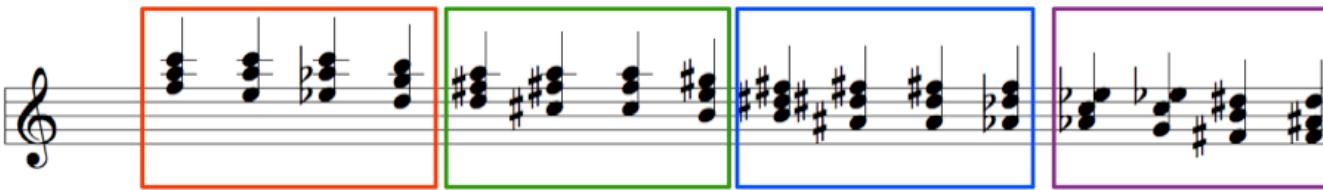


Figure 2a: Mm. 1-2 of 'One Note Samba'.⁴⁷

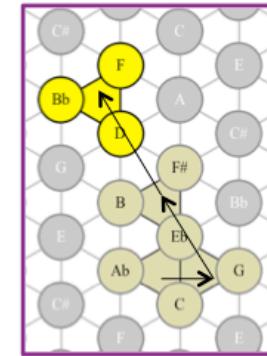
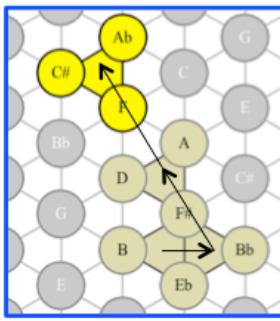
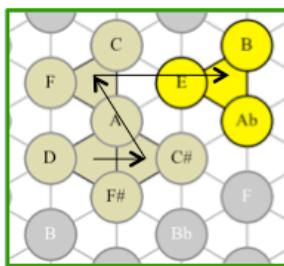
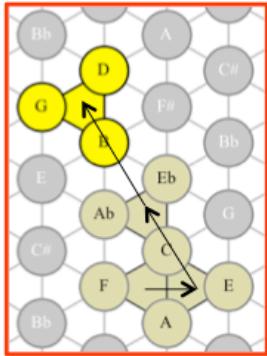


Symétries dans la musique de Frank Zappa

Fa la_m La_b Sol Re fa#_m Fa Mi Si la#_m Re Re_b La_b do_m Si Si_b



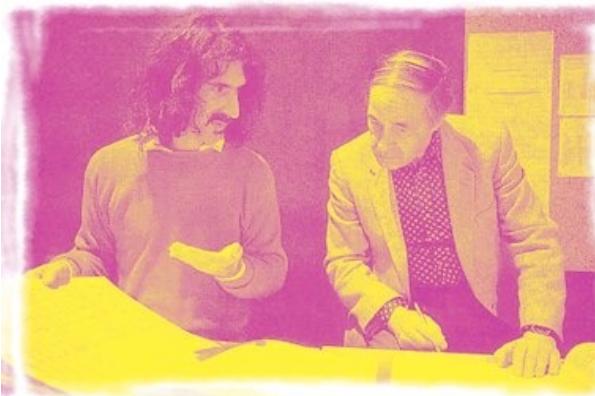
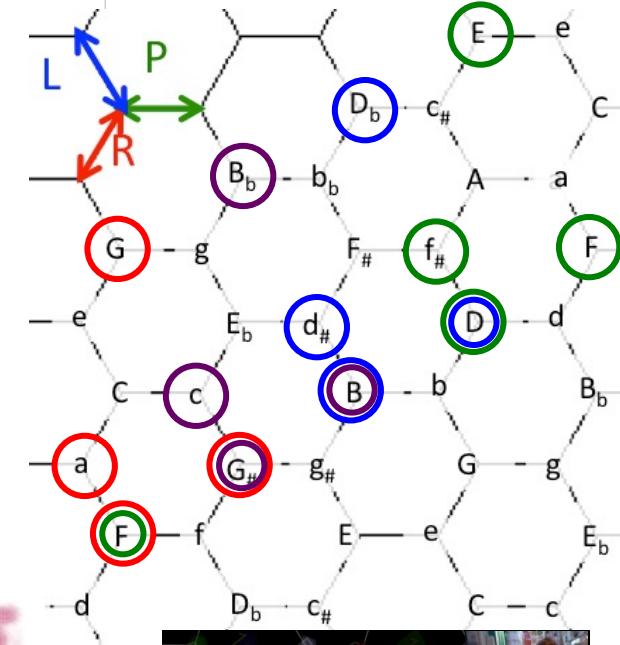
LPR = SLIDE



T_{-3}

T_{-3}

T_{-3}

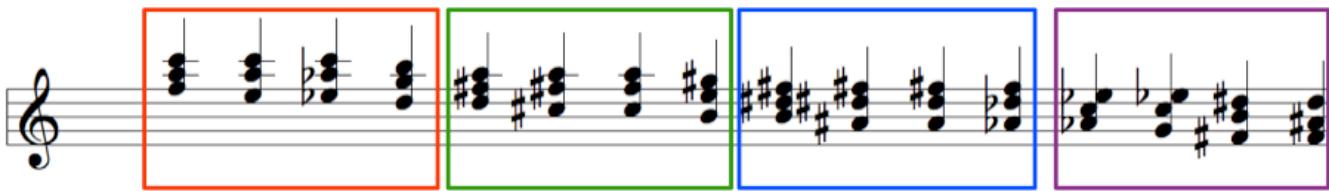


« Easy Meat » - 1981 (Frank Zappa)
min. 1'44" – 2'39"

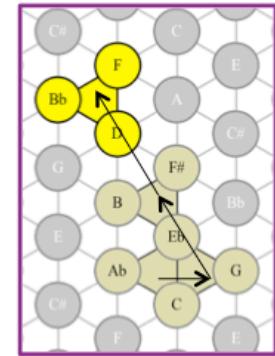
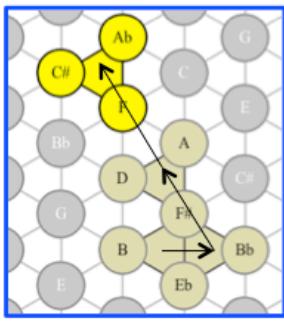
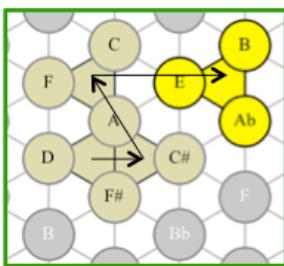
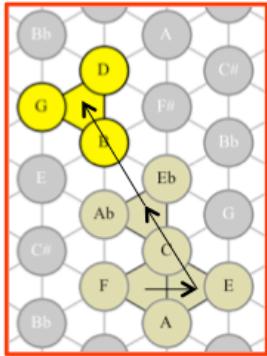


Le SLIDE chez Zappa

Fa la_m La_b Sol Re fa#_m Fa Mi Si la#_m Re Re_b La_b do_m Si Si_b



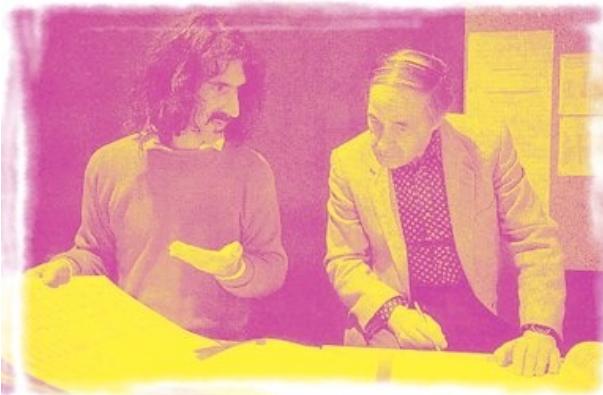
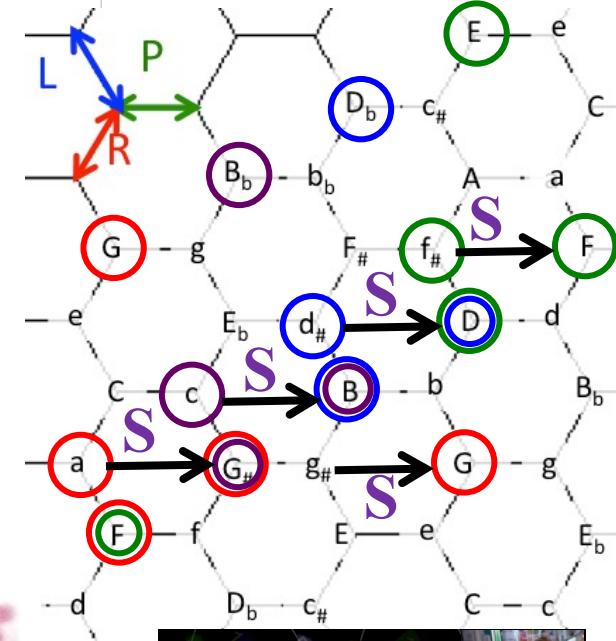
LPR = SLIDE



T_{-3}

T_{-3}

T_{-3}

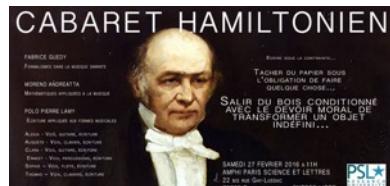
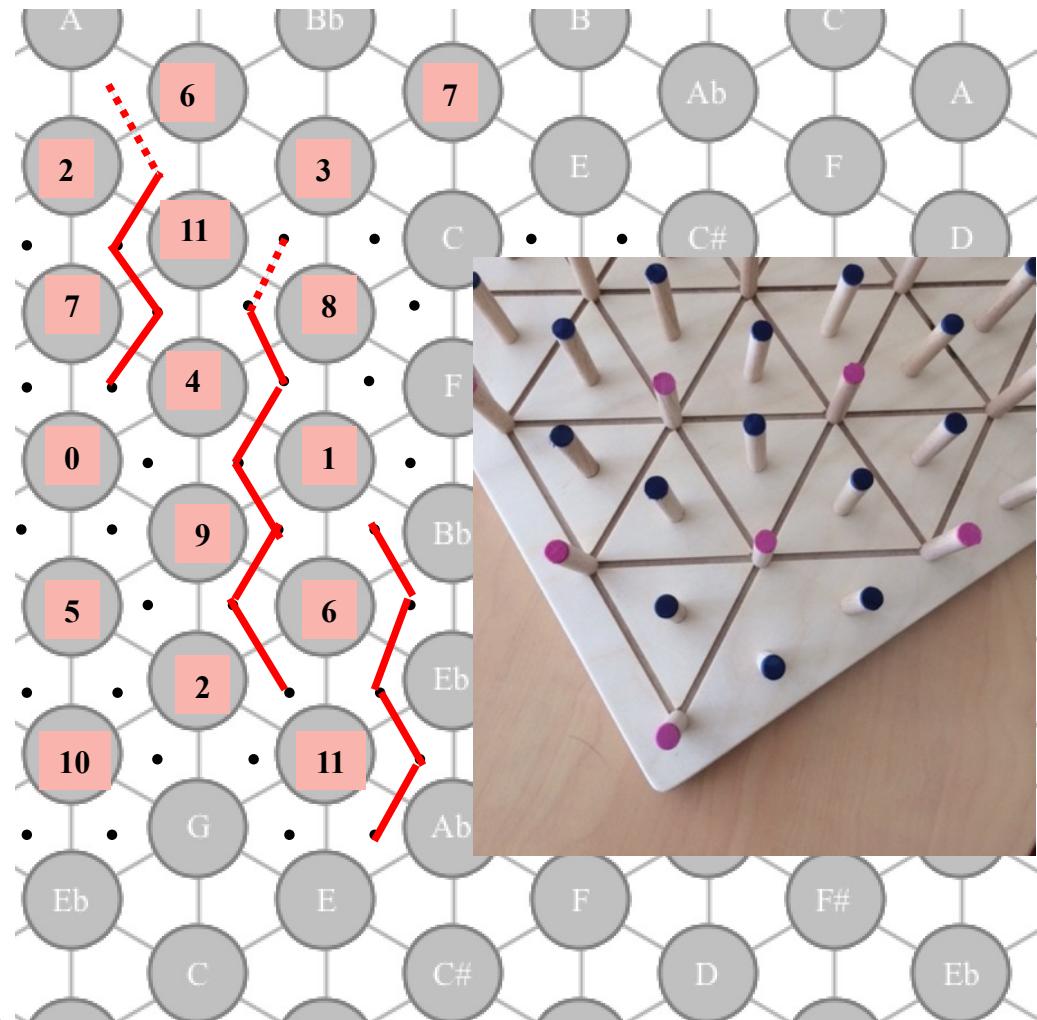
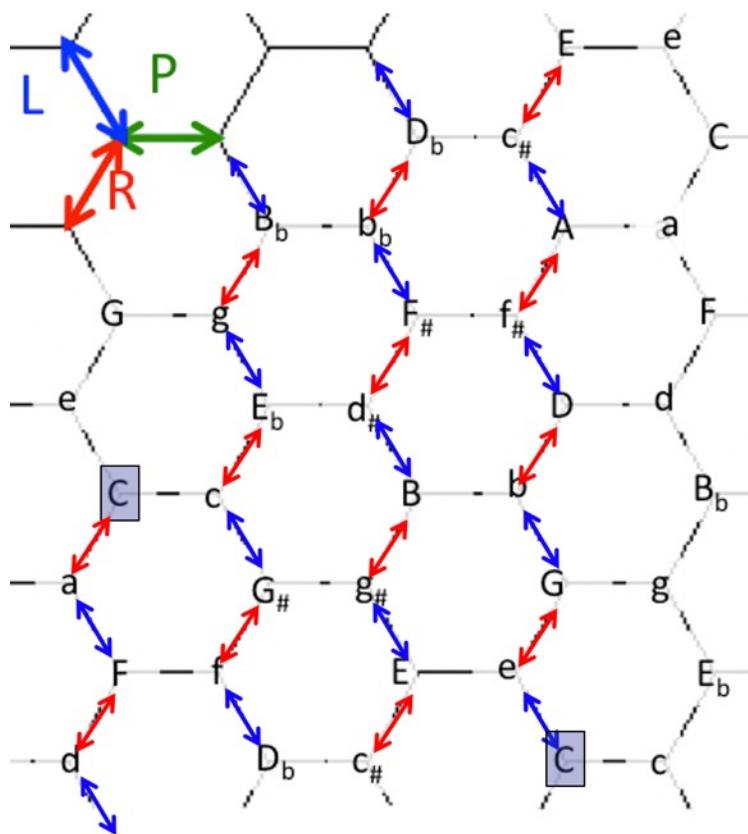


« Easy Meat » - 1981 (Frank Zappa)
min. 1'44" – 2'39"

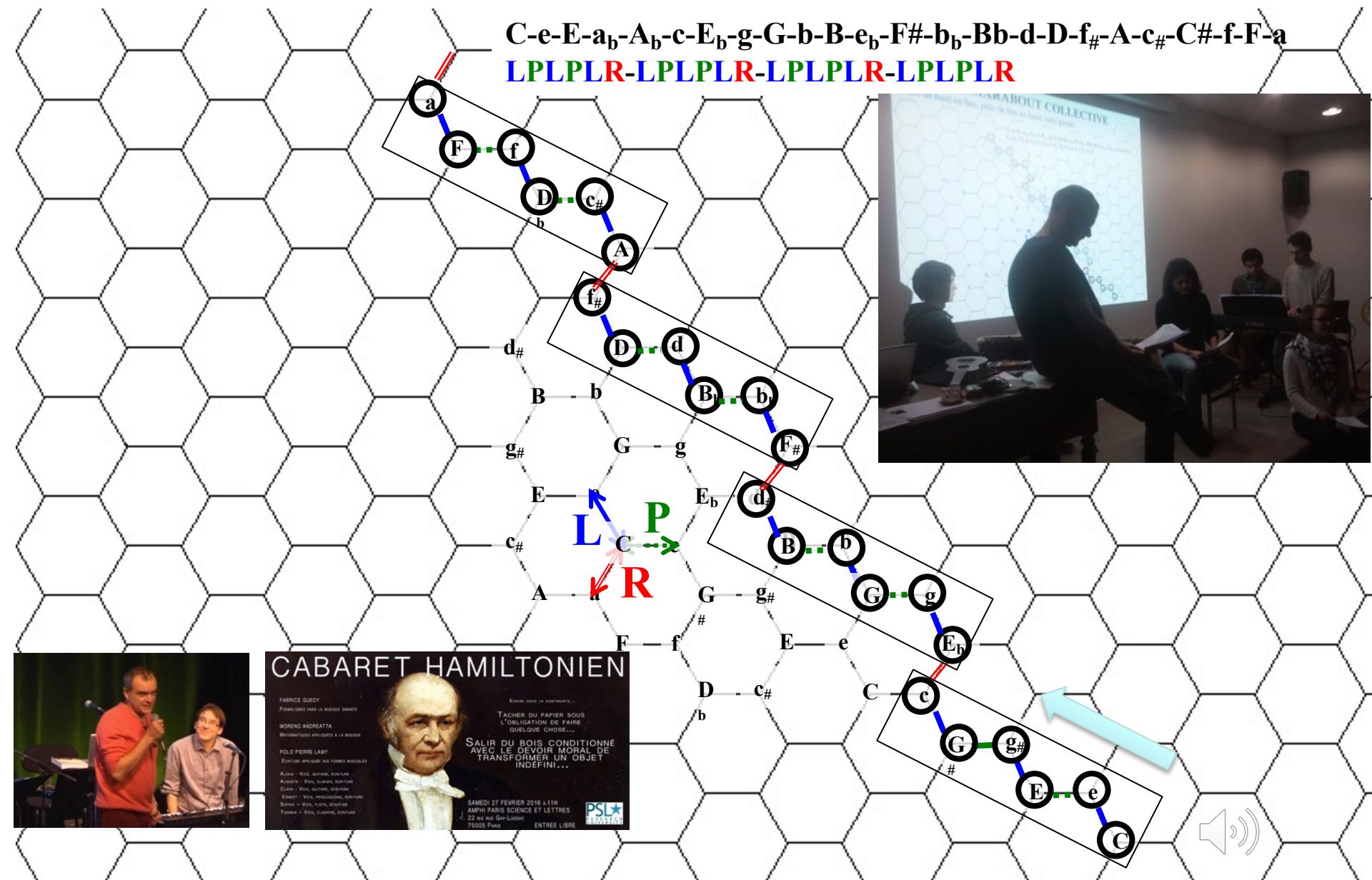


Dessine-moi un zig-zag...

Do maj → Mi - → Sol maj → Si - → Ré maj → Fa_# - → La maj → Do_# - →
 → Mi maj → Sol_# - → Si maj → Ré_# - → Fa_# maj → Si_b - → Ré_b maj → Fa - →
 → La_b maj → Do - → Mi_b maj → Sol - → Si_b maj → Ré - → Fa maj → La - → Do maj

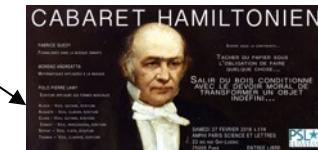


Progressions harmoniques et cycles hamiltoniens



Les 28 progressions hamiltoniennes avec périodicité

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



Listing complet à l'adresse :

http://repmus.ircam.fr/_media/moreno/list_hamiltonian_cycles_bigo_andreatta_2016.pdf

Progressions harmoniques sans périodicité interne

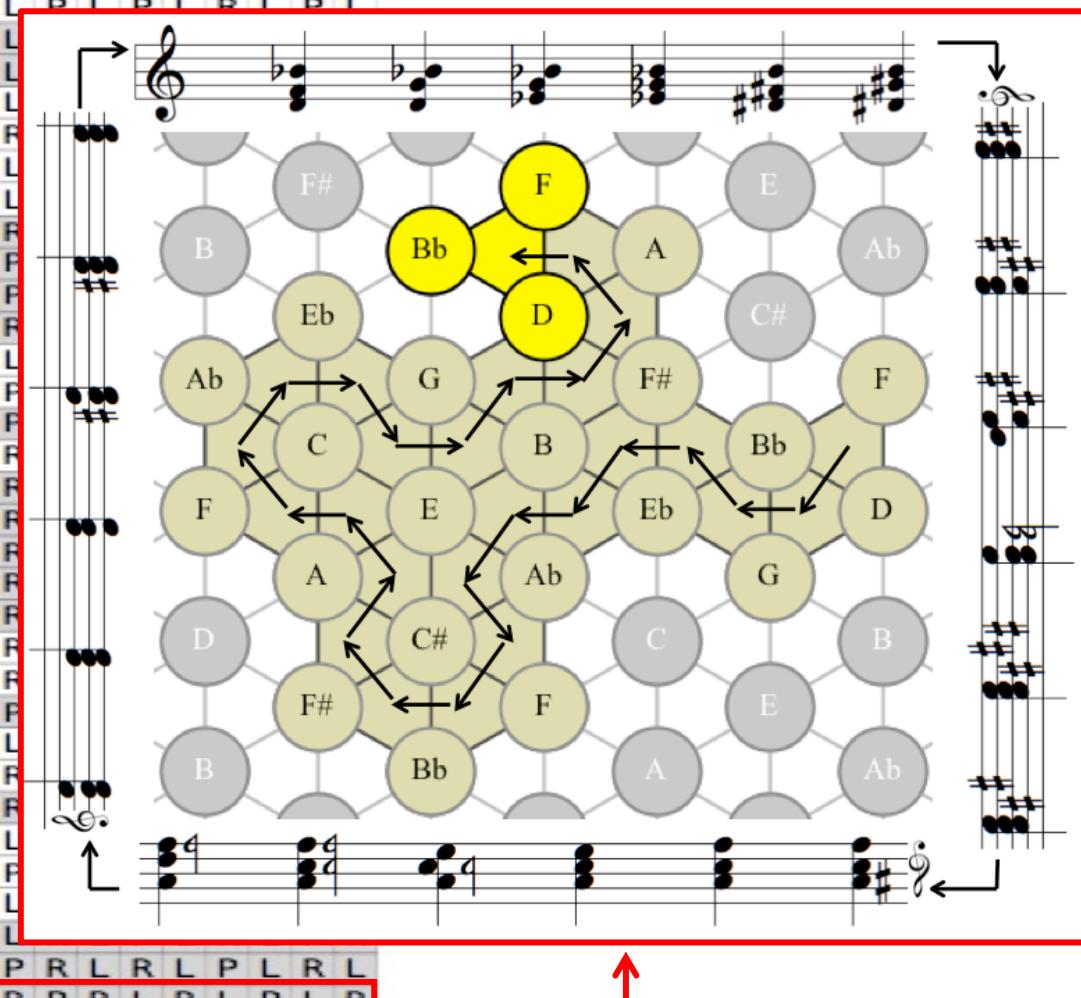
ACTIONS

Math'n'pop

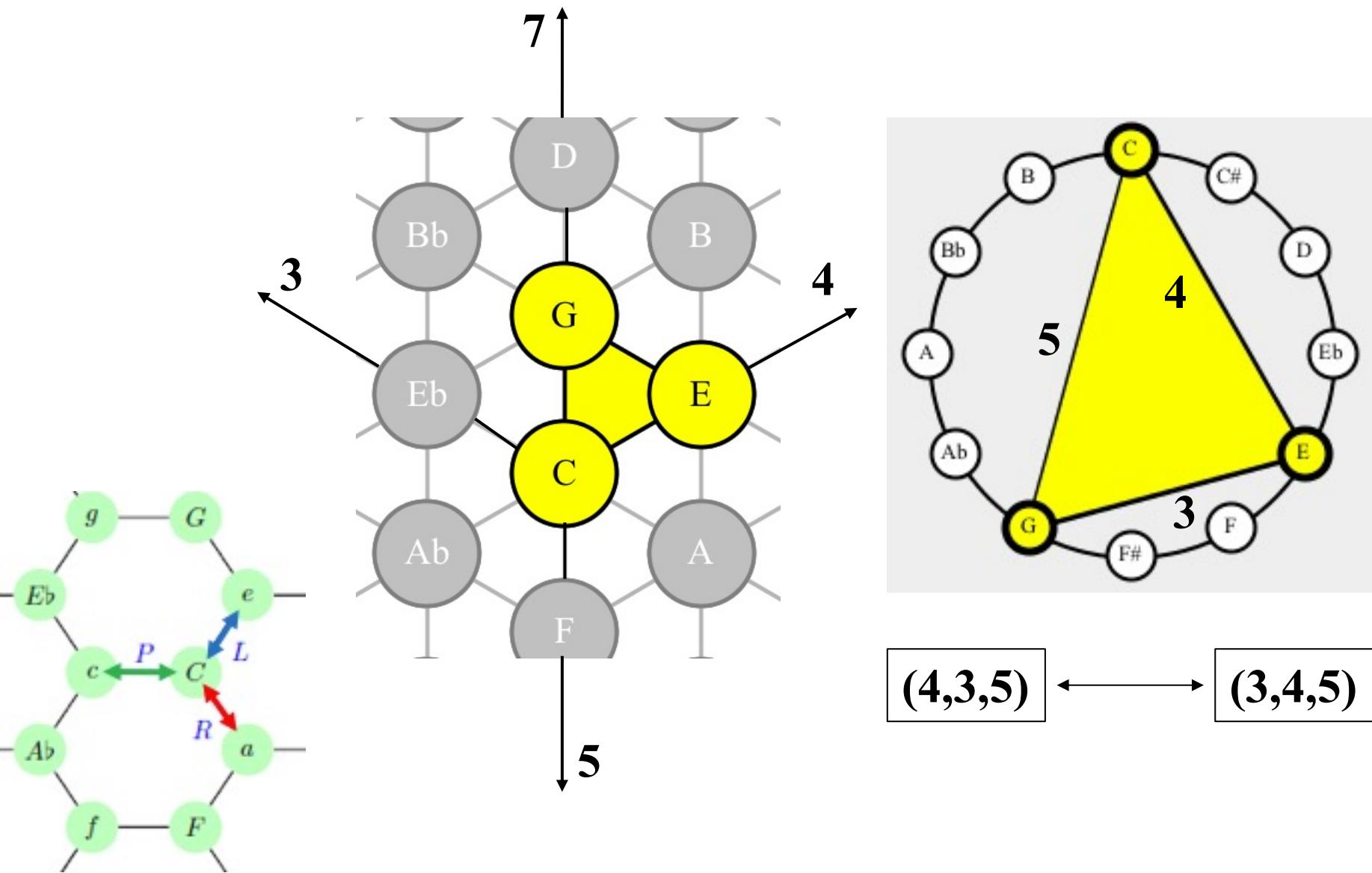
Aprile (d'après Gabriele D'Annunzio)

Tangente pour mieux comprendre le monde
L'aventure mathématique

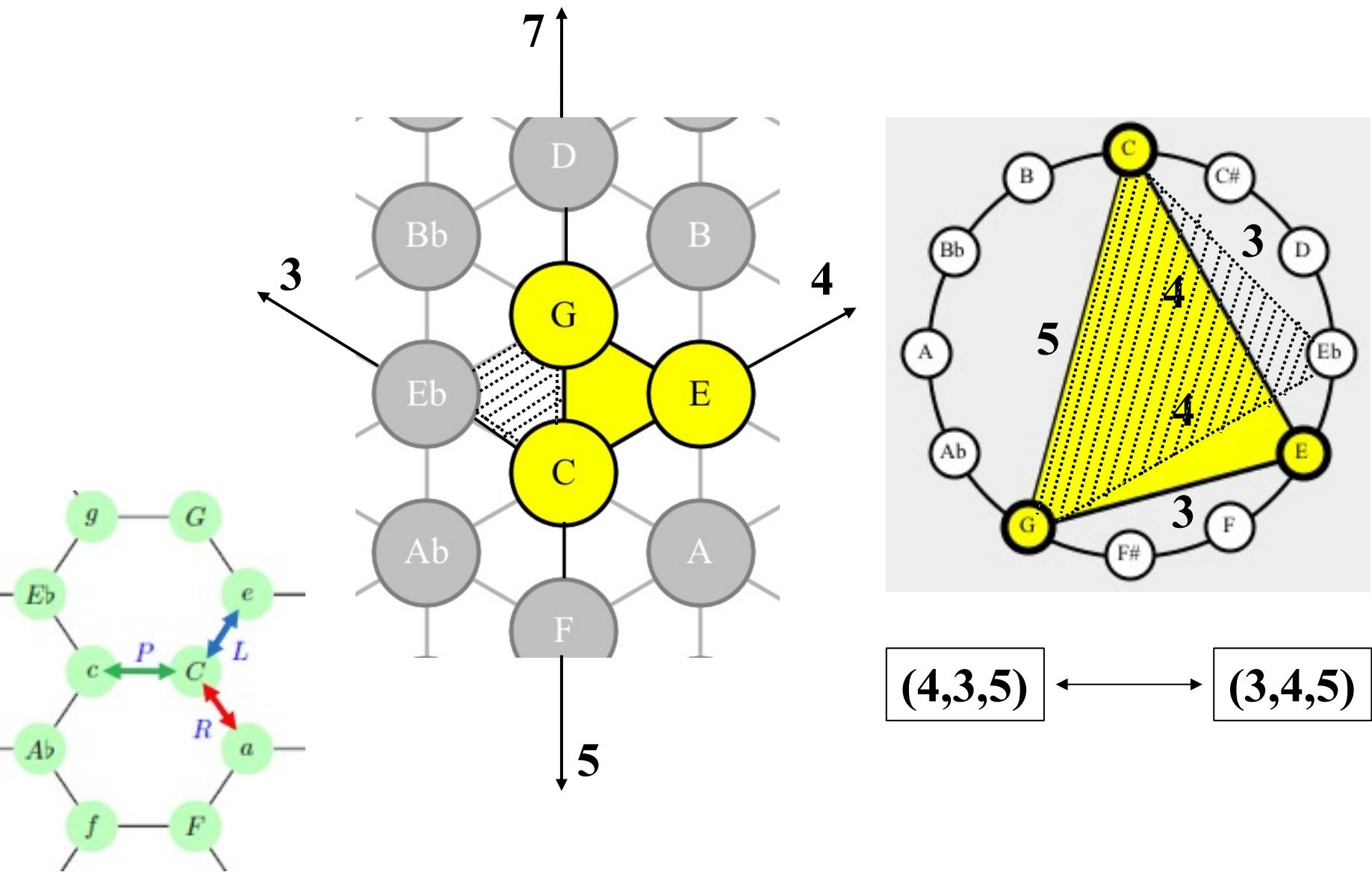
#41	L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R
#62	L P L P L R L P L P L R L P L P L R L P L P L R L P L R
#13	P L R L P L P L R L P L P L R L P L P L R L P I P I P I P I
#4	P L P L R L P L P L R L P L P L R L P L P L R L P L P L
#58	L P L P L R P L P L P R P L P L P L R P L P L P L R P L
#19	P R L P L P L R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L
#7	P L P R L P L P L R P L P L P L P R L P L P L P L P R L
#27	P L P L P R L P L P L R P L P L P L R P L P L P L P L P L
#21	P R P L P L P L P R L P L P L P L R P L P L P L R P L
#8	P L P R P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L
#30	P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L
#22	P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P R P L P L
#10	P L P R P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L
#31	P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L
#9	P L R P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P R P L P R P
#6	P L P L R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L P R P L P L P L
#33	P R P R P R P L R P R P R P R P R P R L R
#44	L R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R
#40	P R L R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R P R
#38	P R P R L R P R P R P R P R P R L R P R
#34	P R P R L R L R P R P R P R L R L R P R P R
#42	L R P R P R P R L R L R P R P R P R P R L R
#43	L R L R P R P R P R L R L R P R P R P R
#39	P R L R L R P R P R P R L R L R P R P R
#50	L R L P L R L P R L R L P L R P L R P L R
#37	P R L R L P L R L P R L R L P R L R P L R
#25	P L R P R L R L P L R L P R L R P R L R P R L
#16	P R P L R P R L R L P L R L P L R L P L R P R L
#23	P L P R P L R P R L R L P L R P R L R P R L R
#1	P L R P L P R P L R P R P R L R L P R L R
#59	L P L R P L P R P L R P R P R L R L P R L R
#48	L R L P L R P L P R P L R P R P R L R P R L P R
#18	P R L R L P L R P L P R P L R P R L R L P L R
#60	L P R L R L P L R P L P R P L R P R L R L P L R



Du Tonnetz aux Tonnetze

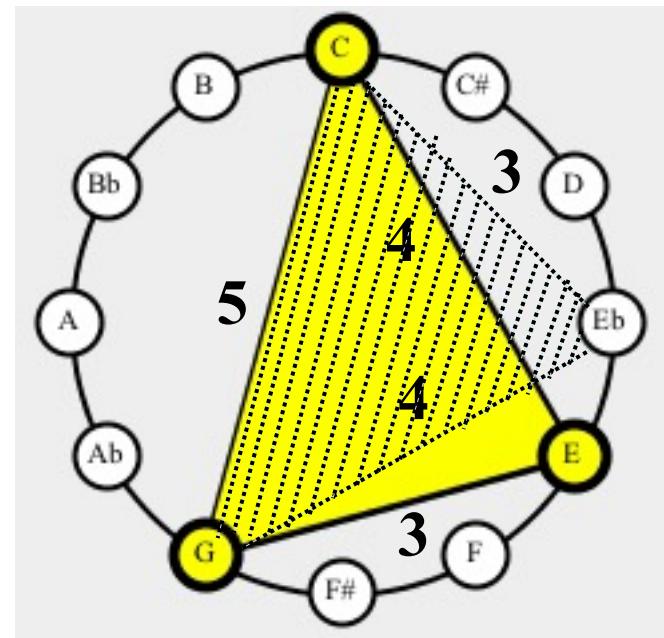
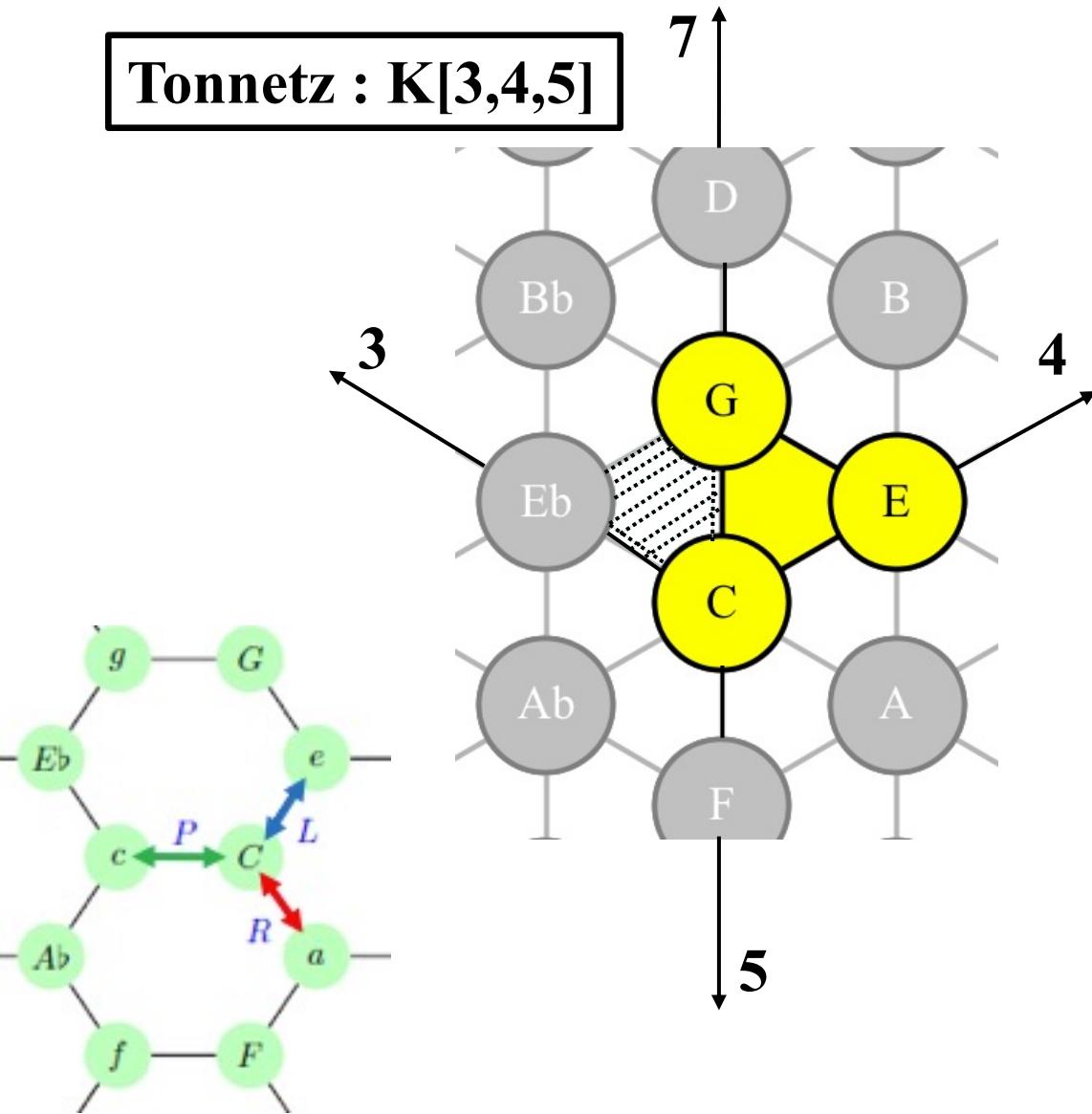


Du Tonnetz aux Tonnetze



Du Tonnetz aux Tonnetze

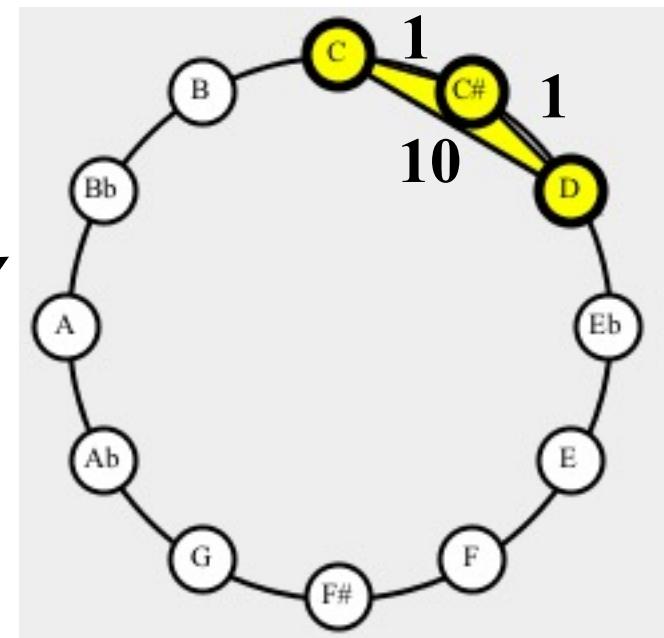
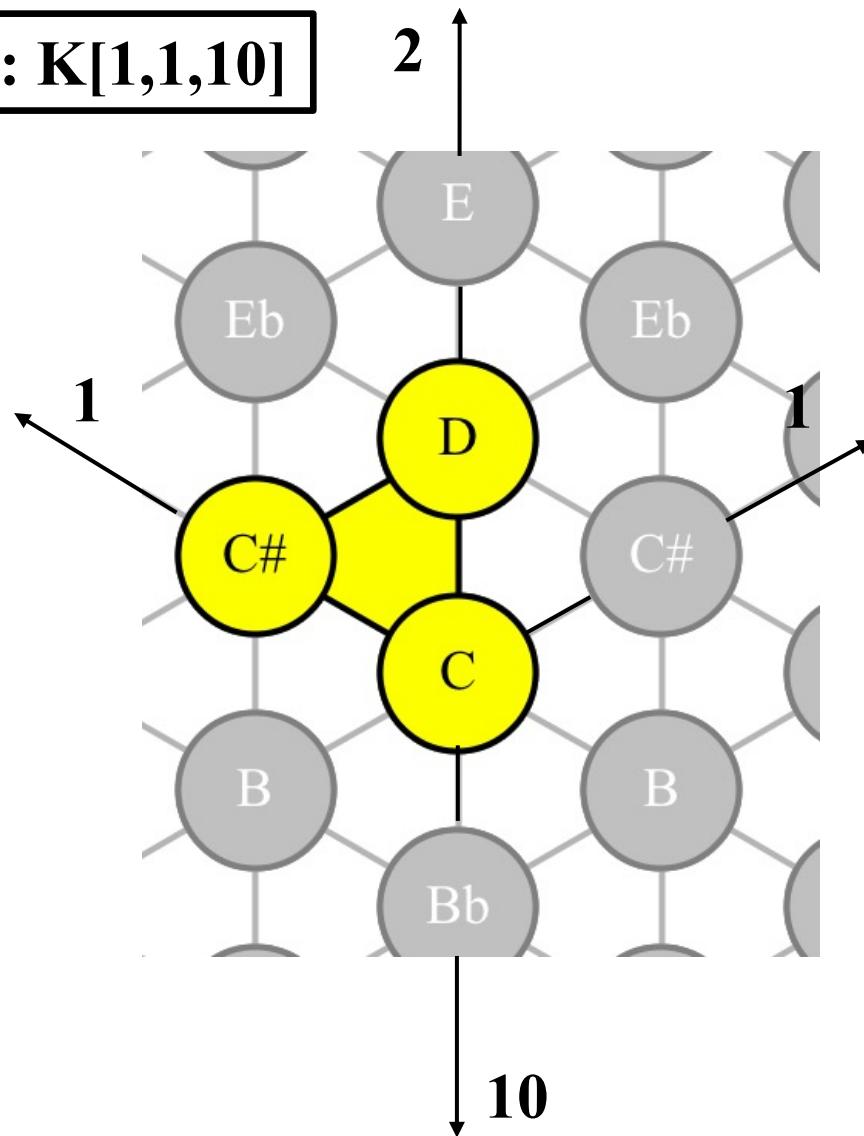
Tonnetz : $K[3,4,5]$



$$\boxed{(4,3,5)} \longleftrightarrow \boxed{(3,4,5)}$$

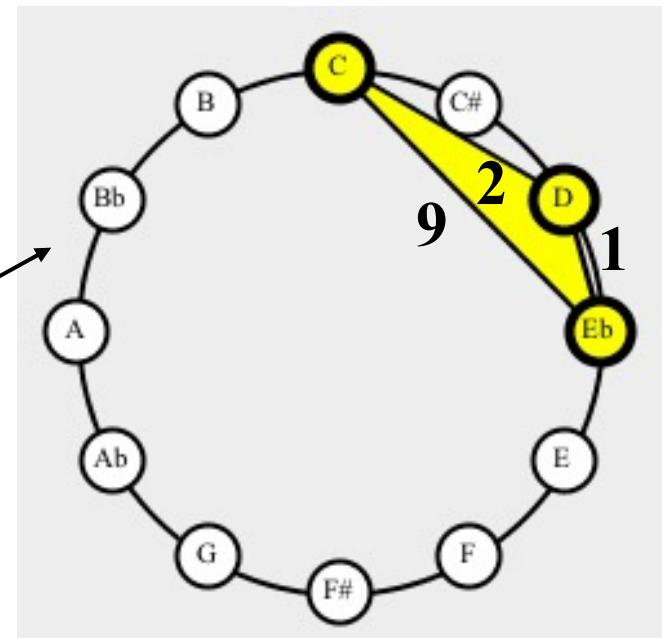
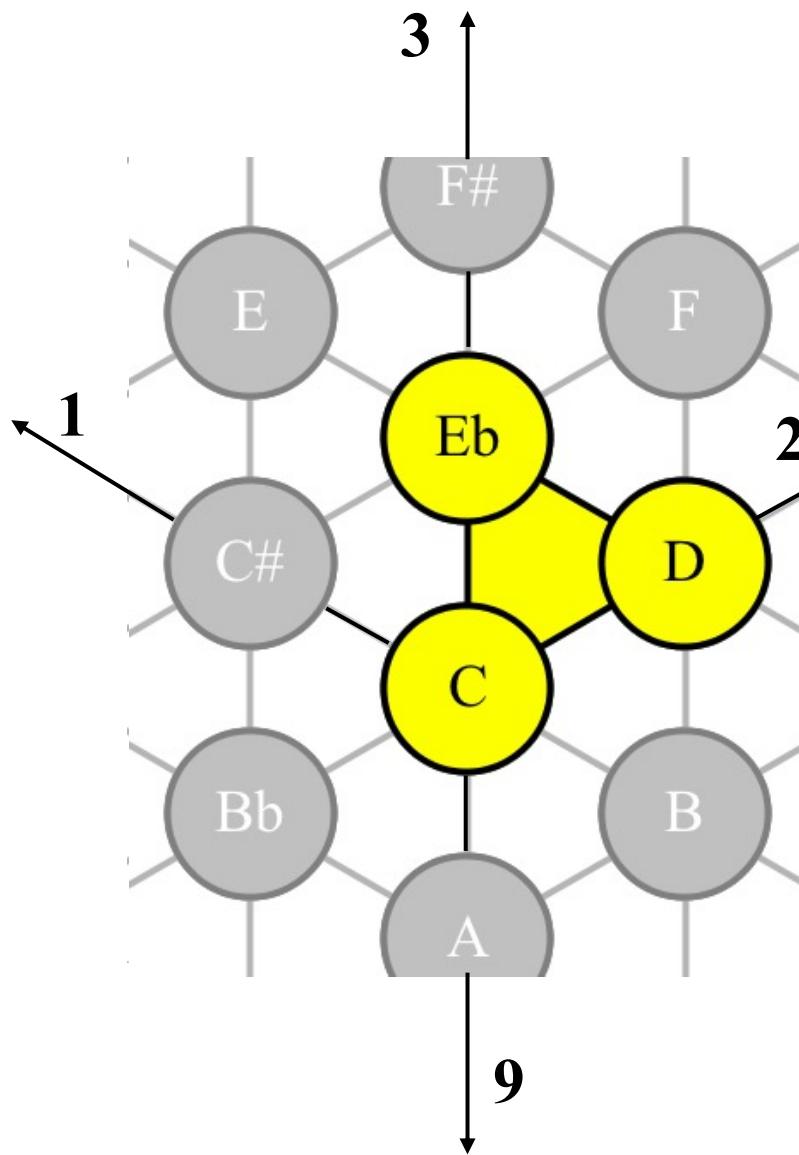
Du Tonnetz aux Tonnetze

Tonnetz : K[1,1,10]



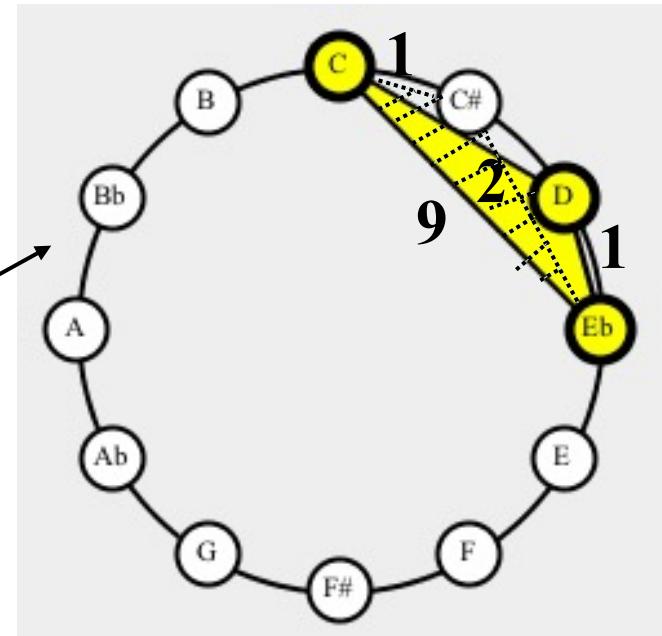
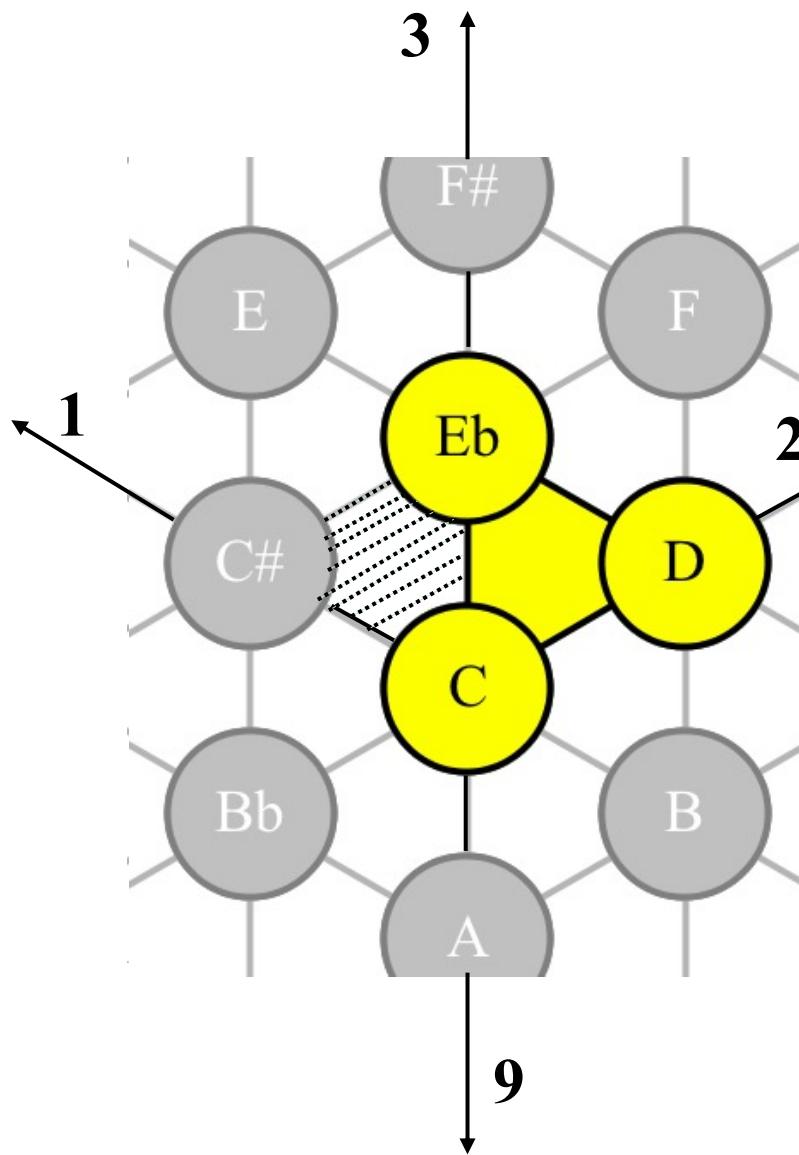
(1,1,10)

Du Tonnetz aux Tonnetze



(2,1,9)

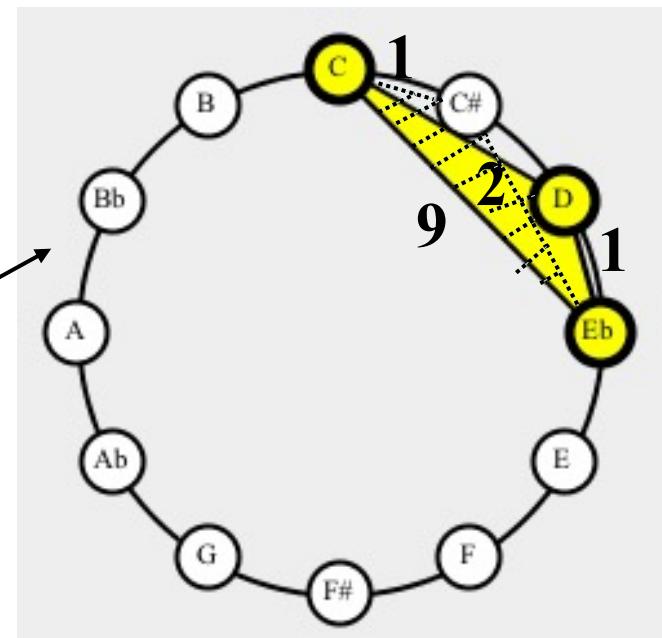
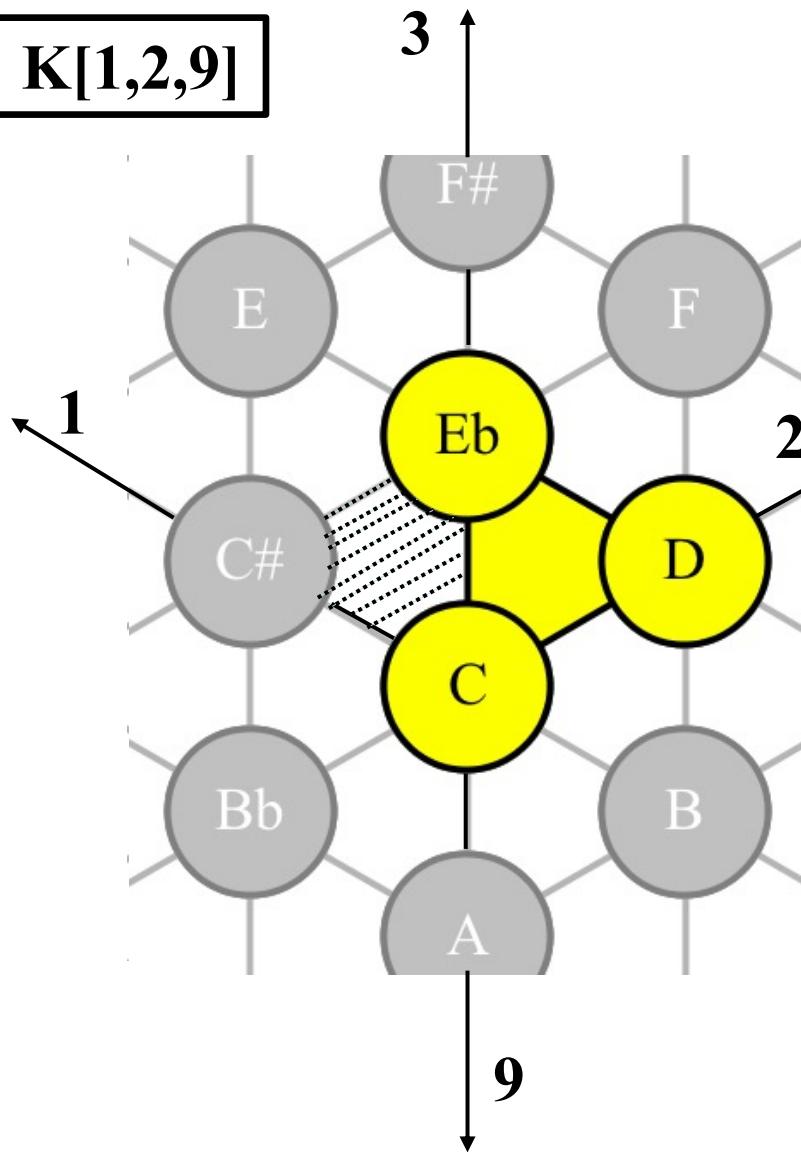
Du Tonnetz aux Tonnetze



$$(2,1,9) \longleftrightarrow (1,2,9)$$

Du Tonnetz aux Tonnetze

Tonnetz : $K[1,2,9]$



$\cancel{(2,1,9)}$ \longleftrightarrow $(1,2,9)$

Choix de l'espace de représentation dans *Hexachord*

Plex Viewer

Tonnetz : K[3,4,5]

InfoBox

Tempo: 0 10 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 bwv0281

2-compactness : bwv0281

Complex compliance

time

Legend: bwv0281 (red), random chords (blue)

Published by The MIT Press <http://mitpressjournals.org/cmj>

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

DEMO

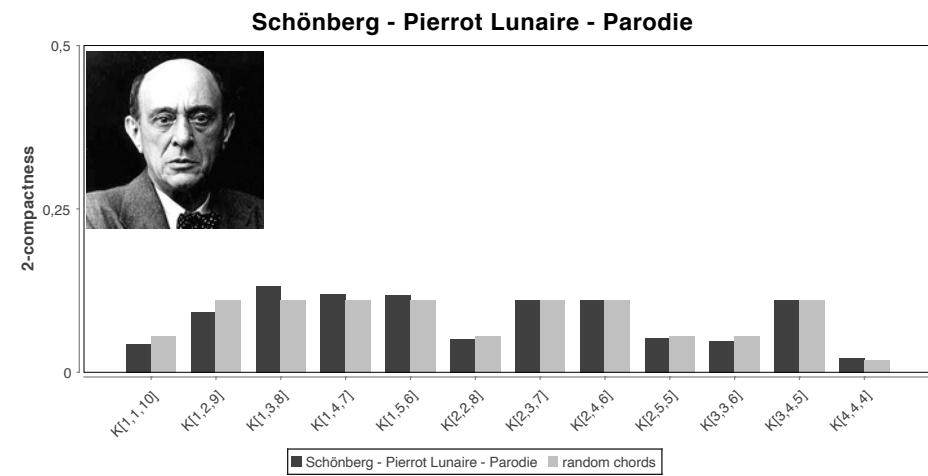
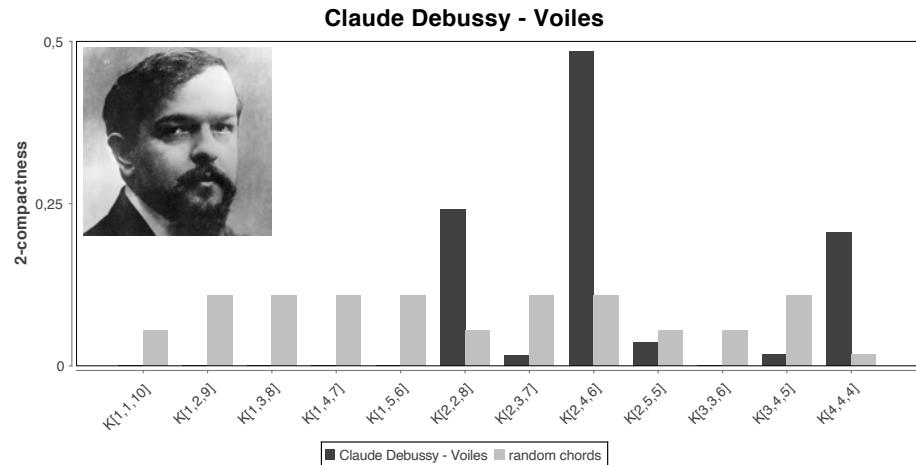
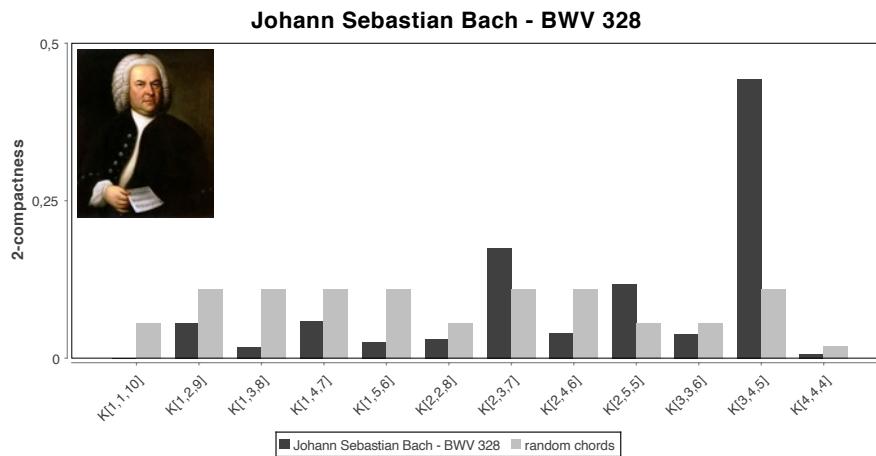
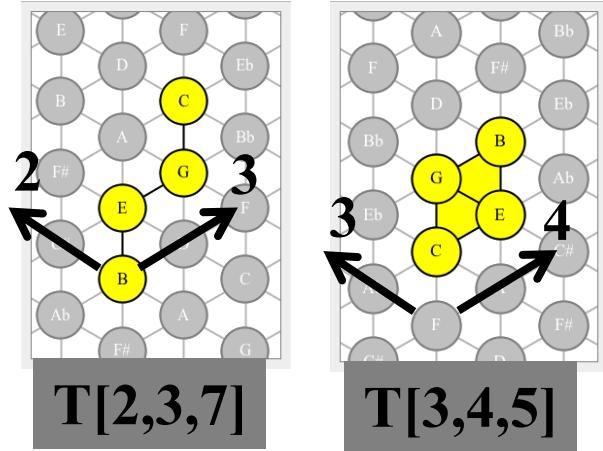
Hexachord et le problème de la classification stylistique

The collage consists of five panels:

- Plex Viewer:** A 3D geometric diagram showing a green tetrahedron-like structure with vertices connected by lines, set against a white background.
- Tonnetzs network:** A complex graph where nodes represent musical notes (e.g., C, D, E, F, G, A, B, Bb, Eb) and edges represent tonal relationships. Some nodes are highlighted in yellow or green.
- Computer Music Journal (Volume 39, Number 3, Fall 2015):** A screenshot of the journal's website featuring an article titled "Dynamical Systems and Simplicial Chord Spaces". It includes a small image of a geometric diagram and a bar chart.
- Chart bwv0281:** A bar chart titled "bwv0281" showing "2-compactness" values for various hexachords. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 0.8. The x-axis lists hexachords: K[1,1,10], K[1,2,9], K[1,3,8], K[1,4,7], K[1,5,6], K[2,2,8], K[2,3,7], K[2,4,6], K[2,5,5], K[3,3,6], K[3,4,5], K[4,4,4]. A red bar for K[3,4,5] reaches the maximum value of 0.8, while others are much lower. A legend indicates the red bar represents "bwv0281" and blue bars represent "random chords".
- InfoBox:** A software interface for analyzing MIDI files. It includes a tempo slider (0 to 20), play/stop buttons, and dropdown menus for "Chromatic complexes" (K[2,3,7]) and "Heptatonic complexes" (CM). A video thumbnail of a man speaking is visible. A button labeled "compute compactness" is highlighted with a black border. Other controls include "Vertical compactness", "Path Transformation" (origin K[3,4,5], destination K[3,4,5]), and "Complex compliance" over time.

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

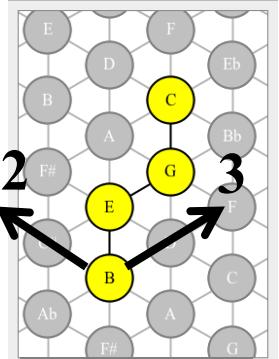
Le caractère spatial du « style musical »



Et dans les standard jazz ?

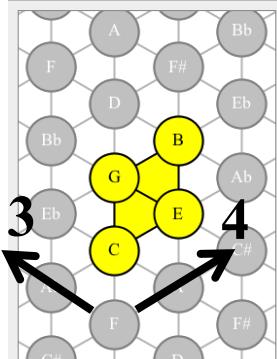


1



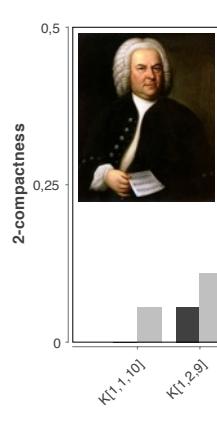
$T[2,3,7]$

2



$T[3,4,5]$

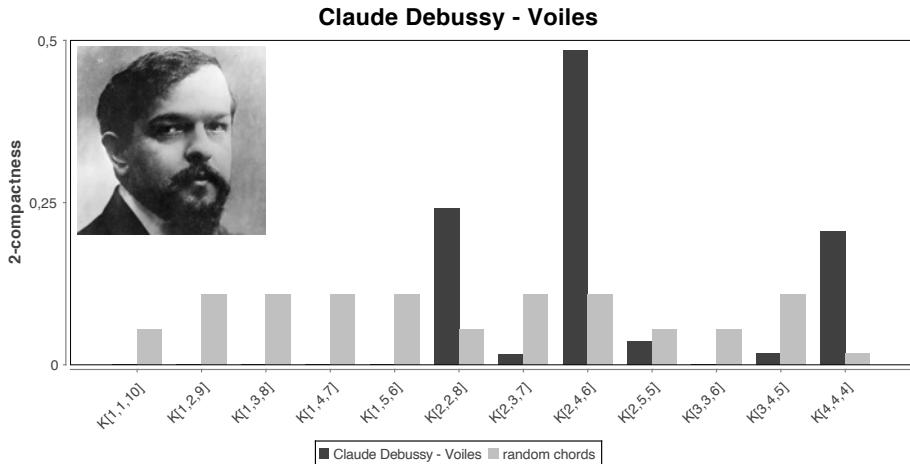
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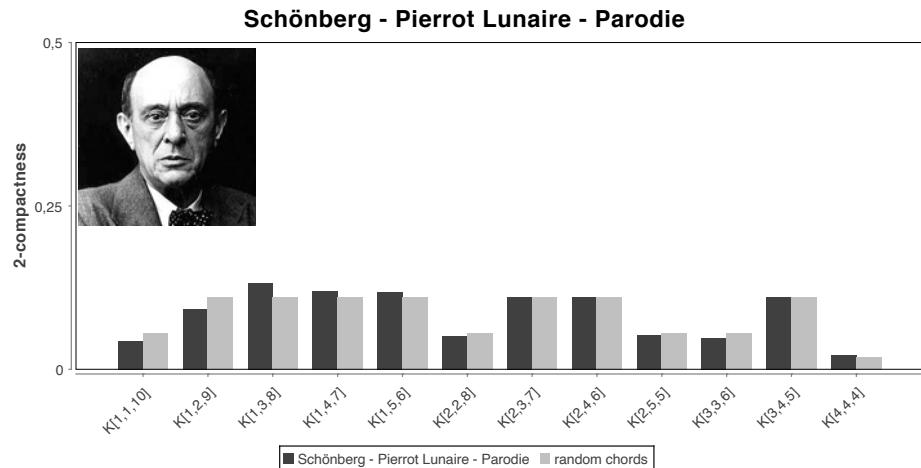
4



5



6



Approches néoriemannniennes à l'analyse du jazz

Nota Bene: Canadian Undergraduate Journal of Musicology

Volume 5 | Issue 1

Article 5

A Neo-Riemannian Approach to Jazz Analysis

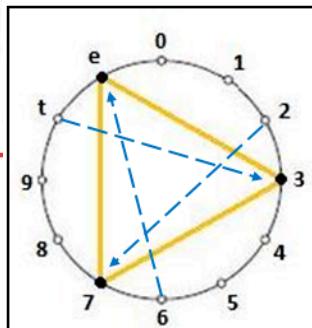
Sara B.P. Briginshaw
Queen's University, Canada



Figure 12: The embellished Augmented Cycle from mm. 1-7 of Coltrane's 'Giant Steps'.⁶²

B - D7 | G - Bb7 | Eb ... F#7 | B ||

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in B major (B, D, F#, A) and the bottom staff is in G major (G, B, D, E). The notation shows various chords and notes, with a red box highlighting a section of the first measure and another red box highlighting a section of the second measure.

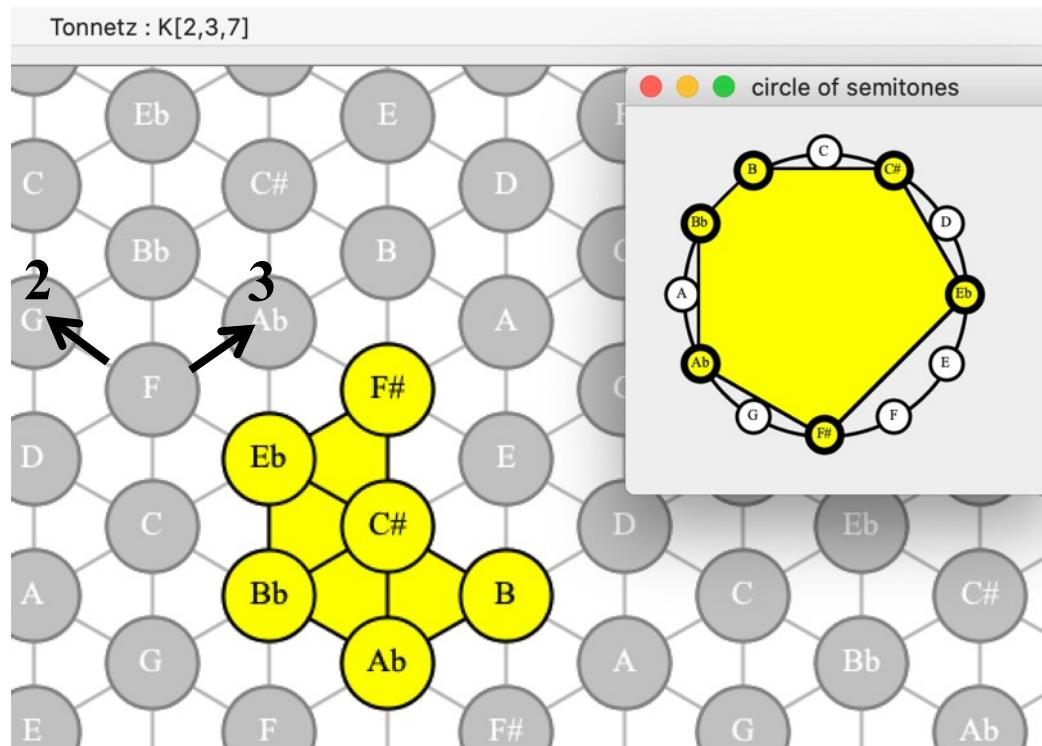
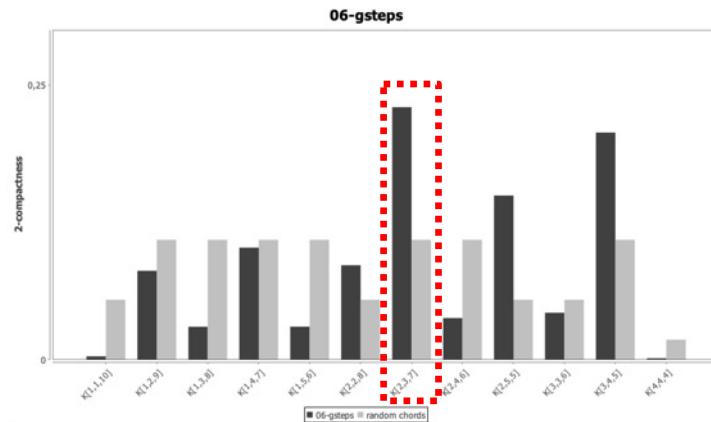
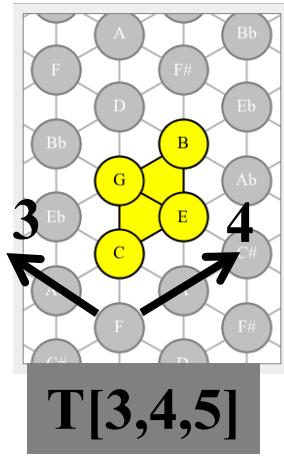
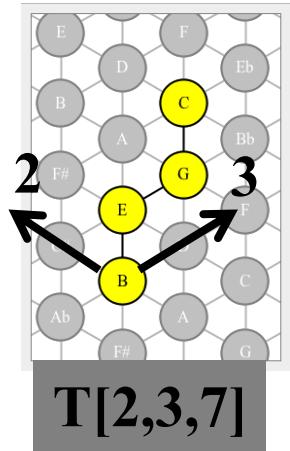


A continuation of the musical score from the previous staff. It includes a red box highlighting a section of the first measure. To its right is the circular diagram from the previous slide, showing the relationship between the musical progressions and the theoretical cycle.

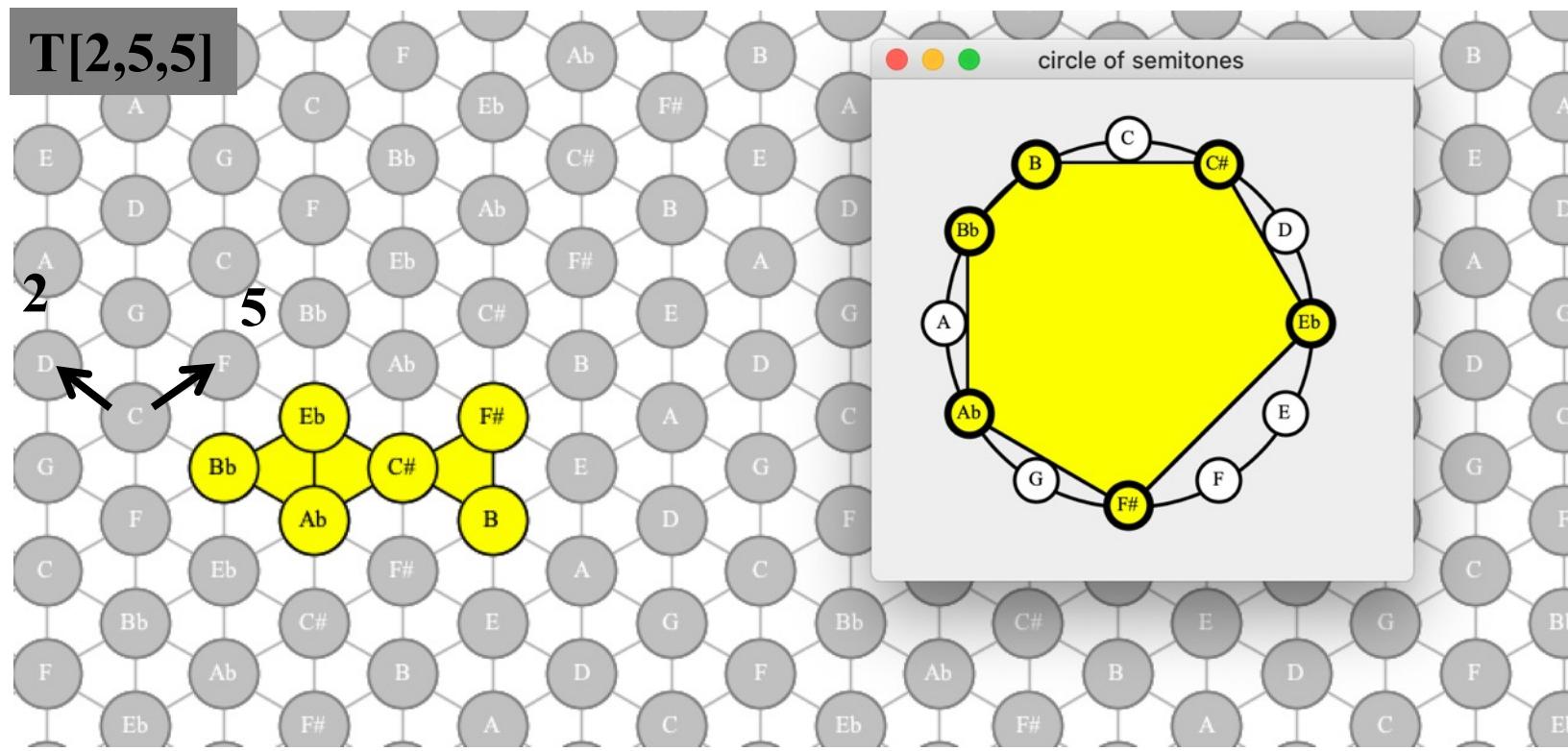
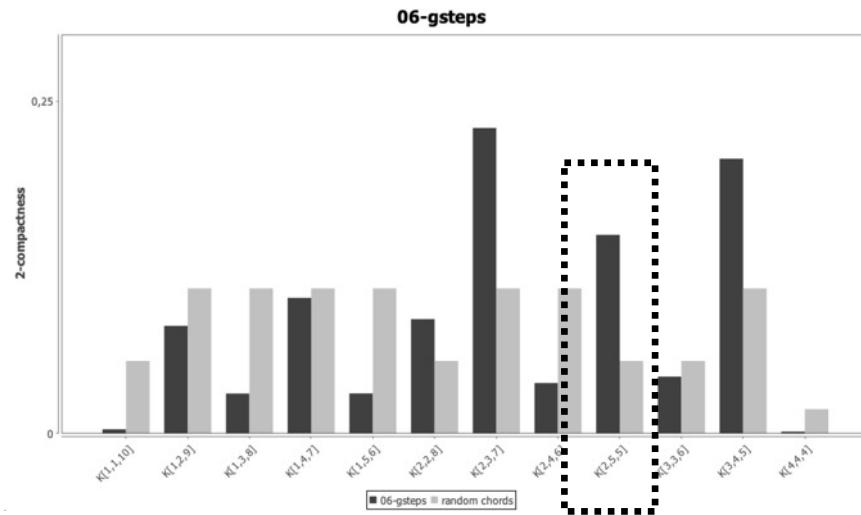
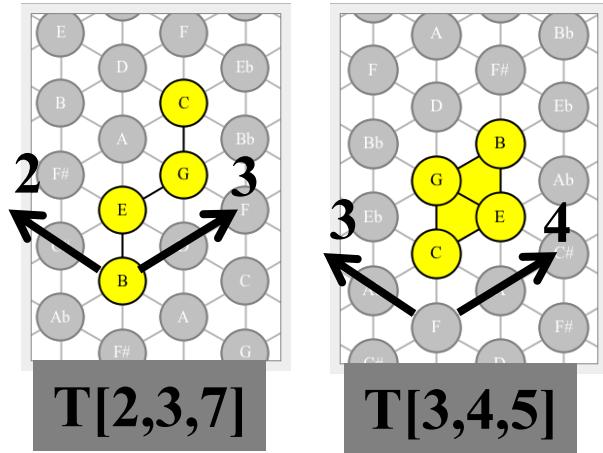
t=10

e=11

Application au jazz : « Giant Steps » (John Coltrane)



Application au jazz : « Giant Steps » (John Coltrane)



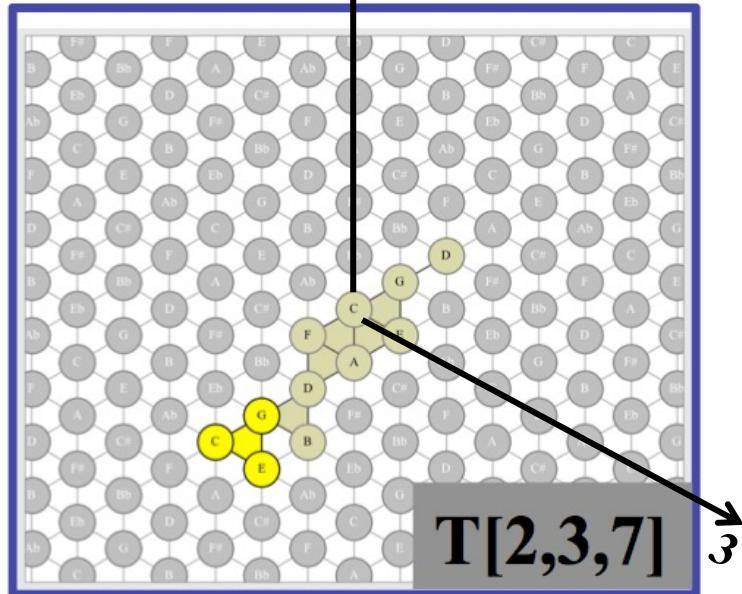
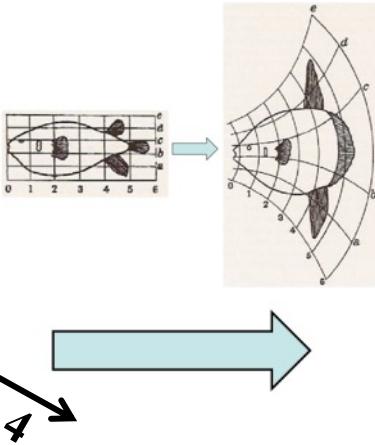
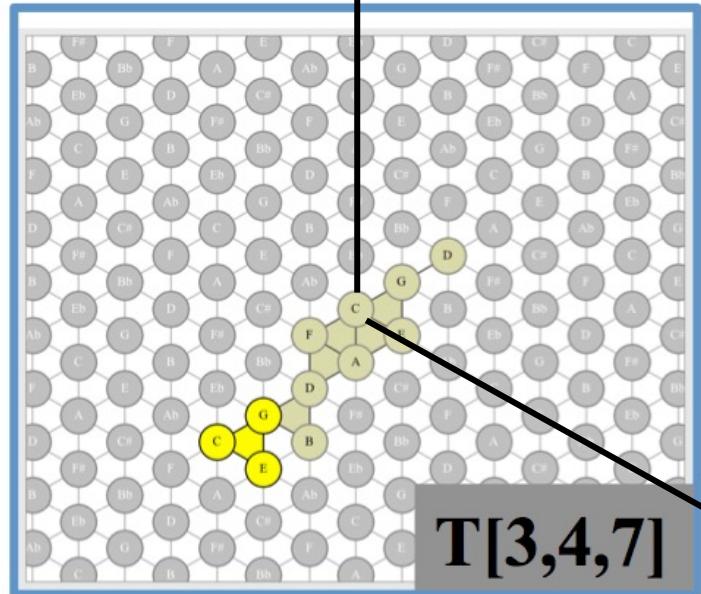
« Embeddings » musicaux dans *Hexachord*

The collage consists of five panels:

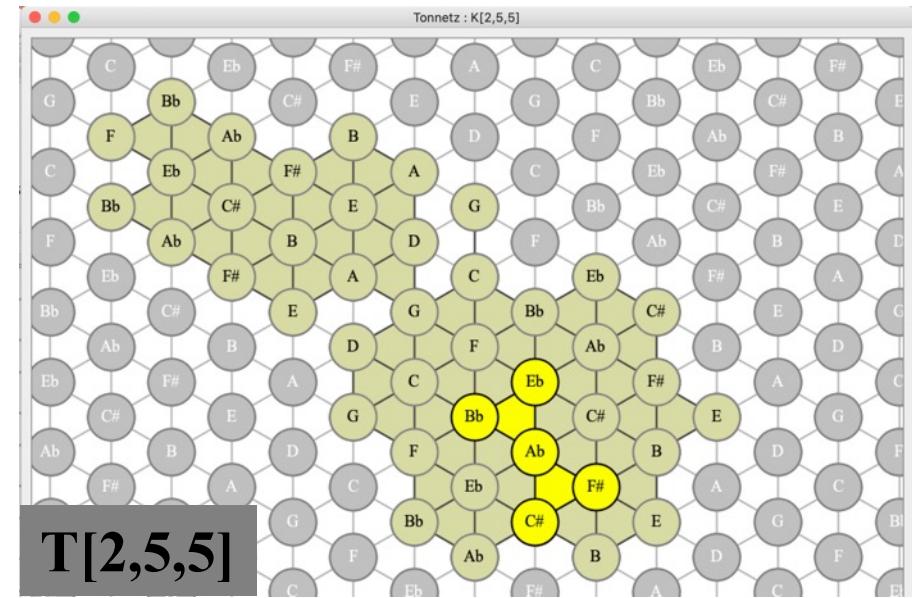
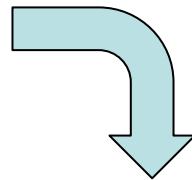
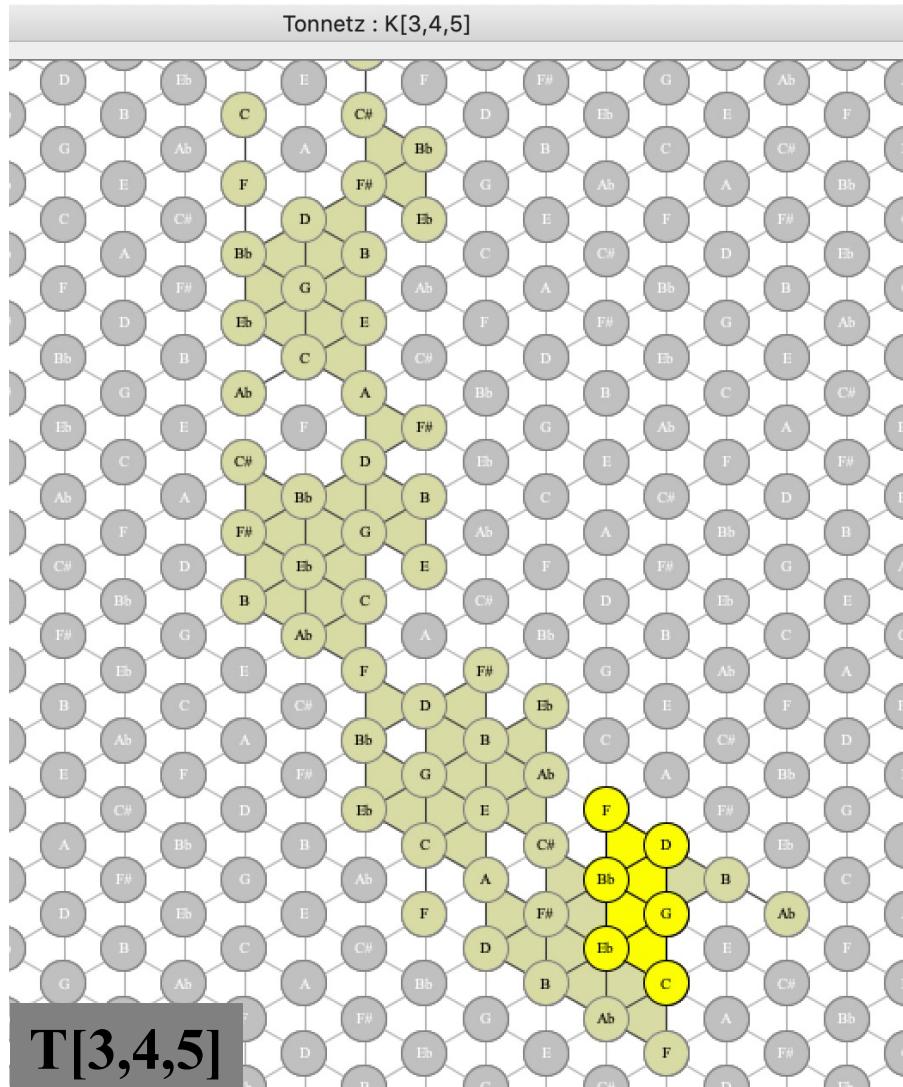
- Plex Viewer:** A 3D geometric representation showing a green tetrahedron-like structure with vertices connected by lines, set against a white background.
- Tonnetzs network:** A complex graph where nodes represent musical notes (e.g., C, D, E, F, G, A, B, Bb, Eb) and edges represent relationships between them. Some nodes are highlighted in yellow or green.
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- Chart bwv0281:** A bar chart titled "bwv0281" showing "2-compactness" values for various musical complexes. The x-axis lists complexes like K[1,1,10] through K[4,4,4]. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 0.8. A red bar for K[3,4,5] is significantly higher than others, reaching approximately 0.85. A legend indicates red bars represent "bwv0281" and blue bars represent "random chords".
- InfoBox:** A software interface for analyzing MIDI files. It includes a tempo slider (0 to 20), play/stop buttons, and dropdown menus for "Chromatic complexes" (K[2,3,7]) and "Heptatonic complexes" (CM). A video player shows a presentation by Louis Bigo. Below these are buttons for "Trace off", "Harmonization ON", "Display graph", and compactness calculations ("Vertical compactness", "compactness dimension", "complexes dimension", "2-compactness", "compute compactness", "absolute compactness"). A section for "Path Transformation" allows switching between origin and destination complexes (both set to K[3,4,5] in the screenshot).

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

Un exemple de « morphing » stylistique



(Mega)Giants Steps : du morphing « quartal »



Essayez vous-mêmes avec le
software HexaChord !