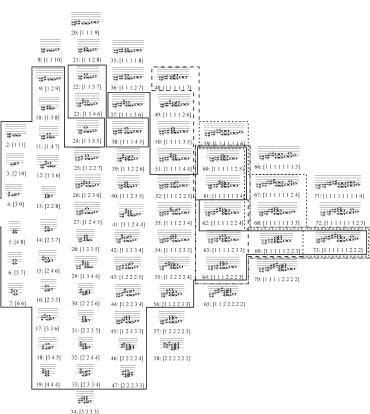
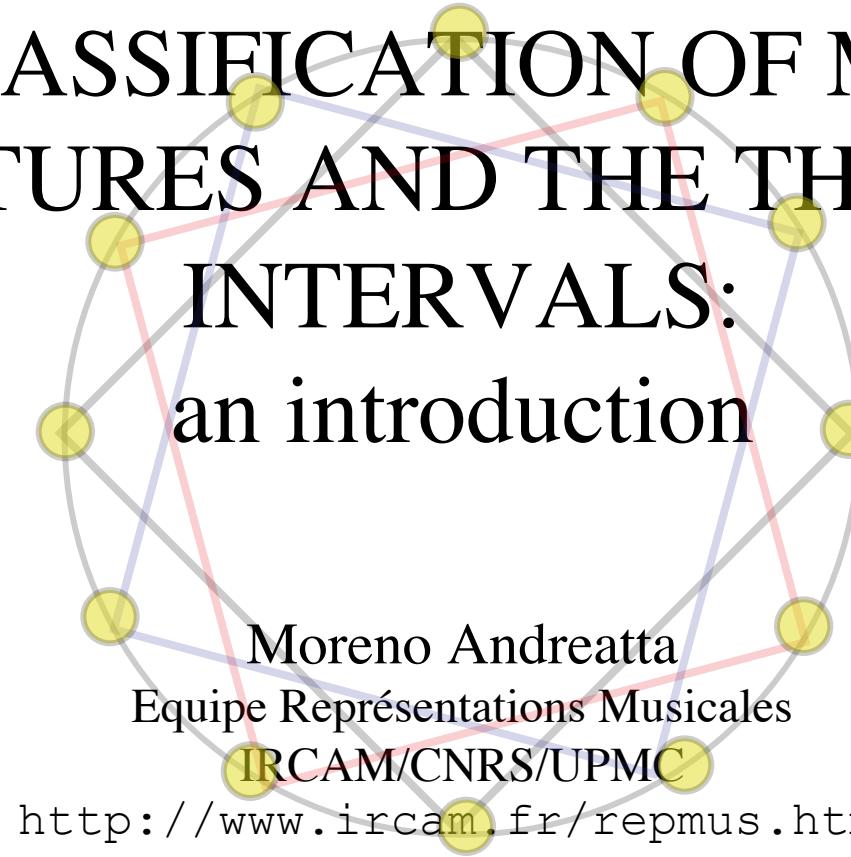
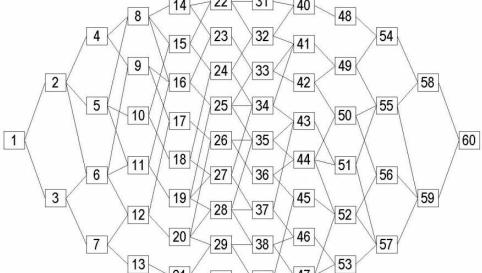




# THE CLASSIFICATION OF MUSICAL STRUCTURES AND THE THEORY OF INTERVALS: an introduction

Moreno Andreatta  
Equipe Représentations Musicales  
IRCAM/CNRS/UPMC

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



# Séminaire de Julio Estrada (compositeur, UNAM, Mexique), avec une introduction de Moreno Andreatta (CNRS-Ircam-UPMC / université de Strasbourg)

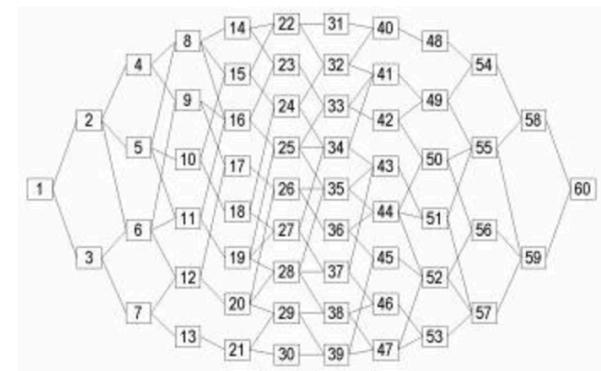
Ircam, Salle Stravinsky, 27 septembre 2017, 10h00-13h00

## LE CONTINUUM DES GAMMES : CLASSIFICATION DES STRUCTURES MUSICALES ET THÉORIE DES INTERVALLES

Ce séminaire est consacré au problème de la classification des structures musicales. Après une présentation de quelques aspects théoriques liés aux différents catalogues d'accords (de celui d'Anatol Vieru au catalogue d'identités de Julio Estrada en passant par celui de la Set Theory d'Allen Forte et des orbites affines de Robert Morris et Guerino Mazzola), on discutera l'application de ces constructions pour l'analyse musicale et la composition. Une partie de la présentation sera consacrée à une démonstration du programme MuSIIC-Win s'appuyant sur la Théorie d1 de Julio Estrada, issue du potentiel combinatoire des intervalles des gammes (Estrada, 1994). Le nom de Théorie d1 renvoie au caractère continu que revêtent toutes les opérations, basées sur des transformations à distance minimale, d1, qui ont pour référent mathématique la combinatoire et la théorie des graphes en ce qui concerne leur représentation visuelle. Refusant l'imposition de catégories appartenant à des systèmes de composition ou à une esthétique musicale, la Théorie d1 constitue une invitation à la libre exploration des gammes. Le logiciel Théorie d1 permet d'accéder à 22 gammes comprenant de 3 à 24 intervalles de hauteur ou de durée.

### Bibliographie et documents préparatoires :

- Julio Estrada, *Théorie de la composition : discontinuum – continuum*, thèse doctorale, Université de Strasbourg, 1994, 932 pp.
- J.L. Ramírez Alfonsín, David Romero, "Embeddability of the combinohedron", Discrete Mathematics, Volume 254, Issues 1–3, 10 June, 473–483, 2002 ([pdf](#))
- Julio Estrada, Victor Adan, "La transformación continua de la forma de onda por medio del potencial combinatorio de sus intervalos de tiempo", International Society of Musical Acoustics México, UNAM ([pdf](#))
- Julio Estrada, "La teoria d1, MuSIIC-Win y algunas aplicaciones al análisis musical: Seis piezas para piano, de Arnold Schoenberg", in Memoirs of the Fourth International Seminar on Mathematical Music Theory, Emilio Lluis-Puebla Octavio A. Agustín-Aquino (Editors), Memorias. Vol. 4, 2011 ([pdf](#))
- German Romero, "Exploración sonora en la música polifónica de los siglos XIII a XVI", Perspectiva Interdisciplinaria de Música, nº 3–4, 2009–2010 ([pdf](#))
- Moreno Andreatta, "Calcul algébrique et calcul catégoriel en musique : aspects théoriques et informatiques", *Le calcul de la musique*, L. Pottier (éd.), Publications de l'université de Saint-Etienne, 2008, p. 429–477 ([pdf](#)).
- [Bibliographie](#)



Ce séminaire est organisé dans le cadre des initiatives conjointes – Master ATIAM/Cursus de composition, en collaboration avec le département de la pédagogie et de l'action culturelle de l'IRCAM.

→ <http://repmus.ircam.fr/atiam/julioestrada>

# Anatol Vieru, André Riotte et Julio Estrada, ou l'articulation entre calcul combinatoire et formalisation algébrique

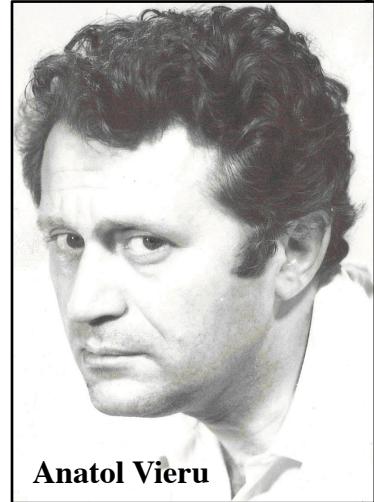
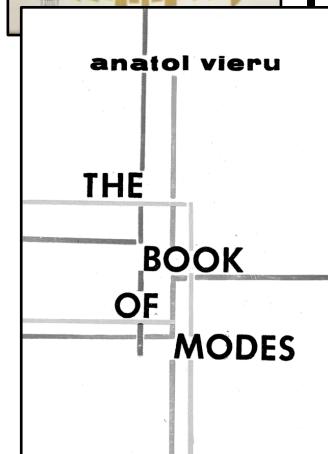


Colloque CDMC  
28-29 novembre 2014

→ <http://www.canalc2.tv/video/13468>



# Three compositional perspectives on music theory



André Riotte



Marcel Mesnage



Julio Estrada

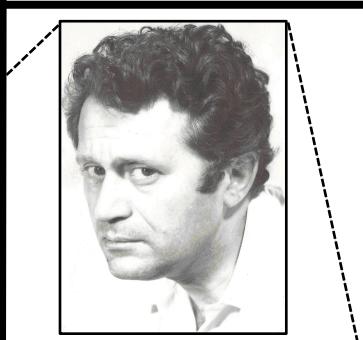


M. François-Bernard Mâche, Ecole d'Hautes Etudes  
Mme. Marta Grabotz, Université de Strasbourg  
M. Hartmut Möller, Université de Rostock

Rapports de thèse :

Mme. Evélyne Andreani, Université de Paris VIII  
M. Daniel Charles, Université de Nice

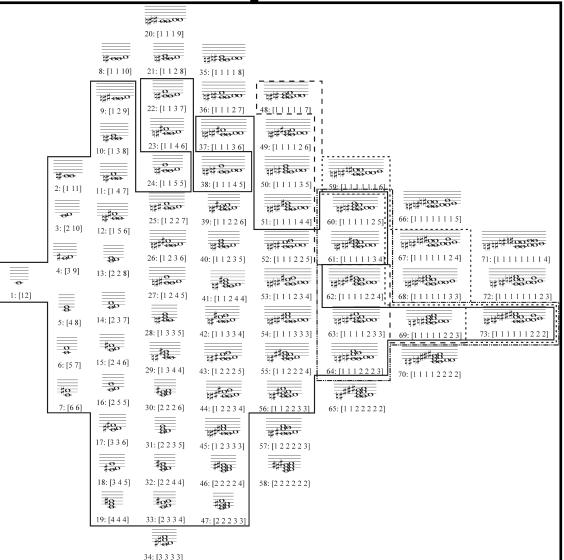
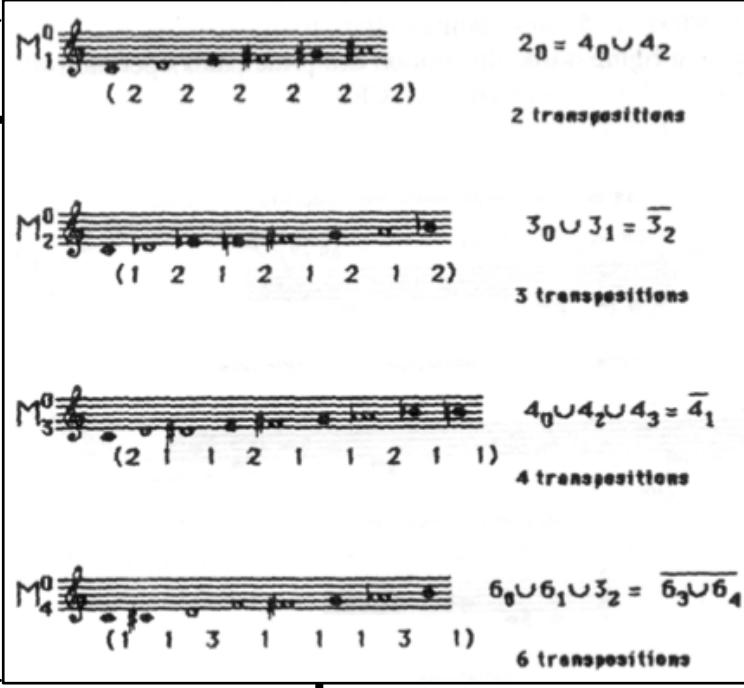
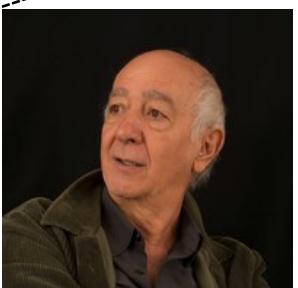
# Combinatorics and algebra in music classification



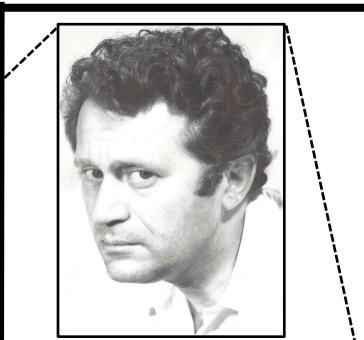
3.43. The catalogue of modal structures

(in the tempered system modulo 12)

$\langle 1 \rangle (\emptyset)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)	Void structure - total structure
$\langle 2 \rangle (0)$	- (2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)	zero structure
$\langle 3 \rangle (11,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)	Perfect chromatic modes
$\langle 4 \rangle (10,2)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2)	Major second
$\langle 5 \rangle (9,3)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,1,2)	Minor third
$\langle 6 \rangle (8,4)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,3,1,2)	Major third
$\langle 7 \rangle (7,5)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,2)	Perfect diatonic modes
$\langle 8 \rangle (6,6)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,1,2)	Tritone
$\langle 9 \rangle (10,1,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,4)	Messiaen VII
$\langle 10 \rangle (9,2,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,3)	Perfect chromatic modes
$\langle 11 \rangle (1,2,9)$	- (3,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 12 \rangle (8,3,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,2,1,3)	
$\langle 13 \rangle (1,3,8)$	- (3,1,2,1,1,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 14 \rangle (8,2,2)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2)	
$\langle 15 \rangle (7,4,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,3)	
$\langle 16 \rangle (1,4,7)$	- (3,1,1,2,1,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 17 \rangle (7,3,2)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,2,1,2,2)	
$\langle 18 \rangle (2,3,7)$	- (2,2,1,2,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 19 \rangle (6,5,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,3)	
$\langle 20 \rangle (1,5,6)$	- (3,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 21 \rangle (6,4,2)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2,2)	
$\langle 22 \rangle (2,4,6)$	- (2,2,1,1,2,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 23 \rangle (6,3,3)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2,1)	
$\langle 24 \rangle (5,5,2)$	- (1,1,1,2,1,1,1,2,2)	dissimilated chord,
$\langle 25 \rangle (5,1,3)$	- (1,1,1,2,1,1,2,1,1,2)	Perfect diatonic modes
$\langle 26 \rangle (3,4,5)$	- (2,1,2,1,1,2,1,1,1)	Major chord
$\langle 27 \rangle (4,4,4)$	- (1,1,2,1,1,2,1,1,2)	Minor chord
$\langle 28 \rangle (0,1,1,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,5)	Augmented chord
$\langle 29 \rangle (8,2,1,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,2,4)	Messiaen III
$\langle 30 \rangle (1,1,2,8)$	- (4,2,1,1,1,1,1,1)	(BACH)
$\langle 31 \rangle (8,1,2,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,1,3,3)	- Perfect chromatic teirachord
$\langle 32 \rangle (7,3,1,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,2,1,4)	
$\langle 33 \rangle (1,1,3,7)$	- (4,1,2,1,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 34 \rangle (7,1,3,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,3,3)	
$\langle 35 \rangle (7,2,3,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,2,3,3)	
$\langle 36 \rangle (1,2,2,7)$	- (3,2,2,1,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 37 \rangle (7,2,1,2)$	- (1,1,1,1,1,2,3,2)	
$\langle 38 \rangle (6,4,1,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,1,1,4)	
$\langle 39 \rangle (1,1,4,6)$	- (4,1,1,2,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 40 \rangle (6,1,4,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,3,1,1,3)	
$\langle 41 \rangle (6,3,5,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,1,1,3)	
$\langle 42 \rangle (1,2,3,0)$	- (3,2,1,2,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 43 \rangle (6,3,1,2)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2)	
$\langle 44 \rangle (2,1,3,0)$	- (2,3,1,2,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 45 \rangle (6,2,3,1)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,2,1,3)	
$\langle 46 \rangle (1,3,2,6)$	- (3,1,2,2,1,1,1,1)	
$\langle 47 \rangle (6,2,2,2)$	- (1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2)	

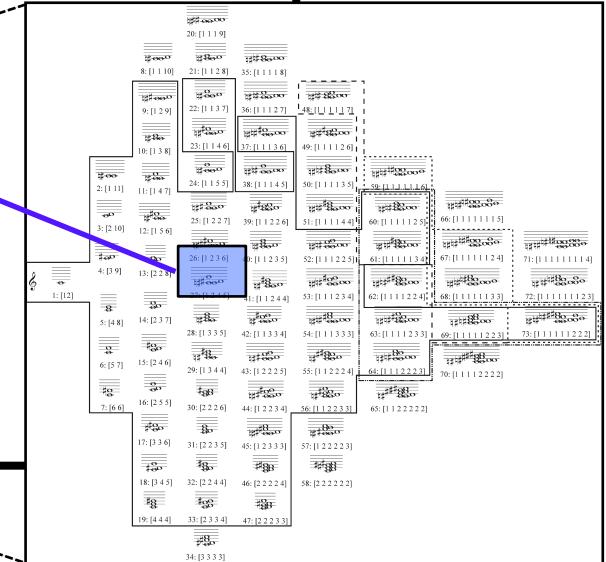
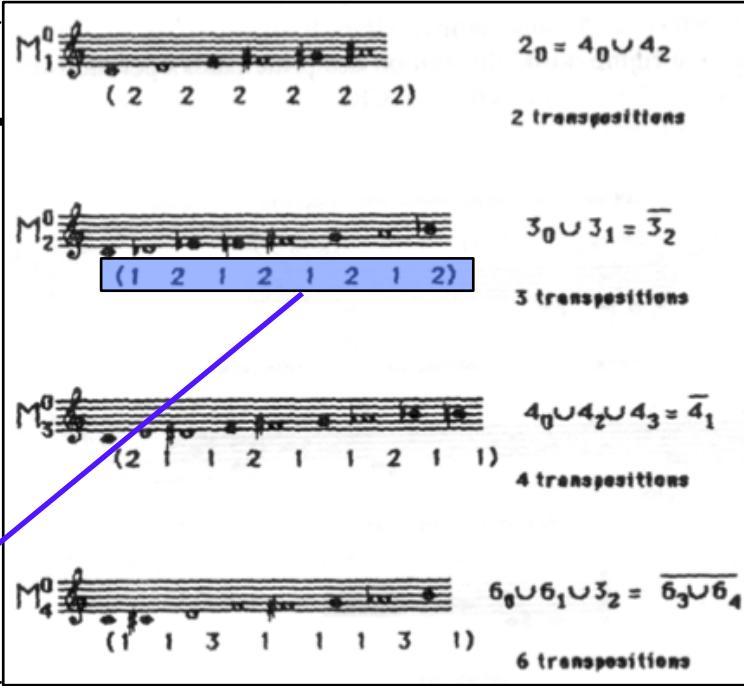
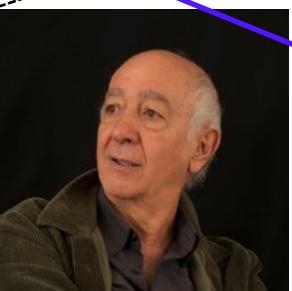


# Combinatorics and algebra in music classification

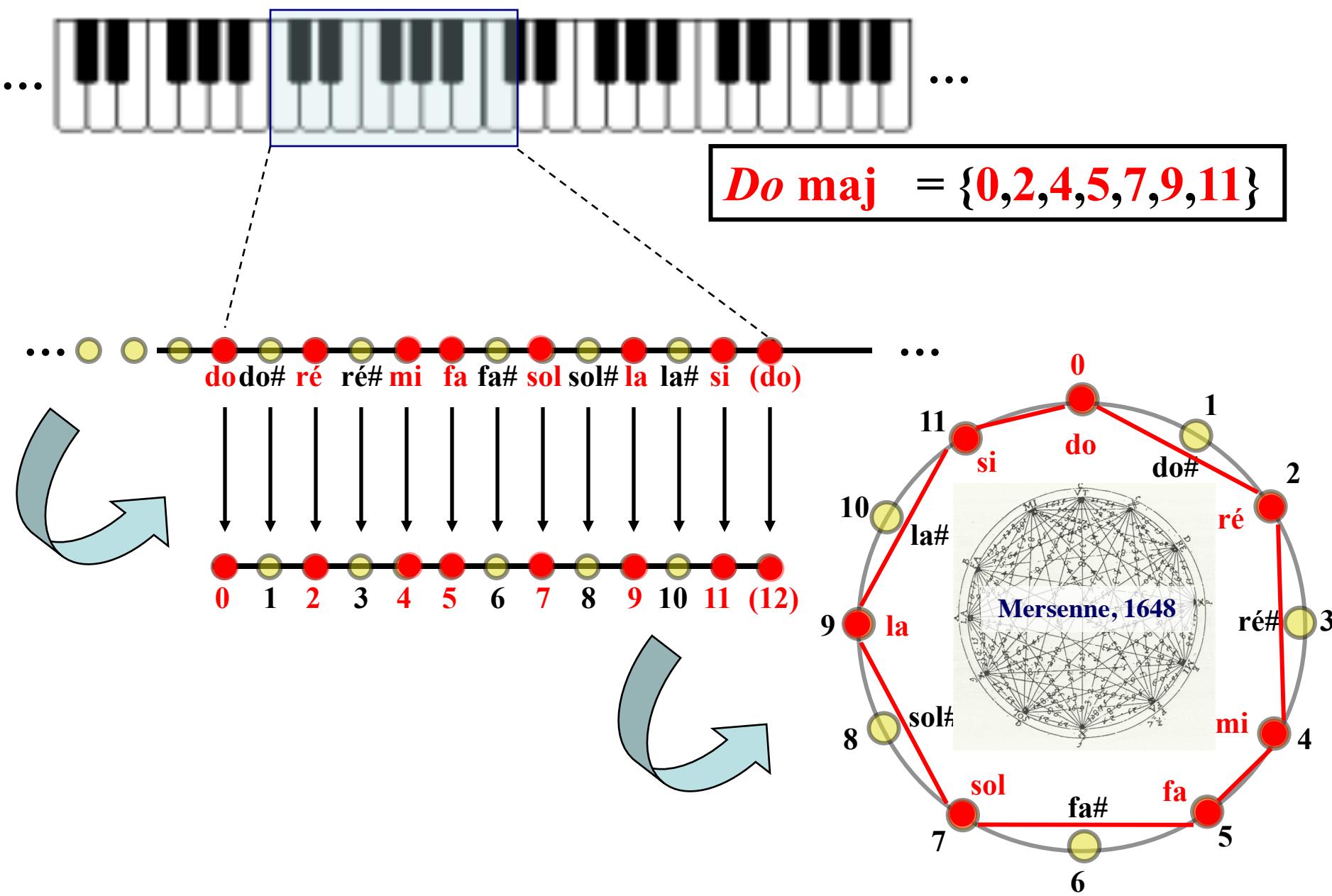


3.43. The catalogue of modal structures (in the tempered system modulo 12)	
$\langle 1 \rangle (\emptyset)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 2 \rangle (0)$	$\neg(2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 3 \rangle (1,1,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 4 \rangle (10,1,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2)$
$\langle 5 \rangle (9,3)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,1,2,1,2)$
$\langle 6 \rangle (8,4)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2,2)$
$\langle 7 \rangle (7,5)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,1,2)$
$\langle 8 \rangle (6,6)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,1,2)$
$\langle 9 \rangle (10,1,1,3)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,4)$
$\langle 10 \rangle (9,2,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,3)$
$\langle 11 \rangle (1,2,9)$	$\neg(3,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 12 \rangle (8,3,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 13 \rangle (1,3,8)$	$\neg(3,1,2,1,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 14 \rangle (8,2,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2)$
$\langle 15 \rangle (7,4,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,3)$
$\langle 16 \rangle (1,4,7)$	$\neg(3,1,1,2,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 17 \rangle (7,3,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2)$
$\langle 18 \rangle (2,3,7)$	$\neg(2,2,1,2,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 19 \rangle (6,5,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,3)$
$\langle 20 \rangle (1,5,6)$	$\neg(3,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 21 \rangle (6,4,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2,2)$
$\langle 22 \rangle (2,4,6)$	$\neg(2,2,1,1,2,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 23 \rangle (6,3,3)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2,1)$
$\langle 24 \rangle (5,5,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,2,1,1,1,2,2)$
$\langle 25 \rangle (5,1,3)$	$\neg(1,1,1,2,1,1,2,1,1,2)$
$\langle 26 \rangle (3,4,5)$	$\neg(2,1,2,1,1,2,1,1,1)$
$\langle 27 \rangle (4,4,4)$	$\neg(1,1,2,1,1,2,1,1,2)$
$\langle 28 \rangle (0,1,1,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,5)$
$\langle 29 \rangle (8,2,1,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,4)$
$\langle 30 \rangle (1,1,2,8)$	$\neg(4,2,1,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 31 \rangle (8,1,2,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,1,3,3)$
$\langle 32 \rangle (7,3,1,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,2,1,4)$
$\langle 33 \rangle (1,1,3,7)$	$\neg(4,1,2,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 34 \rangle (7,1,3,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,3,3)$
$\langle 35 \rangle (7,2,3,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,2,2,3)$
$\langle 36 \rangle (1,2,2,7)$	$\neg(3,2,2,1,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 37 \rangle (7,2,1,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,1,2,3,2)$
$\langle 38 \rangle (6,4,1,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,2,1,1,4)$
$\langle 39 \rangle (1,1,4,6)$	$\neg(4,1,2,1,2,1,1,1)$
$\langle 40 \rangle (6,1,4,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,3,1,1,3)$
$\langle 41 \rangle (6,3,3,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,1,2,1,1,3)$
$\langle 42 \rangle (1,2,3,0)$	$\neg(3,2,1,2,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 43 \rangle (6,3,1,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,2,1,1,3,2)$
$\langle 44 \rangle (2,1,3,0)$	$\neg(2,3,1,2,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 45 \rangle (6,2,3,1)$	$\neg(1,1,1,2,2,1,1,3)$
$\langle 46 \rangle (1,3,2,6)$	$\neg(3,1,2,2,1,1,1,1)$
$\langle 47 \rangle (6,2,2,2)$	$\neg(1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)$

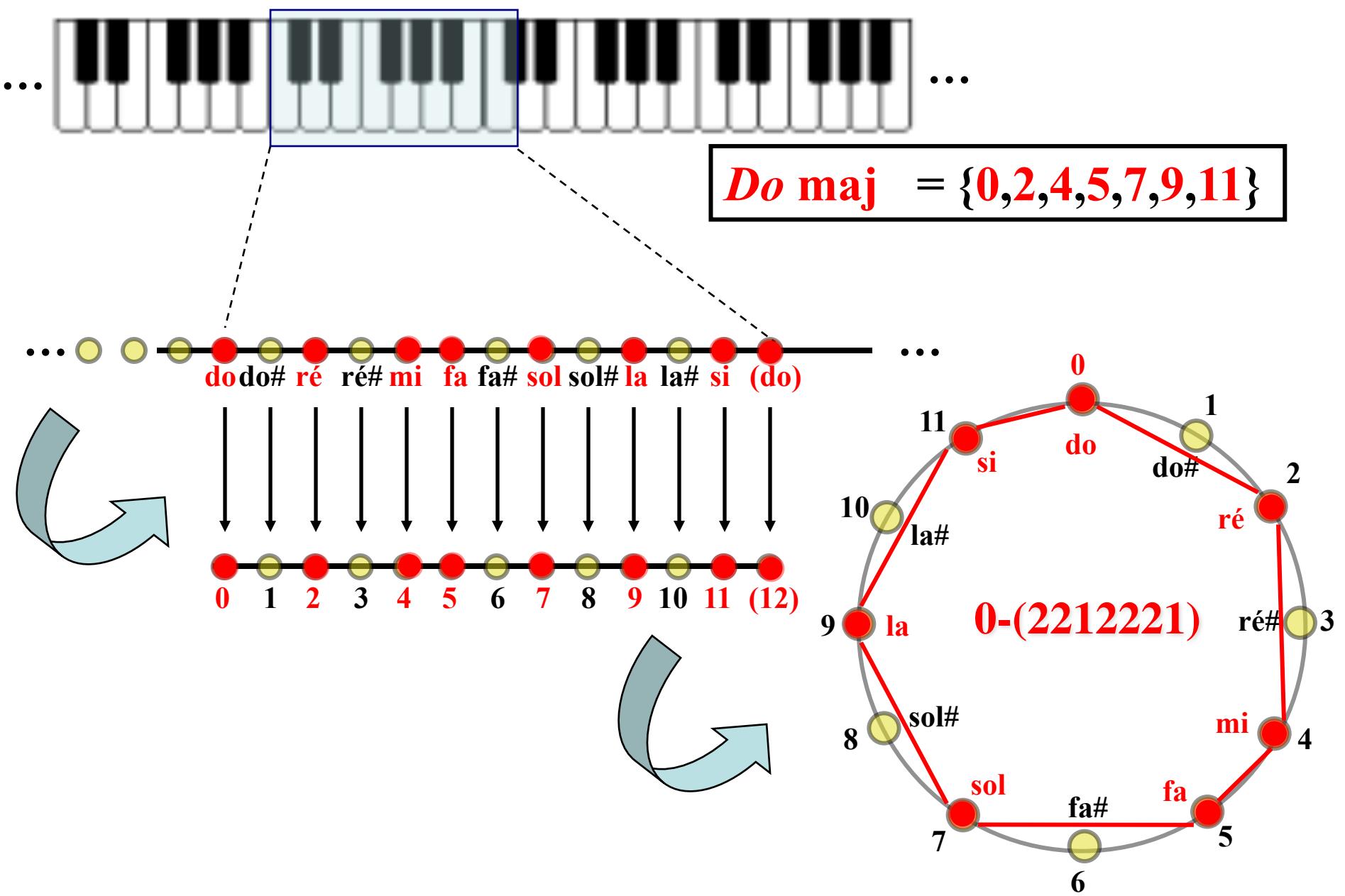
Intervallic thought



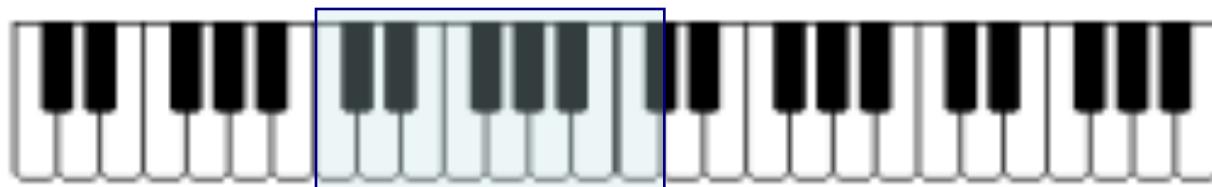
# A scale as a polygon inscribed in a circle...



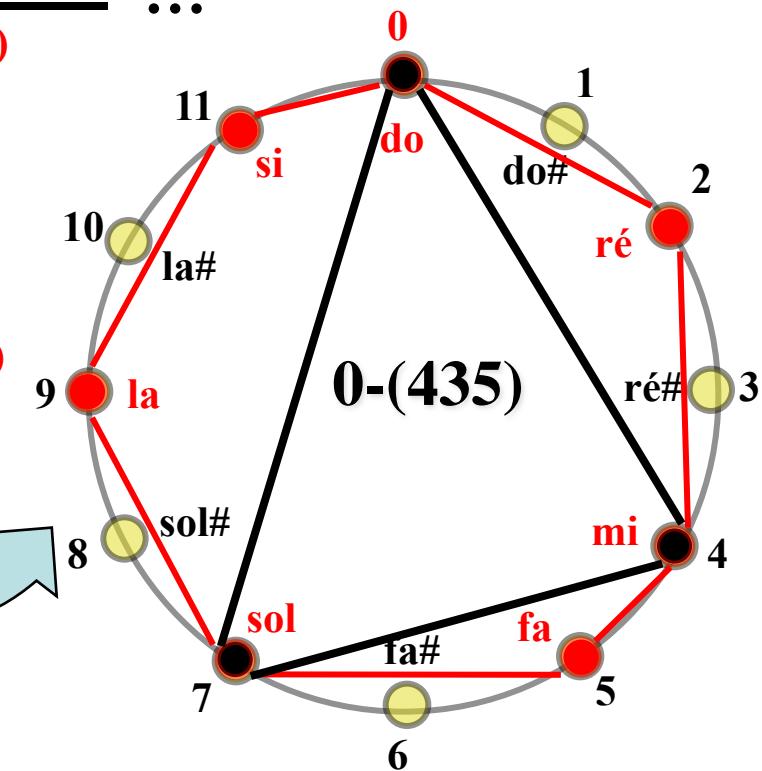
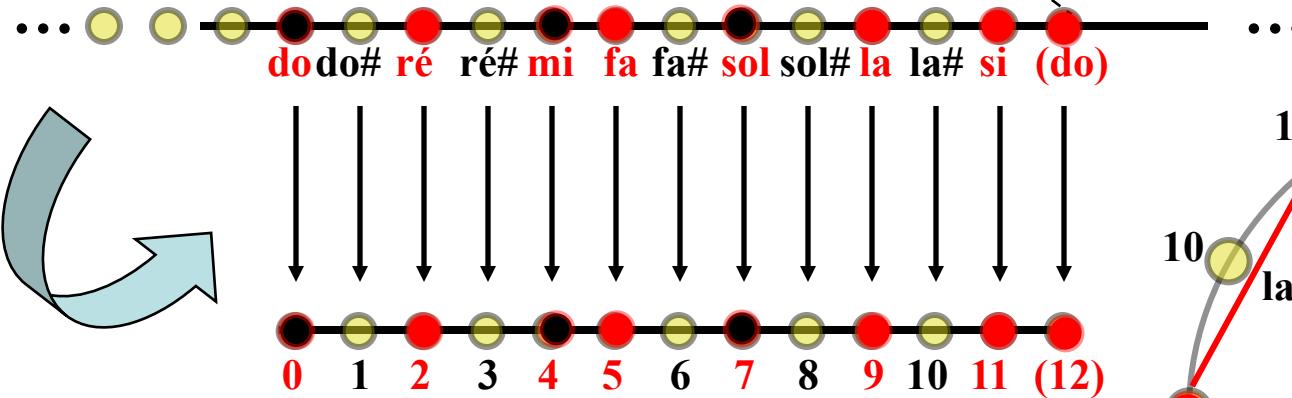
...identified by its intervallic structure...



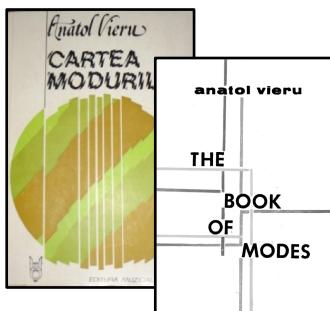
... and the same for a *mode* or a *chord*



$$\text{Do maj} = \{0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$$

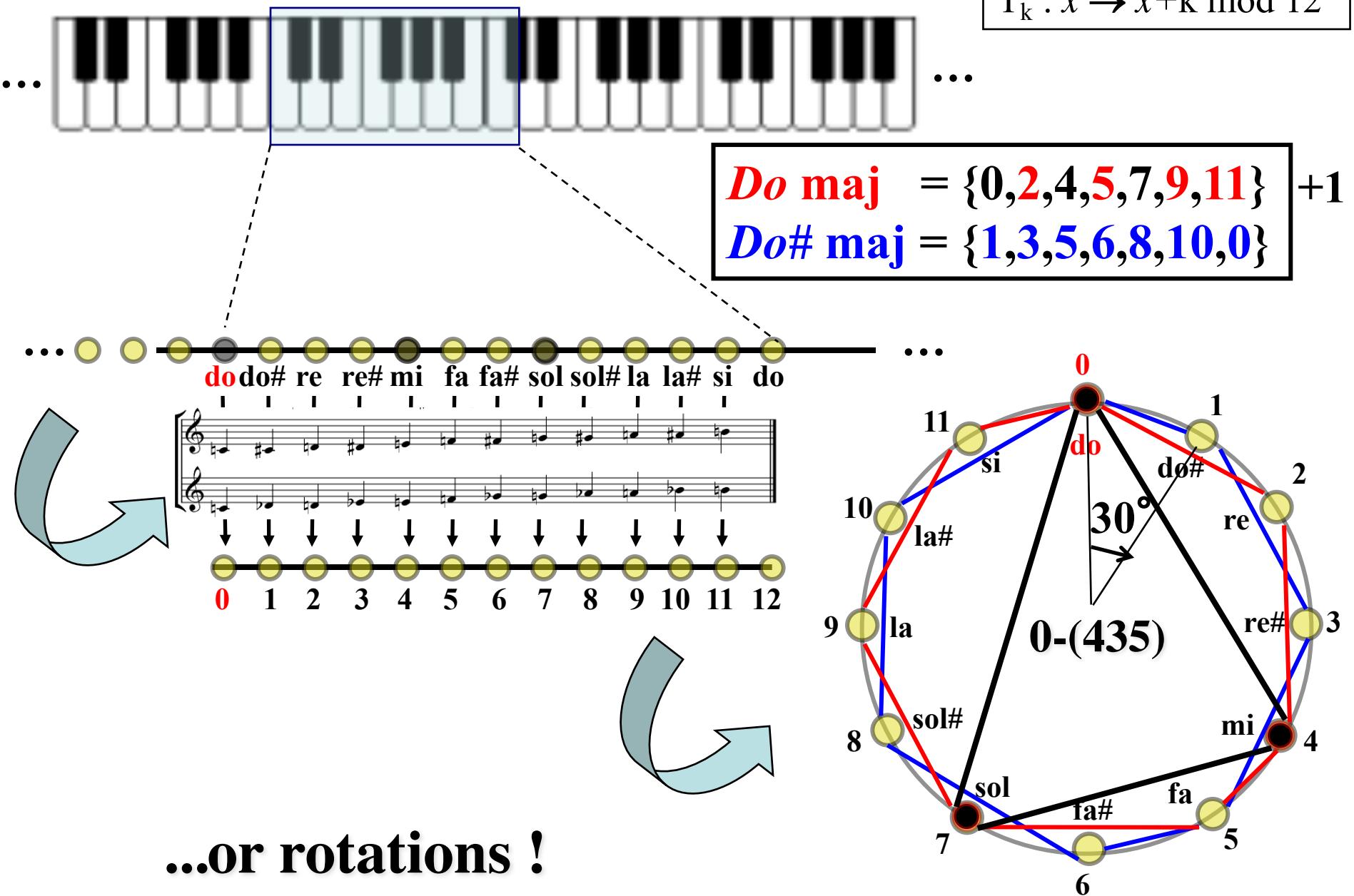


« Nous appelons mode tout ensemble de classes de résidus »



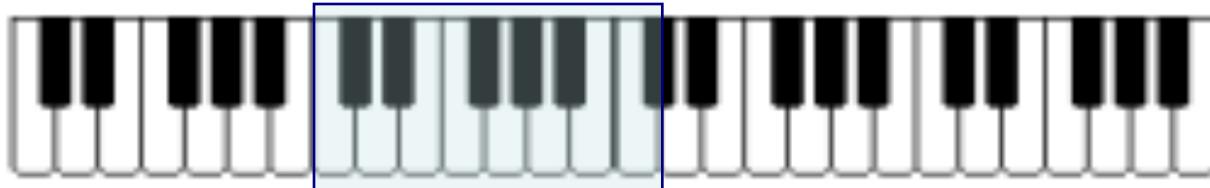
(A. Vieru, *Cartea Modurilor*, 1980.  
English transl. *The Book of Modes*, 1993)

# Musical transpositions are additions...

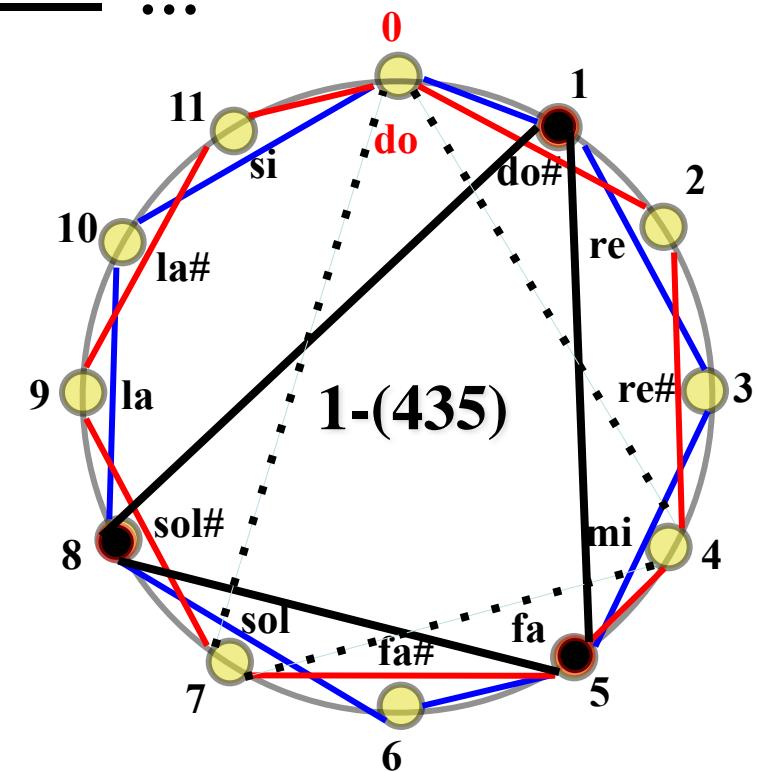
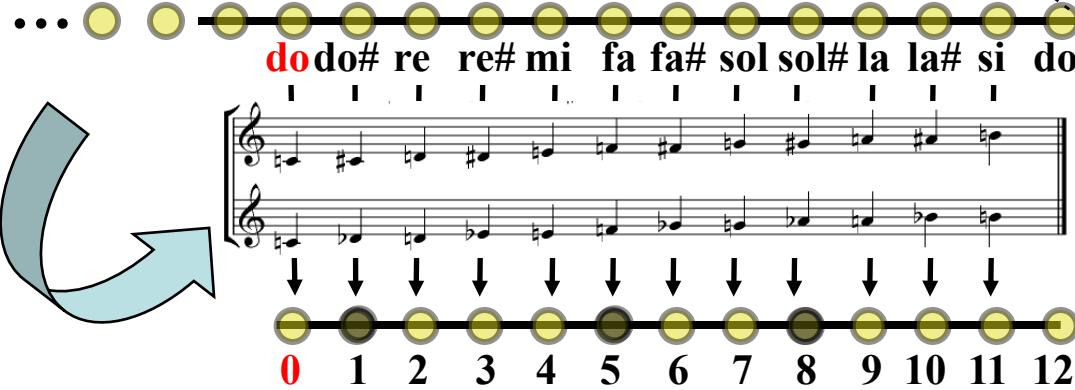


# Musical transpositions are additions...

$$T_k : x \rightarrow x+k \bmod 12$$

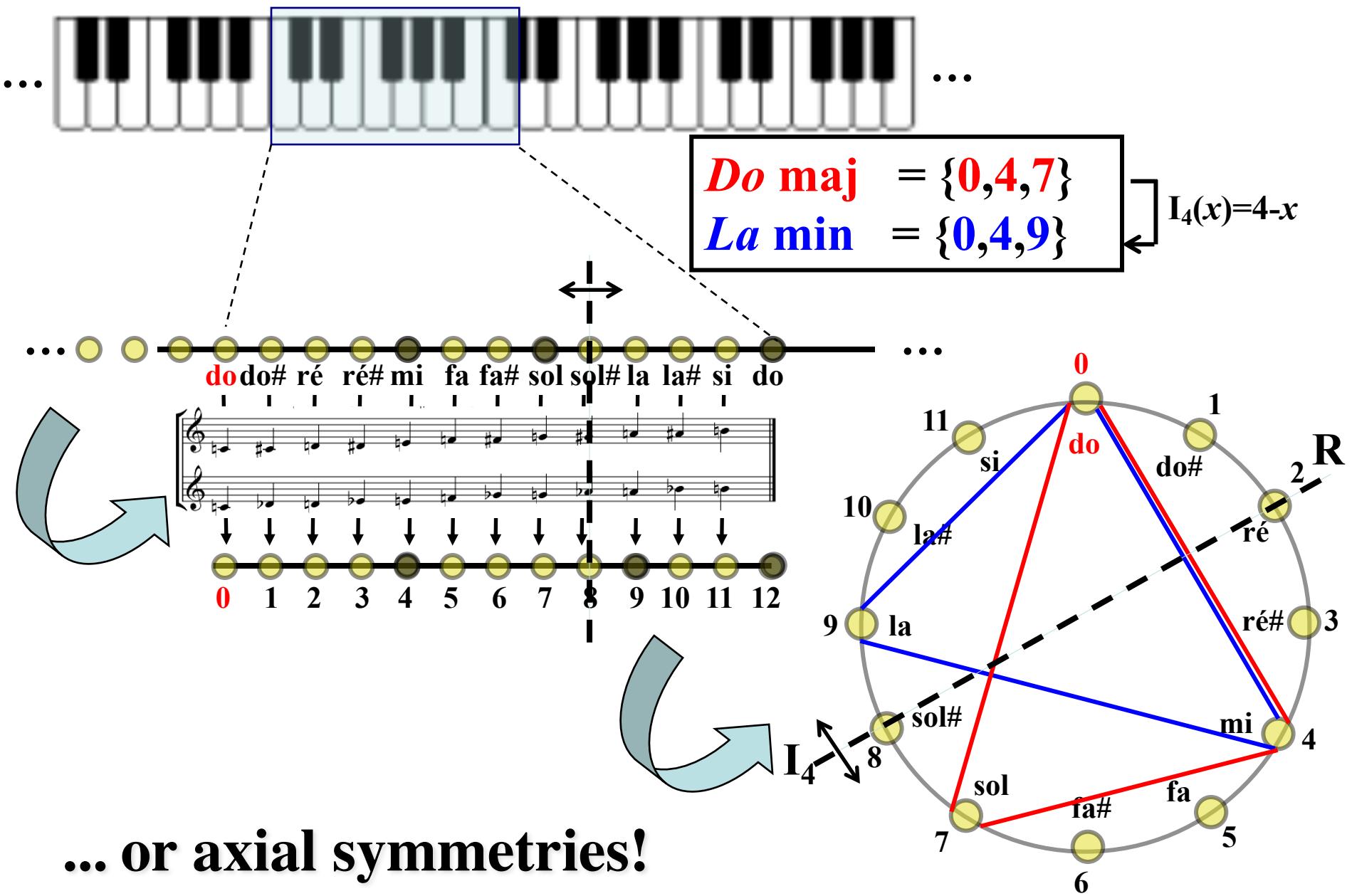


**Do maj** = {0,2,4,5,7,9,11} +1  
**Do# maj** = {1,3,5,6,8,10,0}

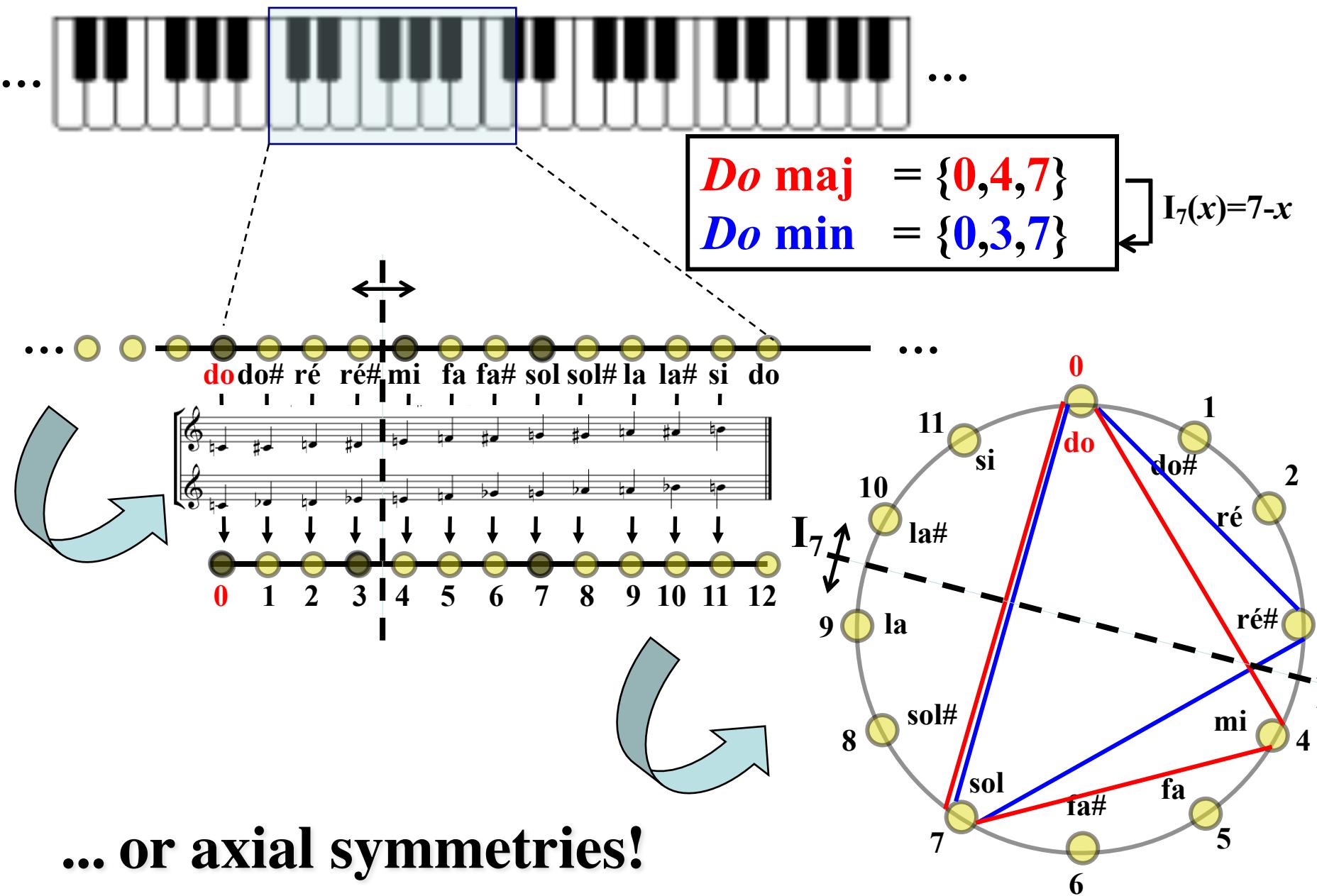


...or rotations !

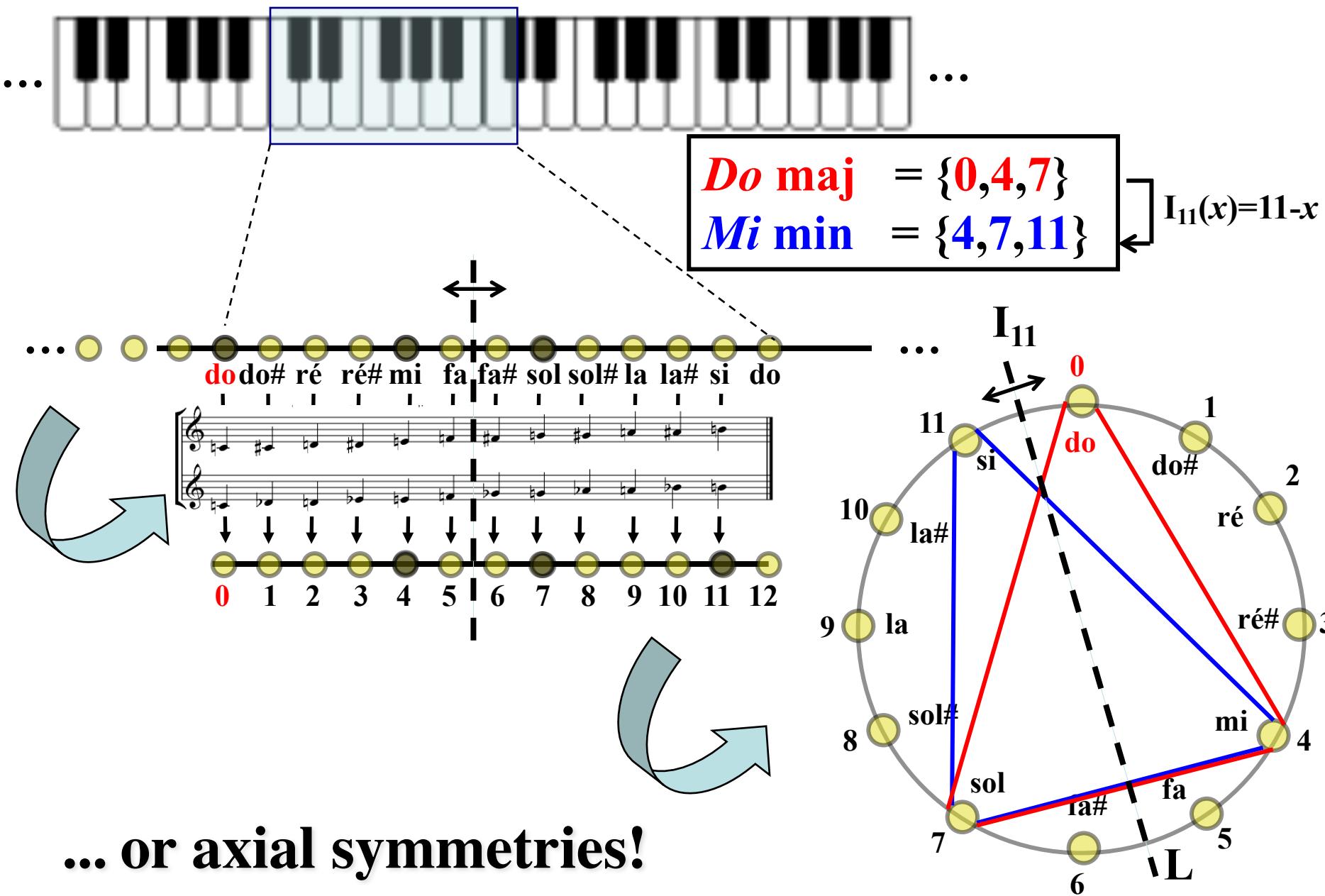
# Musical inversions are differences...



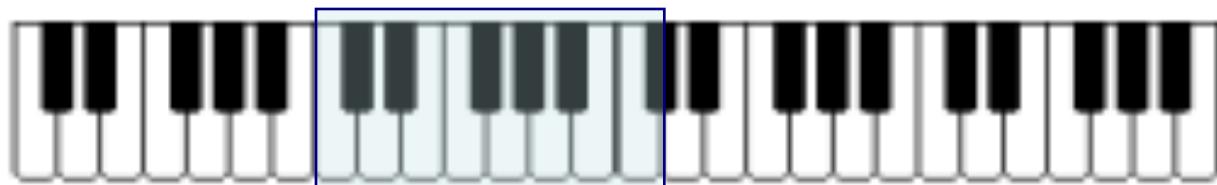
# Musical inversions are differences...



# Musical inversions are differences...

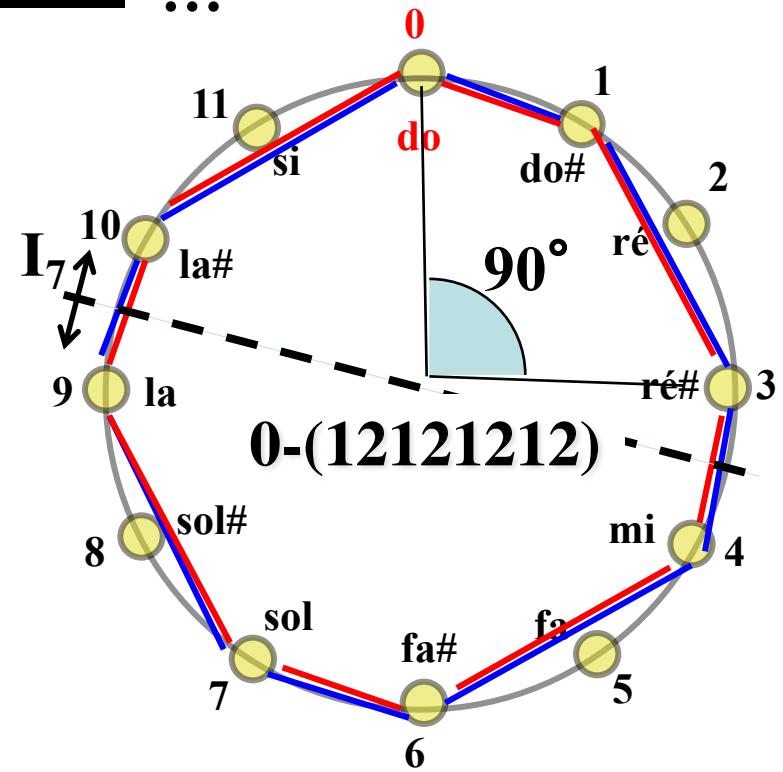
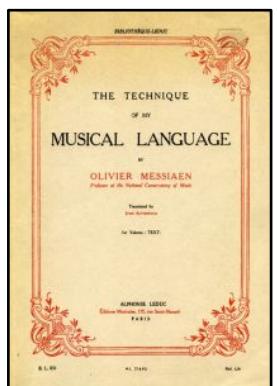
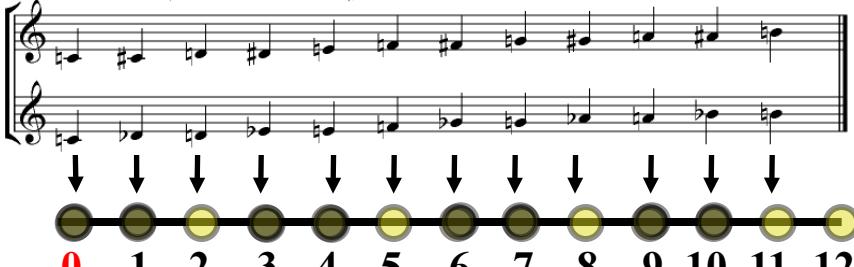
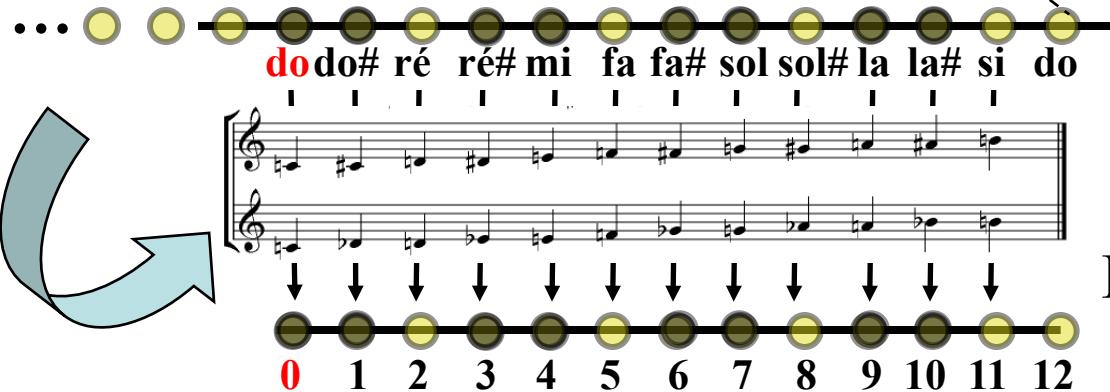


# (Generalized) Messiaen's modes

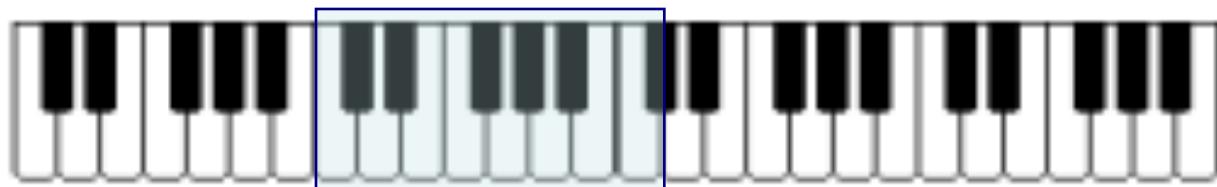


$$\begin{aligned} \textcolor{red}{Mess}_2 &= \{0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10\} \\ \textcolor{blue}{Mess}_2 &= \{3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

+3



# (Generalized) Messiaen's modes

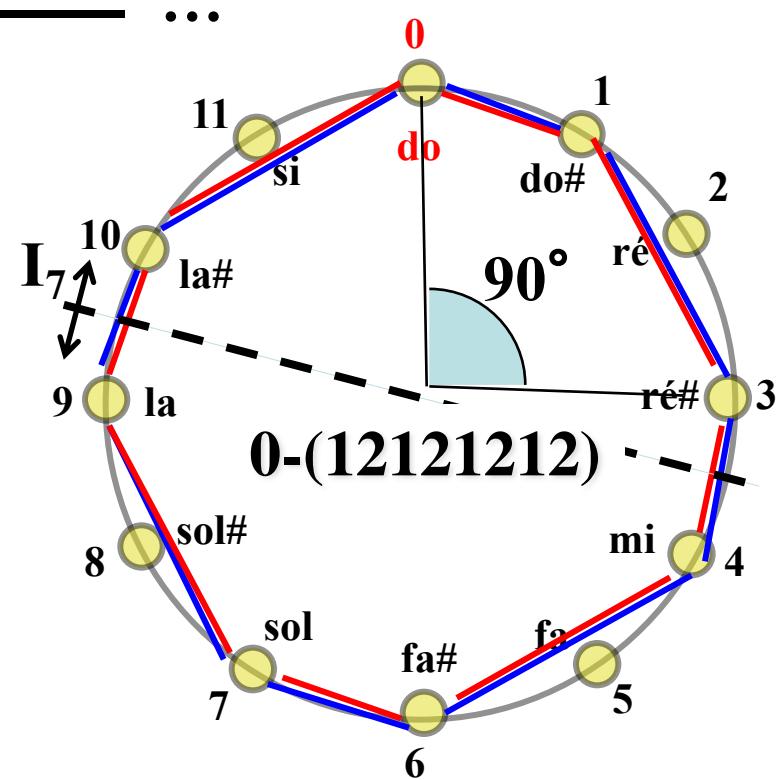
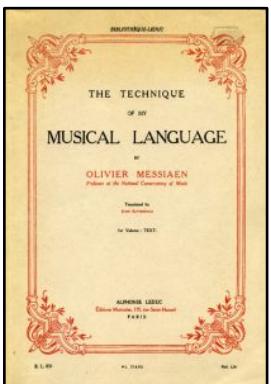
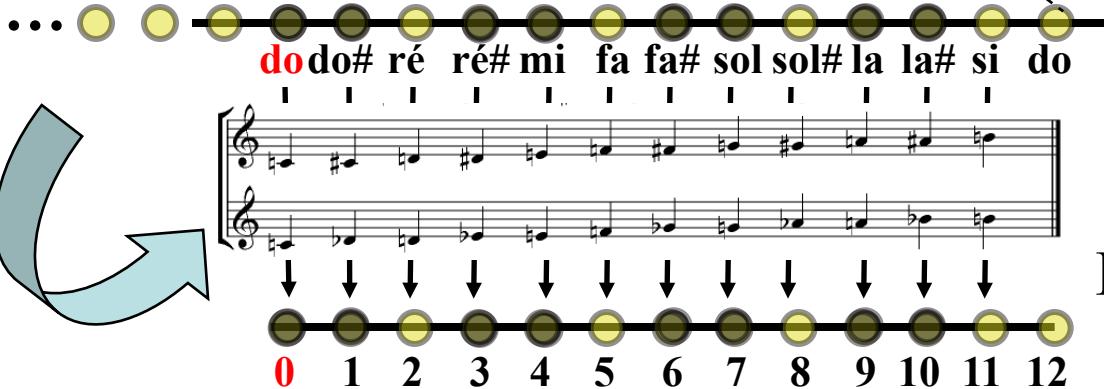


$$T_3(Mess_2) = Mess_2$$

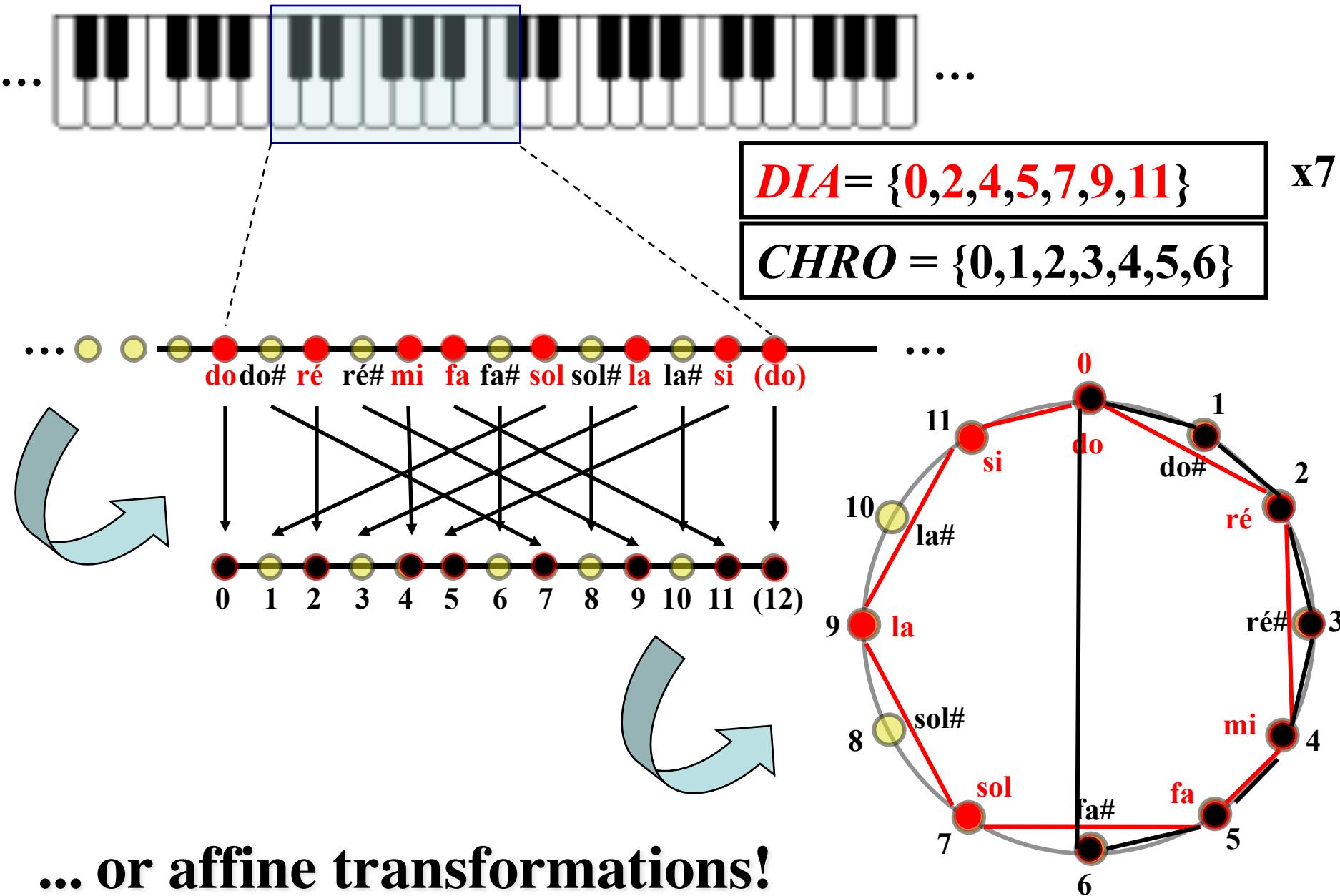
$$\dots I_7(Mess_2) = Mess_2$$

$$Mess_2 = \{0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10\}$$

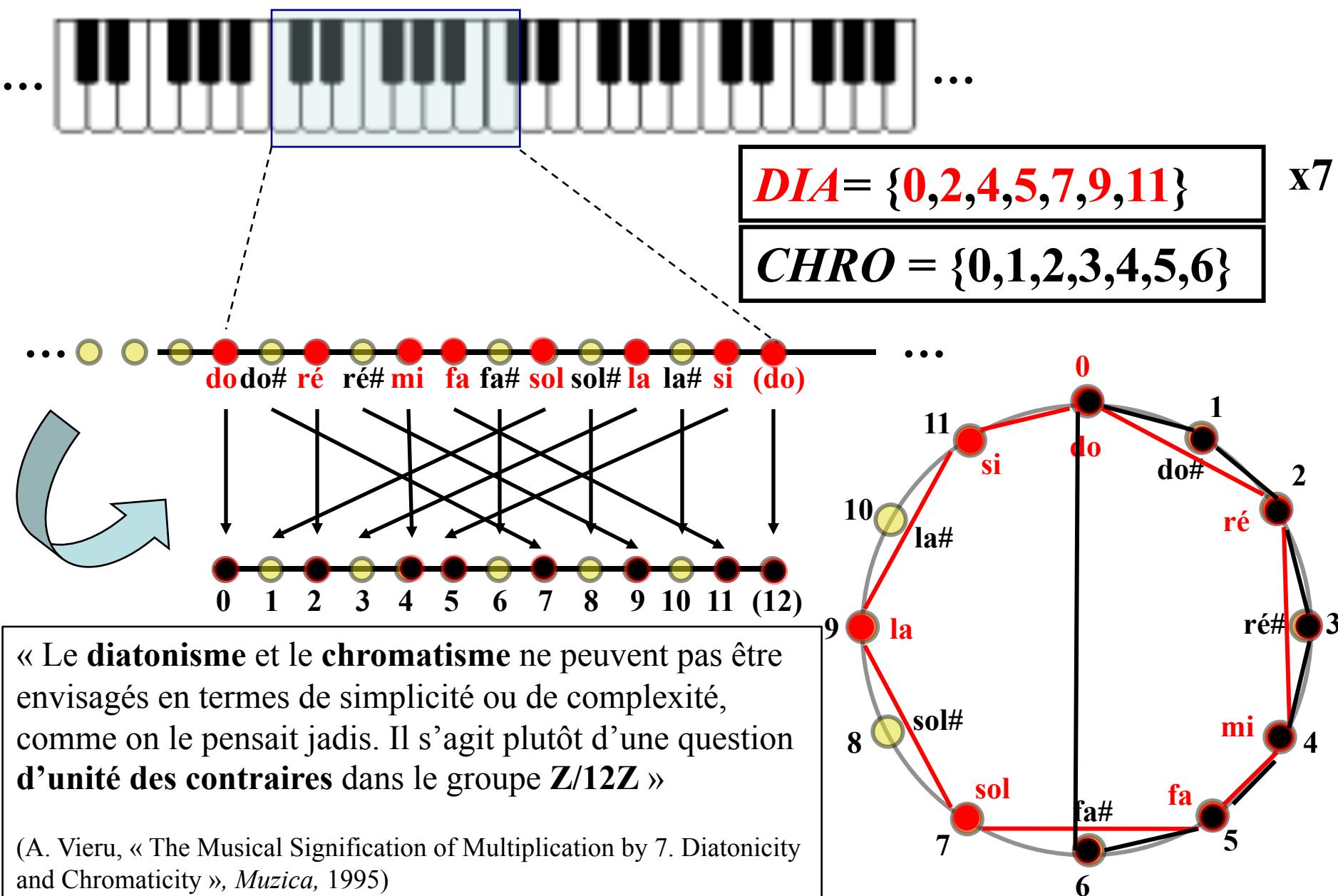
$$Mess_2 = \{3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 0, 1\}$$



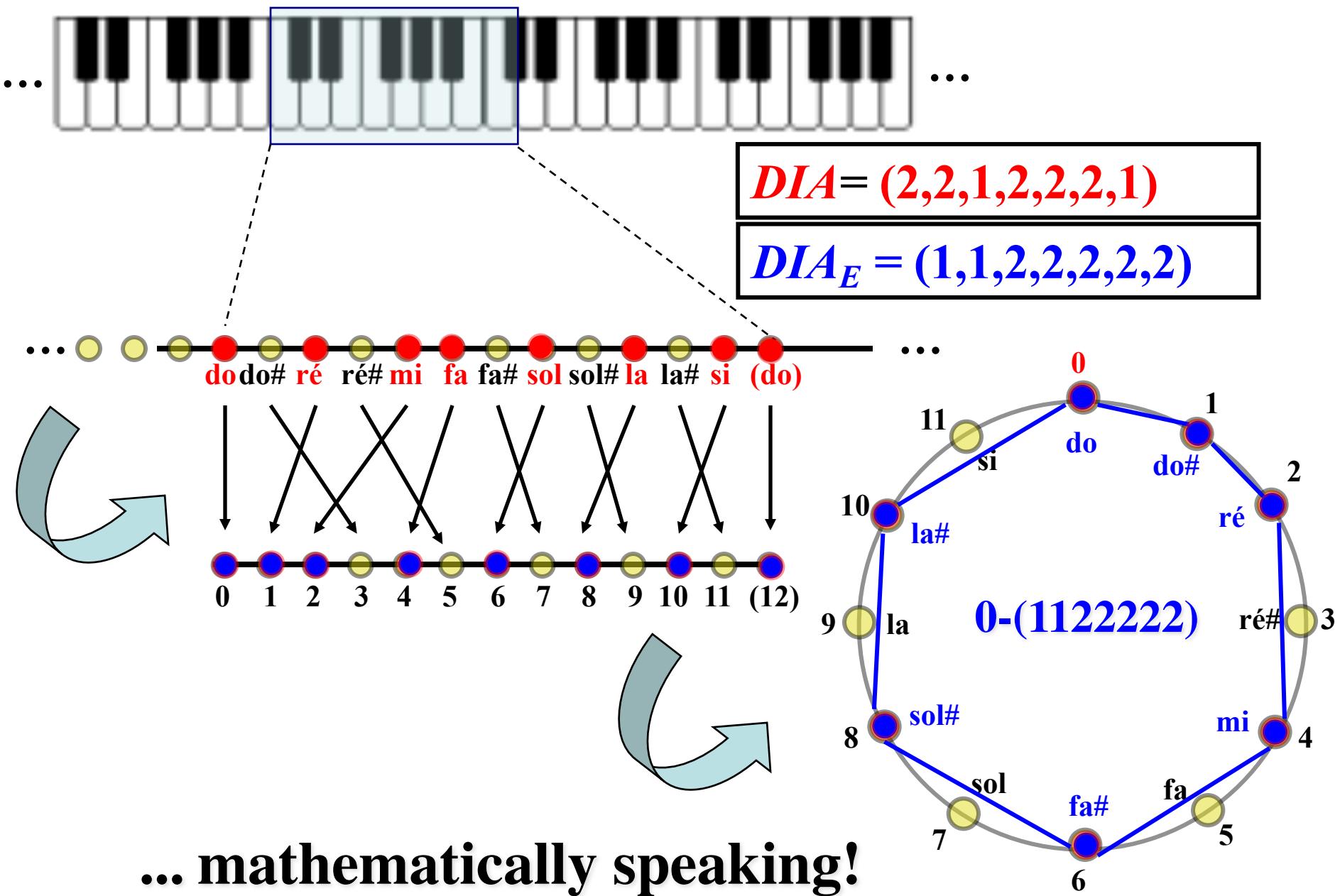
# Augmentations are multiplications...



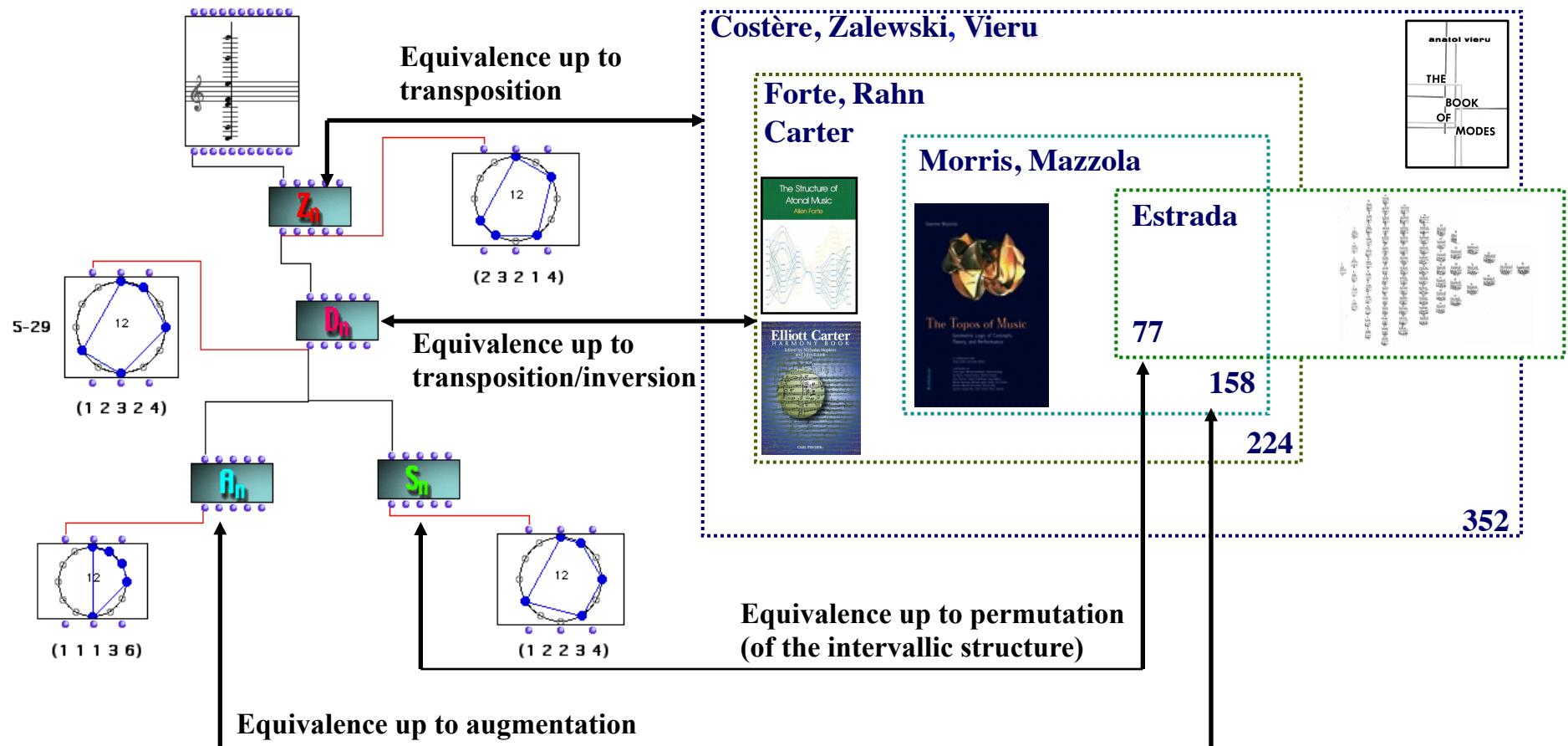
# Affine transformations and DIA/CHRO duality



# Permutations are ‘partitions’...

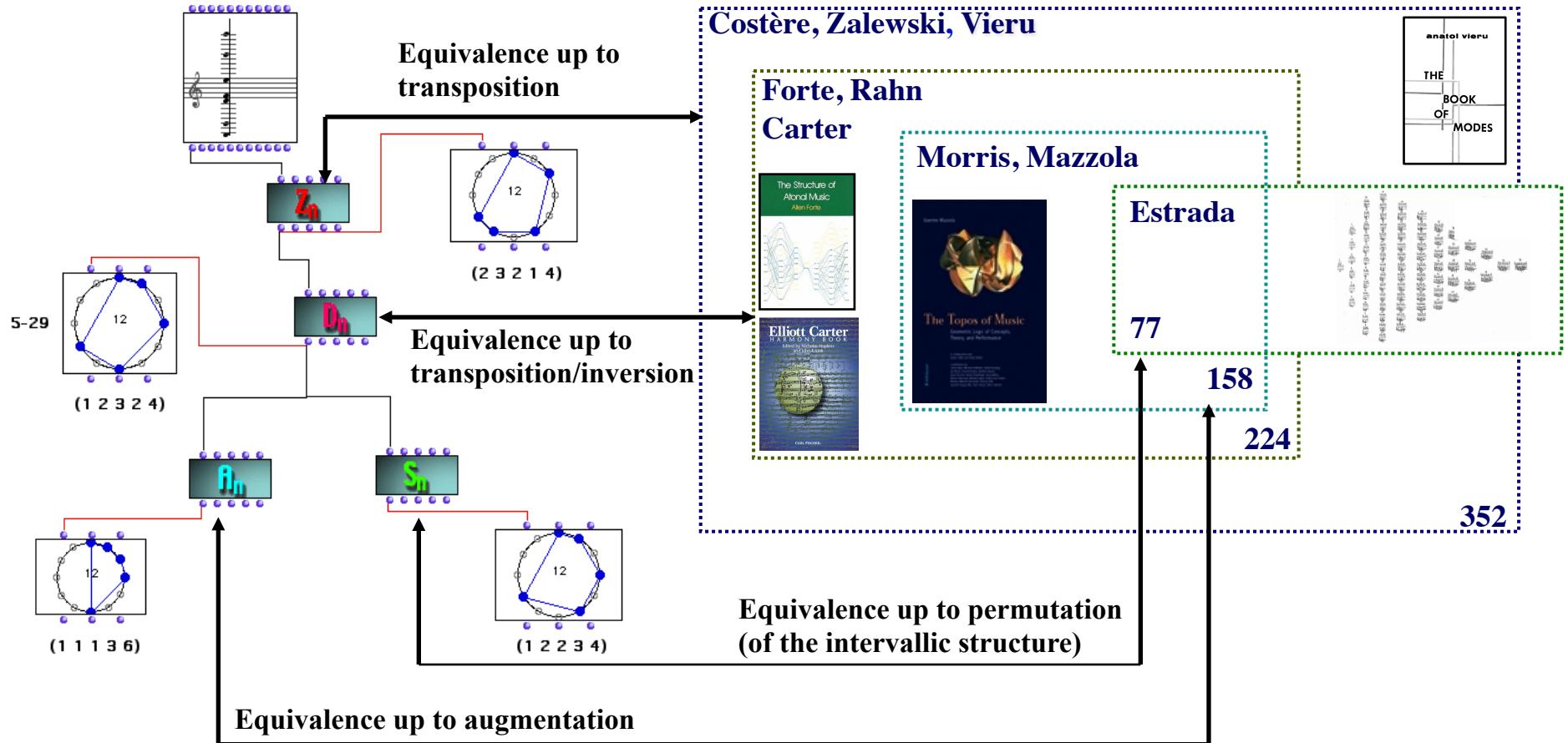


# The catalogues of musical structures (from Costère to Estrada)



	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Z<sub>n</sub></b>	→	1	6	19	43	66	80	66	43	19	6	1	1
<b>D<sub>n</sub></b>	→	1	6	12	29	38	50	38	29	12	6	1	1
<b>A<sub>n</sub></b>	→	1	5	9	21	25	34	25	21	9	5	1	1
<b>S<sub>n</sub></b>	→	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

# Epistemological aspects of a group-theoretical approach



« [C'est la **notion de groupe** qui] donne un sens précis à l'idée de **structure** d'un ensemble [et] permet de déterminer les éléments efficaces des transformations en réduisant en quelque sorte à son **schéma opératoire** le domaine envisagé. [...] L'objet véritable de la science est le **système des relations** et non pas les termes supposés qu'il relie. [...] Intégrer les résultats - symbolisés - d'une expérience nouvelle revient [...] à créer un canevas nouveau, un **groupe de transformations** plus complexe et plus compréhensif » (G.-G. Granger : « Pygmalion. Réflexions sur la pensée formelle », 1947)



G.-G. Granger

# The permutohedron as a combinatorial space

Julio Estrada, *Théorie de la composition : discontinuum – continuum*, université de Strasbourg II, 1994

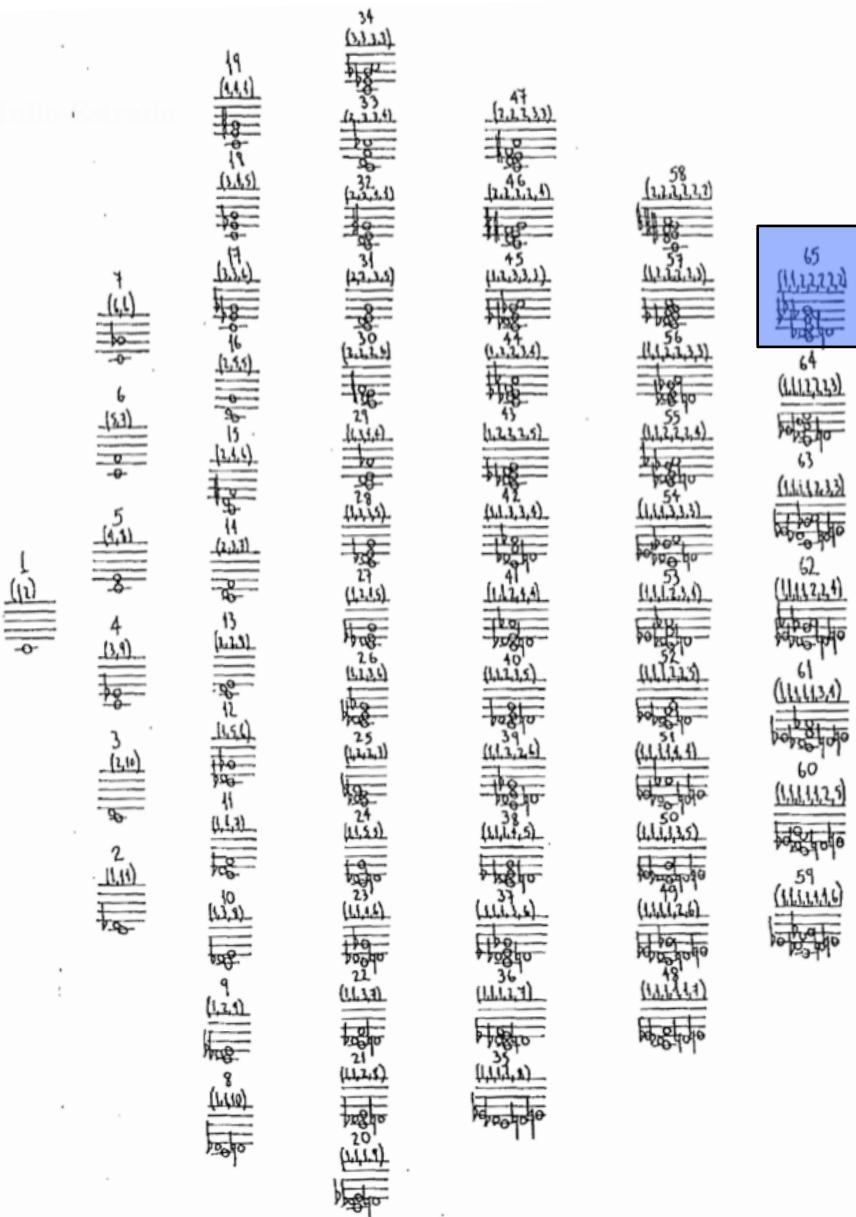
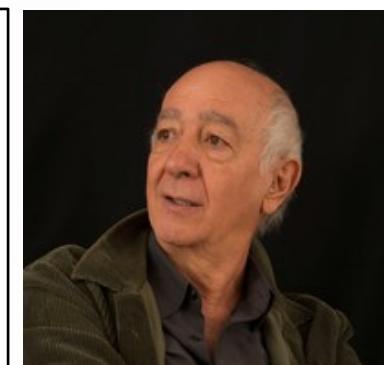
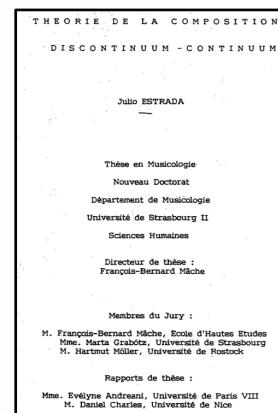
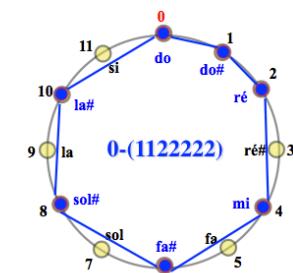
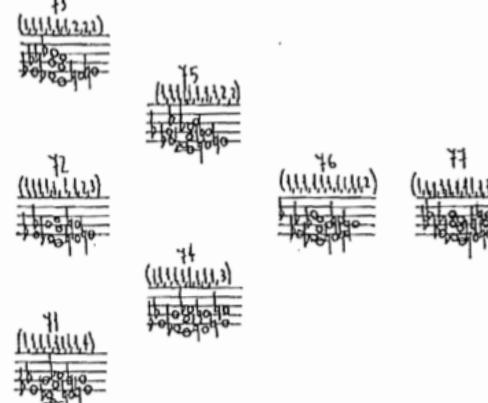


ILLUSTRATION III. REPRESENTATION EN NOTATION MUSICALE DE L'ENSEMBLE DE PARTITIONS DE L'ÉCHELLE DE HAUTEURS D12 :  
12 NIVEAUX DE DENSITÉ, 77 IDENTITÉS.

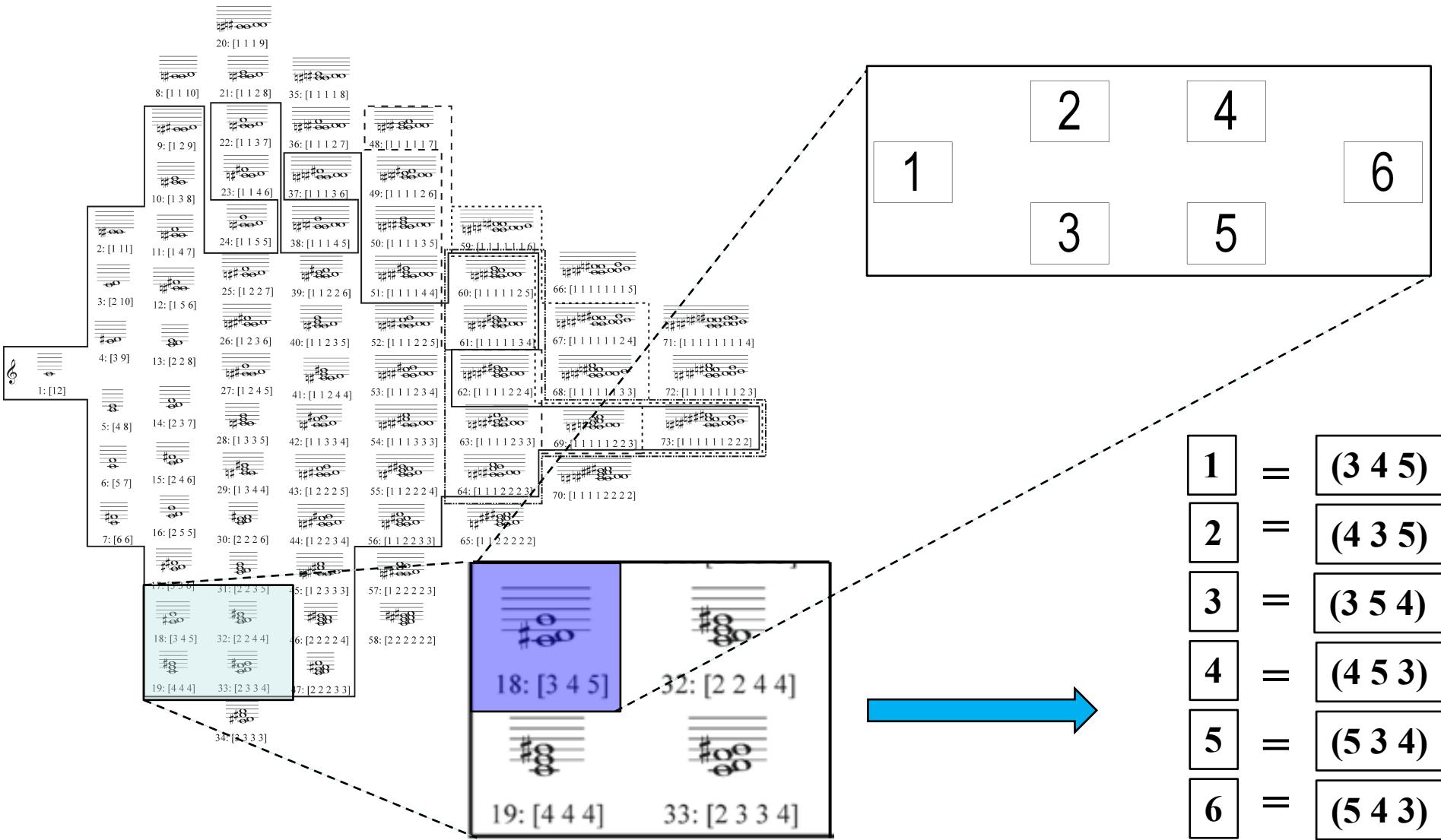


$$DIA_E = (1,1,2,2,2,2,2,2)$$

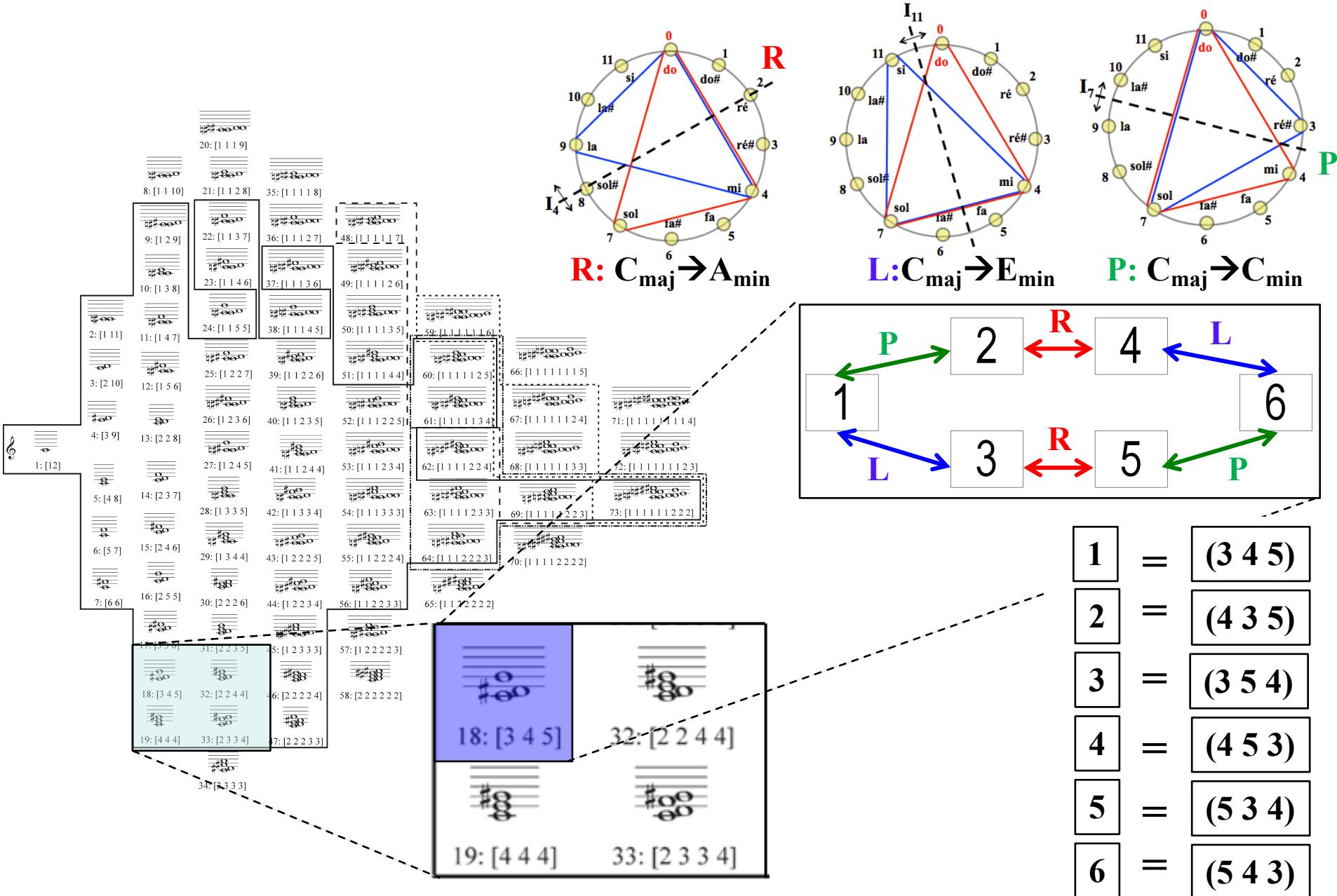


J. Estrada

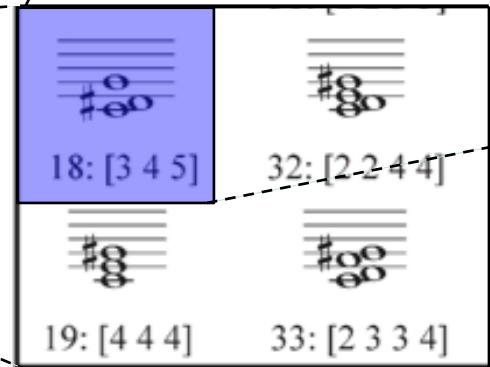
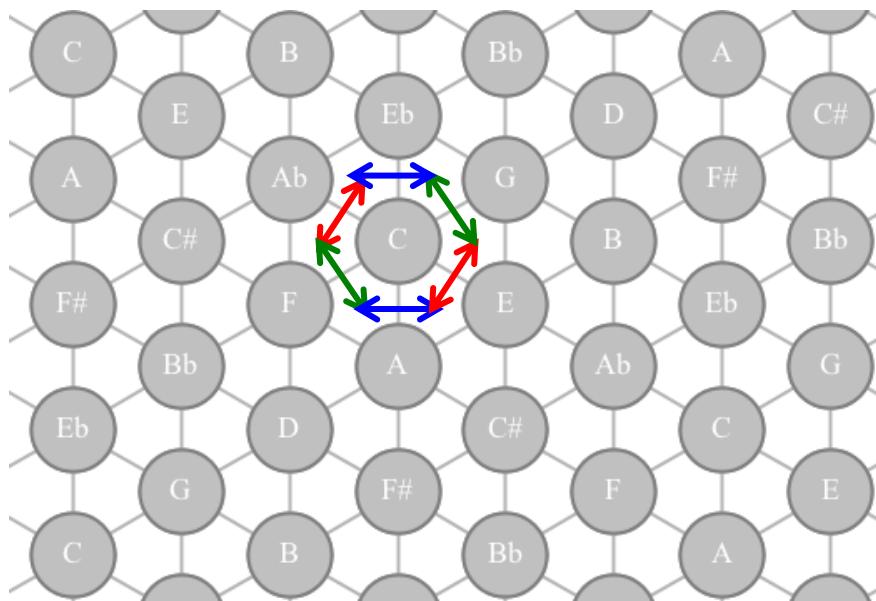
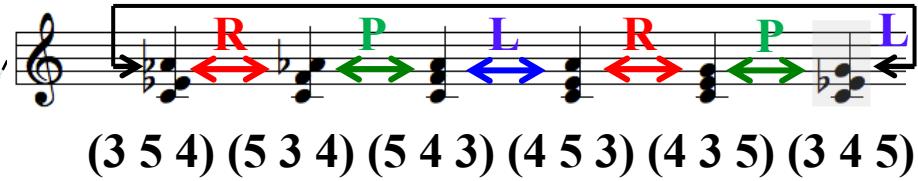
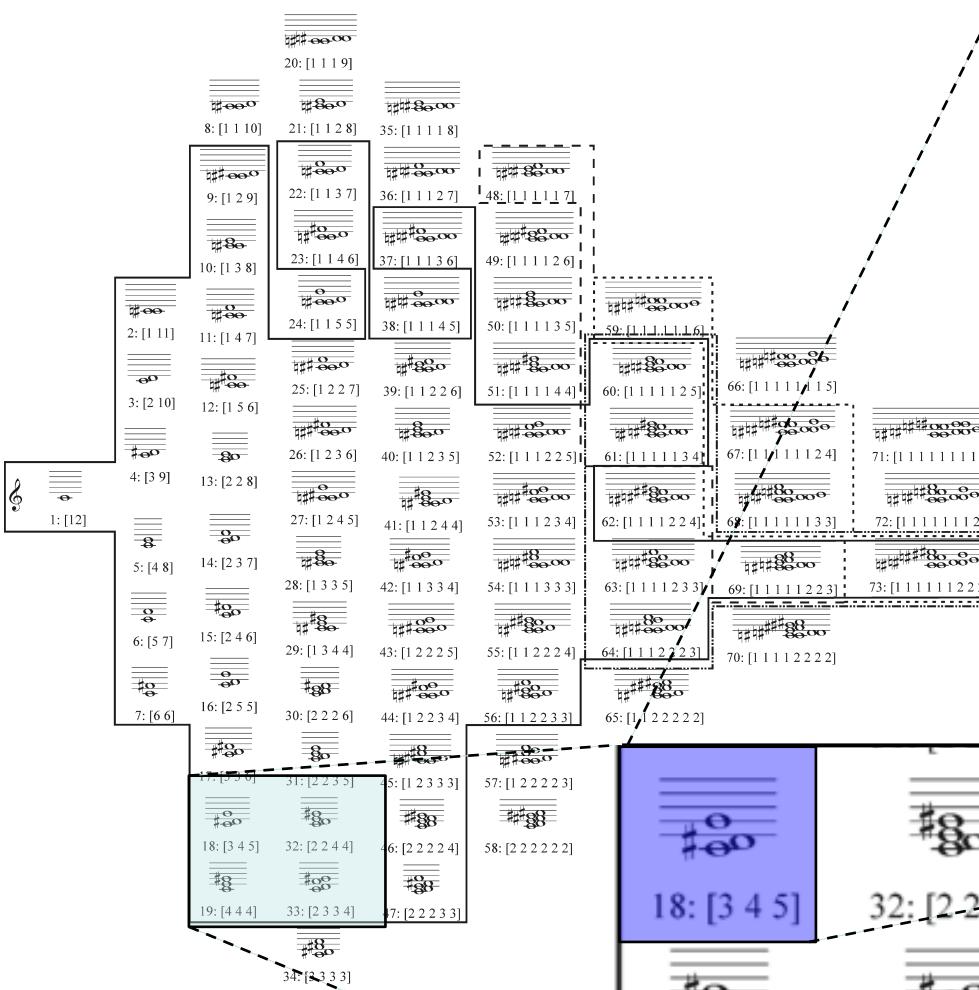
# Permutohedron and *Tonnetz*: a structural inclusion



# Permutohedron and Tonnetz: a structural inclusion

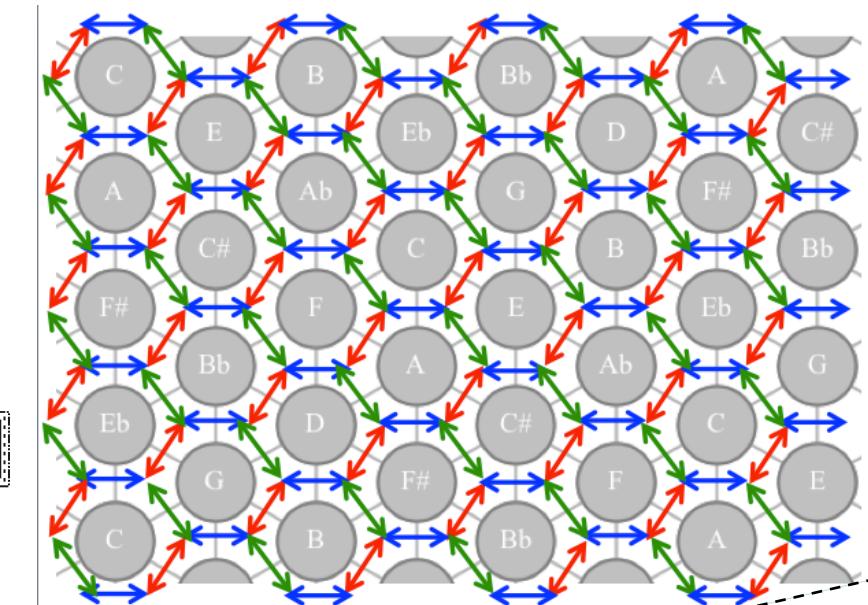
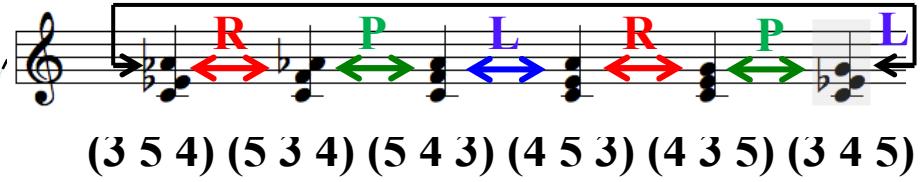
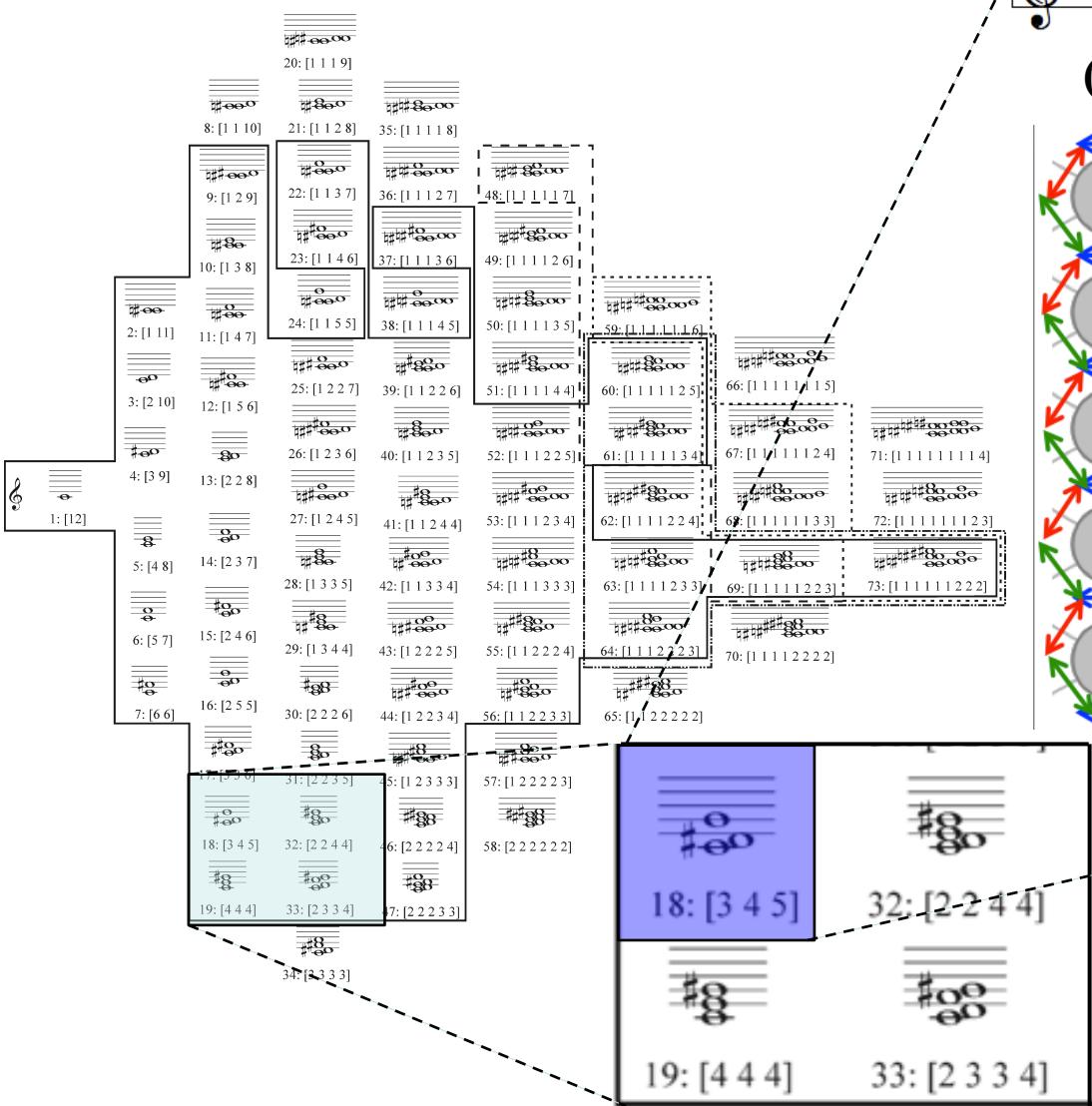


# Permutohedron and Tonnetz: a structural inclusion



R: C<sub>maj</sub> → A<sub>min</sub>  
 L: C<sub>maj</sub> → E<sub>min</sub>  
 P: C<sub>maj</sub> → C<sub>min</sub>

# Permutohedron and Tonnetz: a structural inclusion



<b>R:</b> C <sub>maj</sub> → A <sub>min</sub>
<b>L:</b> C <sub>maj</sub> → E <sub>min</sub>
<b>P:</b> C <sub>maj</sub> → C <sub>min</sub>

# Towards a geometrical interpretation of Estrada catalogue

