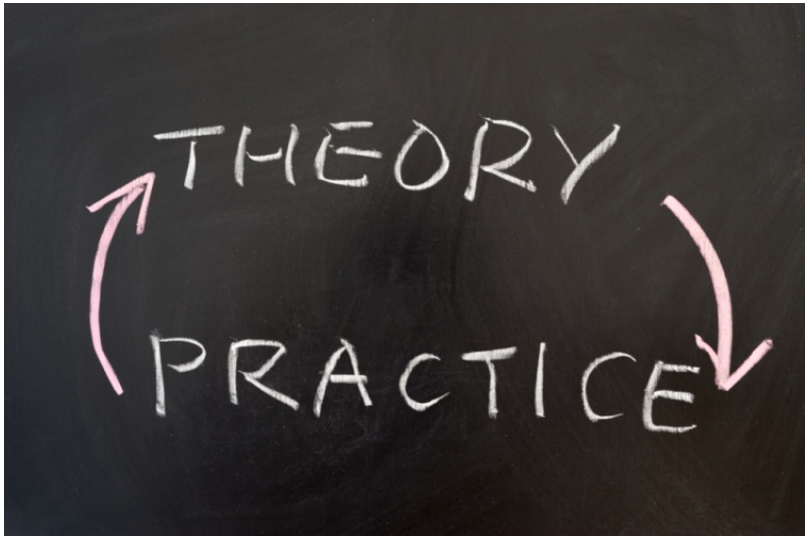


INVARIANTS / MAPPING
COMBINATORIALITY / ROTATIONAL ARRAYS

22 Mar 2019

Serial Review

- P forms (L>R) — named by first #
- I forms (top>bottom) — named by first #
- R forms (R>L) — named by last #
- RI forms (bottom>top) — named by last #

Segmental Subsets

- 12 note row can be segmented into:
  - Discrete trichords (123) (456) (789) (TE0)
  - Other trichords (345) (89T)
  - Discrete tetrachords (1234) (5678) (9TE0)
  - Discrete hexachords (123456) (789TE0)
- Derived Series = discrete segments are all same set class
  - e.g., (014) x 4 • (012345) x 2

Read pg. 308–309

Invariant

- Any musical quality or relationship preserved when the series is transformed
- (same notes appear in different versions of the same set)
- $I_5(1) = 4$ and $I_5(4) = 1$
- It's a way to keep using the same notes by having it map onto itself in another set

Read pg. 312

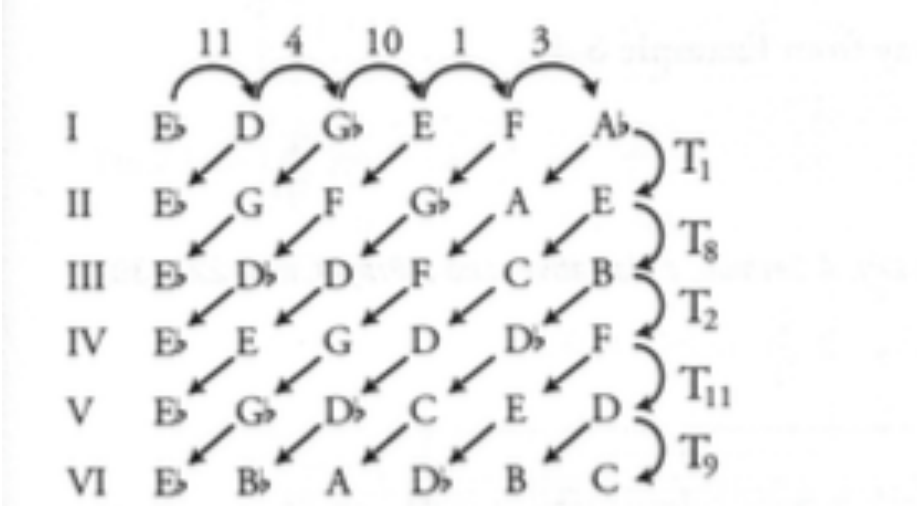
Hexachordal Combinatoriality

- Entire hexachord related by I_n
- Produces aggregate (all 12 pitch classes)
- NB: Order of those 6 pitches can change
- See pg. 322

Types of HexaComb...

- I-Combinatorial: maps onto complement via I
- P-Combinatorial: maps onto complement via T
- R-Combinatorial: maps onto self via T
- RI-Combinatorial: maps onto self via I
- ALL-COMBINATORIAL — all of the above are true

Rotational Array



Always starts on same note, intervals shift LEFT one
—or figure out interval of transposition