

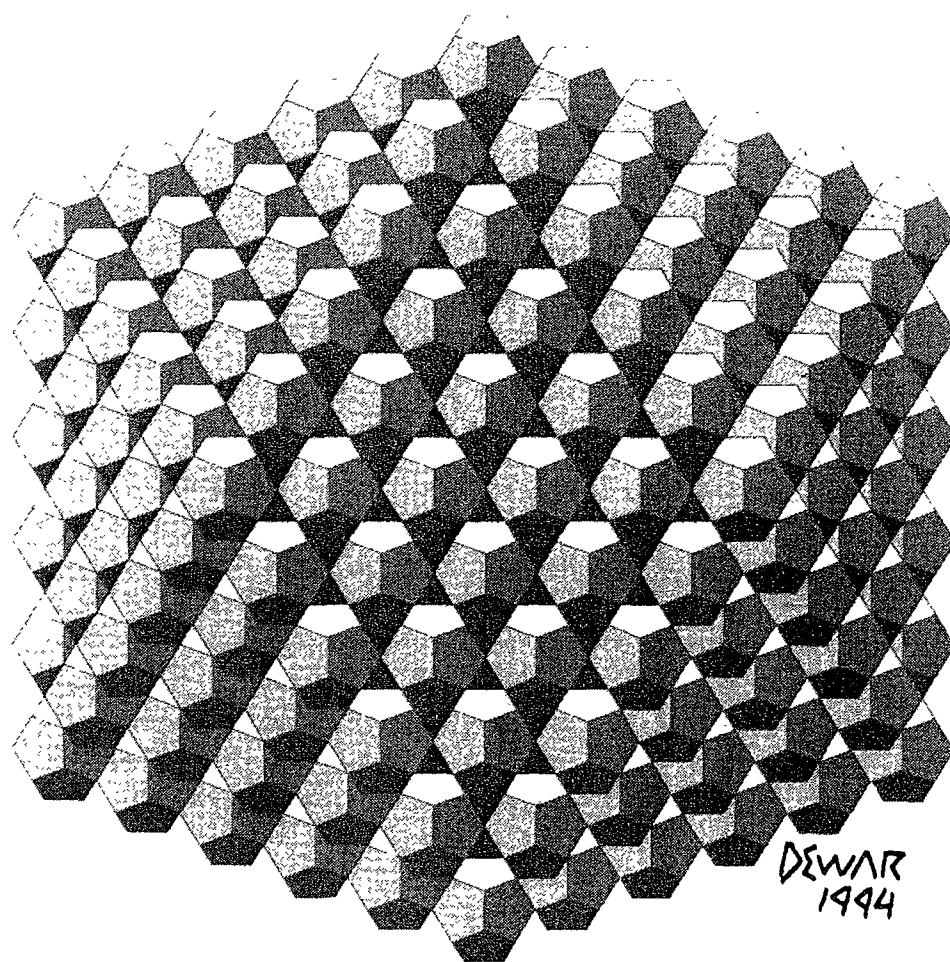
Symmetry: Culture and Science

Symmetry:
Natural and Artificial, 1

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GEOMETRIC SYMMETRY, MELODIC SYMMETRY

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The structures used to describe geometric symmetries in a plane pattern can be adapted to analyze the melodic symmetries of motifs, melodies, and fugues. Just as the locations of a recurring geometric motif within a plane pattern can be associated by combinations of translations and reflections, the occurrences of a musical motif within a composition can be associated by translations and reflections in both pitch and time. The possible symmetries in pitch-time are a proper subset of the plane symmetries. This paper will develop the basic tools for building symmetries in the plane, establish the possible symmetries in pitch-time, and present geometric and melodic examples of such symmetries.

A plane isometry (or rigid motion) is a mapping of the plane onto itself which preserves the relative distance between pairs of points. That is, any pair of points is mapped to points which are the same distance apart. Examples of plane isometries include reflections about a line and rotations about a point. It will be shown that (1) every plane isometry is characterized by the movement of any three points, (2) every plane isometry can be achieved as the composition of at most three reflections about lines, and (3) the composition of at most three reflections results in one of five possible types of plane isometries: no movement, reflection

about a line, translation along a line, reflection about and translation along the same line, and rotation about a point.

While such global symmetries can sometimes be found in fugues and twelve-tone compositions, more often localized symmetries are identifiable. A musical theme can be constructed from a short motif by combining, at various pitches, the motif, its inversion (inverting the relative pitches of the motif), its retrograde (reversing the order of the pitches), and its retrograde inversion (inverting the pitches and reversing their order). The repetition of the motif in these various ways can be described using the language of geometric isometries. Some compositions allow such an analysis at the higher level of theme or twelve-tone row repetition.

Since the two dimensions of pitch and time are measured in different units, some of the symmetries of the plane (*e.g.*, rotations other than half turns) are difficult to characterize. By considering pitch and time as independent variables, sixteen different pitch-time isometries can be formed. These categories collapse to twelve of the seventeen plane isometries.

The interlacing geometric structures with pitched sound provides a structure on which to weave auditory designs. The presentation includes geometric and melodic examples of such symmetries. Does music actually result from this exercise? I defer this question to the listener.

References

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Washburn, D. K. and D. W. Crowe, *Symmetries of Culture: the Theory and Practice of Plane Pattern Analysis*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1988.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Contributions to *SYMMETRY: CULTURE AND SCIENCE* are welcomed from the broadest international circles and from representatives of all scholarly and artistic fields where symmetry considerations play an important role. The papers should have an interdisciplinary character, dealing with symmetry in a concrete (not only metaphorical!) sense, as discussed in "Aims and Scope" on p. 188. The quarterly has a special interest in how distant fields of art, science, and technology may influence each other in the framework of symmetry (symmetrology). The papers should be addressed to a broad non-specialist public in a form which would encourage the dialogue between disciplines.

Contributors should note the following:

- All papers and notes are published in English and they should be submitted in that language. The quarterly reviews and annotates, however, non-English publications as well.
- In the case of complicated scientific concepts or theories, the intuitive approach is recommended, thereby minimizing the technical details. New associations and speculative remarks can be included, but their tentative nature should be emphasized. The use of well-known quotations and illustrations should be limited, while rarely mentioned sources, new connections, and hidden dimensions are welcomed.
- The papers should be submitted either by electronic mail to both editors, or on computer diskettes (5 1/4" or 3.5") to György Darvas as text files (IBM PC compatible or Apple Macintosh); that is, conventional characters should be used (ASCII) without italics or other formatting commands. Of course typewritten texts will not be rejected, but the preparation of these items takes longer. For any method of submission (e-mail, diskette, or typescript), four hard-copies of the text are also required, where all the necessary editing is marked in red (inserting non-ASCII characters, underlining words to be italicized, etc.). Three hard-copies, including the master copy and the original illustrations, should be forwarded to György Darvas, while the fourth copy should be sent to Dénes Nagy. No manuscripts, diskettes, or figures will be returned, unless by special arrangement.
- The papers are accepted for publication on the understanding that the copyright is assigned to ISIS-Symmetry. The Society, however, aiming to encourage the cooperation, will allow all reasonable requests to photocopy articles or to reuse published materials. Each author will receive a complimentary copy of the issue where his/her article appeared.
- Papers should begin with the title, the proposed running head (abbreviated form of the title of less than 35 characters), the proposed section of the quarterly where the article should appear (see the list in the note 'Aims and Scope'), the name of the author(s), the mailing address (office or home), the electronic mail address (if any), and an abstract of between 10 and 15 lines. A recent black-and-white photo, the biographic data, and the list of symmetry-related publications of (each) author should be enclosed; see the sample at the end.
- Only black-and-white, camera-ready illustrations (photos or drawings) can be used. The required (approximate) location of the figures and tables should be indicated in the main text by typing their numbers and captions (Figure 1: [text], Figure 2: [text], Table 1: [text], etc.), as new paragraphs. The figures, which will be slightly reduced in printing, should be enclosed on separate sheets. The tables may be given inside the text or enclosed separately.
- It is the author's responsibility to obtain written permission to reproduce copyright materials.
- Either the British or the American spelling may be used, but the same convention should be followed throughout the paper. *The Chicago Manual of Style* is recommended in case of any stylistic problem.
- Subtitles (numbered as 1, 2, 3, etc.) and subsidiary subtitles (1.1, 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2, etc.) can be used, without over-organizing the text. Footnotes should be avoided; parenthetical inserts within the text are preferred.
- The use of references is recommended. The citations in the text should give the name, year, and, if necessary, page, chapter, or other number(s) in one of the following forms: ... Weyl (1952, pp. 10-12) has shown...; or ... as shown by some authors (Coxeter et al., 1986, p. 9; Shubnikov and Koptsik 1974, Chap. 2; Smith, 1981a, Chaps. 3-4; Smith, 1981b, Sec. 2.12; Smith, forthcoming). The full bibliographic description of the references should be collected at the end of the paper in alphabetical order by authors' names; see the sample. This section should be entitled *References*.

Sample of heading (Apologies for the strange names and addresses)

SYMMETRY IN AFRICAN ORNAMENTAL ART
 BLACK-AND-WHITE PATTERNS IN CENTRAL AFRICA
Running head: Symmetry in African Art
Section: Symmetry: Culture & Science

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Abstract

The ornamental art of Africa is famous ...

Sample of references

In the following, note punctuation, capitalization, the use of square brackets (and the remarks in parentheses). There is always a period at the very end of a bibliographic entry (but never at other places, except in abbreviations). Brackets are used to enclose supplementary data. Those parts which should be italicized — titles of books, names of journals, etc. — should be underlined in red on the hard-copies. In the case of non-English publications both the original and the translated titles should be given (cf., *Dissymmetrist*, 1990).

Asymmetrist, A. Z. (or corporate author) (1981) *Book Title: Subtitle*, Series Title, No. 27, 2nd ed., City (only the first one): Publisher, vii + 619 pp.; (further data can be added, e.g.) 3rd ed., 2 Vols., *ibid.*, 1985, viii + 444 + 484 pp. and 2 computer diskettes; Reprint, *ibid.*, 1988; German trans., *German Title*, 2 Vols., City: Publisher, 1990, 986 pp.; Hungarian trans.

Asymmetrist, A. Z., Dissymmetrist, S. Z., and Symmetrist, W. M. (1980-81) Article or e-mail article title: Subtitle, Parts 1-2, *Journal Name Without Abbreviation*, [E-Journal or Discussion Group address: journal@node (if applicable)], B22 (volume number), No. 6 (issue number if each one restarts pagination), 110-119 (page numbers); B23, No. 1, 117-132 and 148 (for e-journals any appropriate data).

Dissymmetrist, S. Z. (1989a) Chapter, article, symposium paper, or abstract title, [Abstract (if applicable)], In: Editorologist, A.B. and Editorologist, C.D., eds., *Book, Special Issue, Proceedings, or Abstract Volume Title*, [Special Issue (or) Symposium organized by the Dissymmetry Society, University of Symmetry, San Symmetrino, Calif., December 11-22, 1971 (those data which are not available from the title, if applicable)], Vol. 2, City: Publisher, 19-20 (for special issues the data of the journal).

Dissymmetrist, S. Z. (1989b) *Dissertation>Title*, [Ph.D. Dissertation], City: Institution, 248 pp. (Exhibition Catalogs, Manuscripts, Master's Theses, Mimeographs, Patents, Preprints, Working Papers, etc. in a similar way; Audiocassettes, Audiotapes, Compact Disks, Computer Diskettes, Computer Software, Films, Microfiches, Microfilms, Slides, Sound Disks, Videocassettes, etc. with necessary modifications, adding the appropriate technical data).

Dissymmetrist, S. Z., ed. (1990) *Dissimetriya v nauke* (title in original, or transliterated, form), [Dissymmetry in science, in Russian with German summary], Trans. from English by B. W. Antisymmetrist, etc.

Phyllotaxist, F. B. (1899/1972) *Title of the 1972 Edition*, [Reprint, or Translation, of the 1899 ed.], etc.

[Symmetrist, W. M.] (1989) *Review of Title of the Reviewed Work*, by S. Z. Dissymmetrist, etc. (if the review has an additional title, then it should appear first; if the authorship of a work is not revealed in the publication, but known from other sources, the name should be enclosed in brackets).

In the case of lists of publications, or bibliographies submitted to *Symmetro-graphy*, the same convention should be used. The items may be annotated, beginning in a new paragraph. The annotation, a maximum of twenty lines, should emphasize those symmetry-related aspects and conclusions of the work which are not obvious from the title. For books, the list of (important) reviews, can also be added.

Sample of biographic entry

Name: Warren M. Symmetrist, Mathematician, (b. Boston, Mass., U.S.A., 1938).

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Awards: Symmetry Award, 1987; Dissymmetry Medal, 1989.

Publications and/or Exhibitions: List all the symmetry-related publications/exhibitions in chronological order, following the conventions of the references and annotations. Please mark the most important publications, not more than five items, by asterisks. This shorter list will be published together with the article, while the full list will be included in the computerized data bank of ISIS-Symmetry.

AIMS AND SCOPE

There are many disciplinary periodicals and symposia in various fields of art, science, and technology, but broad interdisciplinary forums for the connections between distant fields are very rare. Consequently, the interdisciplinary papers are dispersed in very different journals and proceedings. This fact makes the cooperation of the authors difficult, and even affects the ability to locate their papers.

In our 'split culture', there is an obvious need for interdisciplinary journals that have the basic goal of building bridges ('symmetries') between various fields of the arts and sciences. Because of the variety of topics available, the concrete, but general, concept of symmetry was selected as the focus of the journal, since it has roots in both science and art.

SYMMETRY: CULTURE AND SCIENCE is the quarterly of the *INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF SYMMETRY* (abbreviation: *ISIS-Symmetry*, shorter name: *Symmetry Society*). *ISIS-Symmetry* was founded during the symposium *Symmetry of Structure (First Interdisciplinary Symmetry Congress and Exhibition)*, Budapest, August 13-19, 1989. The focus of *ISIS-Symmetry* is not only on the concept of symmetry, but also its associates (asymmetry, dissymmetry, antisymmetry, etc.) and related concepts (proportion, rhythm, invariance, etc.) in an interdisciplinary and intercultural context. We may refer to this broad approach to the concept as *symmetrology*. The suffix *-logy* can be associated not only with knowledge of concrete fields (cf., biology, geology, philology, psychology, sociology, etc.) and discourse or treatise (cf., methodology, chronology, etc.), but also with the Greek terminology of proportion (cf., *logos, analogia*, and their Latin translations *ratio, proportio*).

The basic goals of the *Society* are

- (1) to bring together artists and scientists, educators and students devoted to, or interested in, the research and understanding of the concept and application of symmetry (asymmetry, dissymmetry);
- (2) to provide regular information to the general public about events in symmetrology;
- (3) to ensure a regular forum (including the organization of symposia, congresses, and the publication of a periodical) for all those interested in symmetrology.

The *Society* organizes the triennial *Interdisciplinary Symmetry Congress and Exhibition* (starting with the symposium of 1989) and other workshops, meetings, and exhibitions. The forums of the *Society* are *informal* ones, which do not substitute for the disciplinary conferences, only supplement them with a broader perspective.

The Quarterly - a non-commercial scholarly journal, as well as the forum of *ISIS-Symmetry* - publishes original papers on symmetry and related questions which present new results or new connections between known results. The papers are addressed to a broad non-specialist public, without becoming too general, and have an interdisciplinary character in one of the following senses:

- (1) they describe concrete interdisciplinary 'bridges' between different fields of art, science, and technology using the concept of symmetry;
- (2) they survey the importance of symmetry in a concrete field with an emphasis on possible 'bridges' to other fields.

The Quarterly also has a special interest in historic and educational questions, as well as in symmetry-related recreations, games, and computer programs.

The regular sections of the Quarterly:

- **Symmetry: Culture & Science** (papers classified as humanities, but also connected with scientific questions)
- **Symmetry: Science & Culture** (papers classified as science, but also connected with the humanities)
- **Symmetry in Education** (articles on the theory and practice of education, reports on interdisciplinary projects)
- **SFS: Symmetric Forum of the Society** (calendar of events, announcements of *ISIS-Symmetry*, news from members, announcements of projects and publications)
- **Symmetro-graphy** (biblio/disco/software/ludo/historio-graphies, reviews of books and papers, notes on anniversaries)

Additional non-regular sections:

- **Symmetrospective: A Historic View** (survey articles, recollections, reprints or English translations of basic papers)
- **Symmetry: A Special Focus on ...** (round table discussions or survey articles with comments on topics of special interest)
- **Symmetric Gallery** (works of art)
- **Mosaic of Symmetry** (short papers within a discipline, but appealing to broader interest)
- **Research Problems on Symmetry** (brief descriptions of open problems)
- **Recreational Symmetry** (problems, puzzles, games, computer programs, descriptions of scientific toys; for example, tilings, polyhedra, and origami)
- **Reflections: Letters to the Editors** (comments on papers, letters of general interest)

Both the lack of seasonal references and the centrosymmetric spine design emphasize the international character of the *Society*; to accept one or another convention would be a 'symmetry violation'. In the first part of the abbreviation *ISIS-Symmetry* all the letters are capitalized, while the centrosymmetric image 'iSIS!' on the spine is flanked by 'Symmetry' from both directions. This convention emphasizes that *ISIS-Symmetry* and its quarterly have no direct connection with other organizations or journals which also use the word *Isis* or *ISIS*. There are more than twenty identical acronyms and more than ten such periodicals, many of which have already ceased to exist, representing various fields, including the history of science, mythology, natural philosophy, and oriental studies. *ISIS-Symmetry* has, however, some interest in the symmetry-related questions of many of these fields.

continued from inside front cover

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