# Introducing Four Models for the Set of All Sounds and Constructing Common Musical Notation Using Them Exploring Mathematics and Music

Israel Ben Aron<sup>†</sup> under the supervision of Boris Datskovsky<sup>†</sup>

† Department of Mathematics

November 5th, 2021

## Motivations

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- An Exercise in Mathematics

## Models of Sounds

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#### Model 1

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## Model 2

Define  $\mathbb{S}_2$  to be the set of ordered triplets with representations for frequency, amplitude and set of harmonics. That is,

$$\mathbb{S}_2 = \{(f, dB, A_f) : f, dB \in \mathbb{R}, A_f = \{kf : k \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{+2} \times \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^+).$$

# Models of Sounds (continued)

## Model 3

Define  $\mathbb{S}_3$  to be the set of ordered triplets with representations for frequency, amplitude and time. That is,

$$\mathbb{S}_3 = \{(f, dB, t) : f, dB \in \mathbb{R}^+, t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\} = \mathbb{R}^{+2} \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}.$$

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### Model 4

Define  $\mathbb{S}_4$  to be the set of ordered quadruples with representations for frequency, amplitude, time and set of harmonics (spectrum). That is,

$$\mathbb{S}_4 = \{(f, dB, t, A_f) : f, dB \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, A_f \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^+)\}.$$

# Some Simple Properties

## Frequency Variant Family of Functions

We construct the following mapping for Model 1 on  $\mathbb{S}_1$ : Let  $s \in \mathbb{S}_1$  such that s = (f, dB). Then we define  $g_c : \mathbb{S}_1 \to \mathbb{S}_1$  as follows:

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## Combination of Sounds in Model 1

Take two subsets of S, say  $S_1, S_2$  such that  $S_1 = \{s_{i_1}, ..., s_{i_k}\}$  and  $S_2 = \{s_{j_1}, ..., s_{j_n}\}$ . Then define the sound  $S_1 \cup S_2$  as follows:

$$S_1 \cup S_2 = \{S_1, S_2\}.$$

Note there is an abuse of notation.



## Musical Constructions

#### Metric on Model 3

We define the metric on  $\mathbb{S}_3$  for sounds  $s_i$ ,  $s_j$  so that  $s_i = (f_i, dB_i, t_i)$  and  $s_j = (f_j, dB_j, t_j)$  as follows:

$$d(s_i, s_j) = c_1|f_i - f_j| + c_2|dB_i - dB_j| + c_3|t_i - t_j|,$$

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If  $|f_i - f_j| = 2^{1/12}$ , then we obtain the typical structure for sheet music.

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### Generalized Sheet Music

Define a fixed frequency metric, so that  $|f_i - f_j| = c$  for some fixed value c.



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## Acknowledgements

- CARAS Program
- Dr. Kerry Milch and the staff in Undergraduate Studies
- Dr. Boris Datskovsky
- Dr. Mitrea and the Mathematics Department
- Dr. Jim Napolitano
- Seth Knopp and Yellow Barn