Sequence

for solo piano

Thomas DeLio 1983

SEQUENCE (1982) is one of a series of compositions the structures of which were composed with the aid of the computer. This work combines two structures: one borrowed from statistics; the other, from combinatorial group theory. These are presented in two alternating series of events: the first in sections one, three, five and six; and the second, in sections two and four. The deep structure of this work was generated on the computer. With respect to the statistical construction, six time-points were distributed throughout the eighty second duration of each section. These functioned, to varying degrees, as "magnets" around which pitches tended to cluster. They were strongest in the sixth section where notes were quite densely packed around each point. The computer was directed, first, to choose the time-points and, then, to determine both the density and character of the clusters. With respect to the group structure, the computer was used to explore a number of permutation schemes and generate a series of simple groups which resembled one another in various ways. These were then applied to different sonic parameters simultaneously. The surface gestures of each section were shaped to varying degrees: sometimes they were highly organized, at other times, barely developed. SEQUENCE was premiered at the Intermusica Festival in Padova, Italy in 1984.

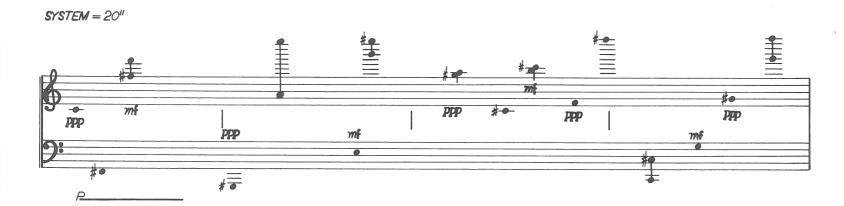
Instructions

- 1) Each accidental only affects that note which it immediately precedes.
- 2) With regard to pages 1, 3, 5, and 6, placement of notes on the page is approximately proportional to their placement in time.
- 3) Vertical lines connecting noteheads (?) signify simultaneous attacks.

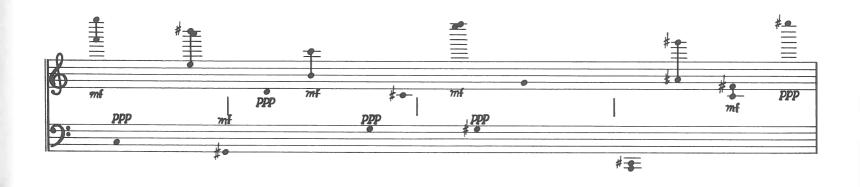
Duration: approximately 8 minutes.

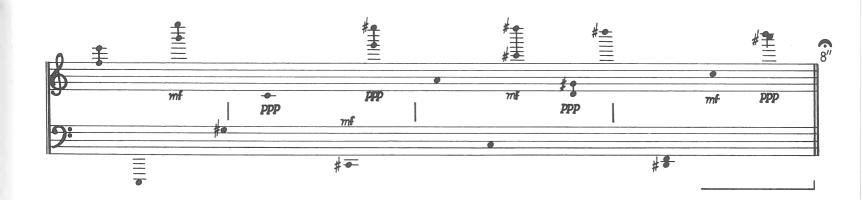
SEQUENCE

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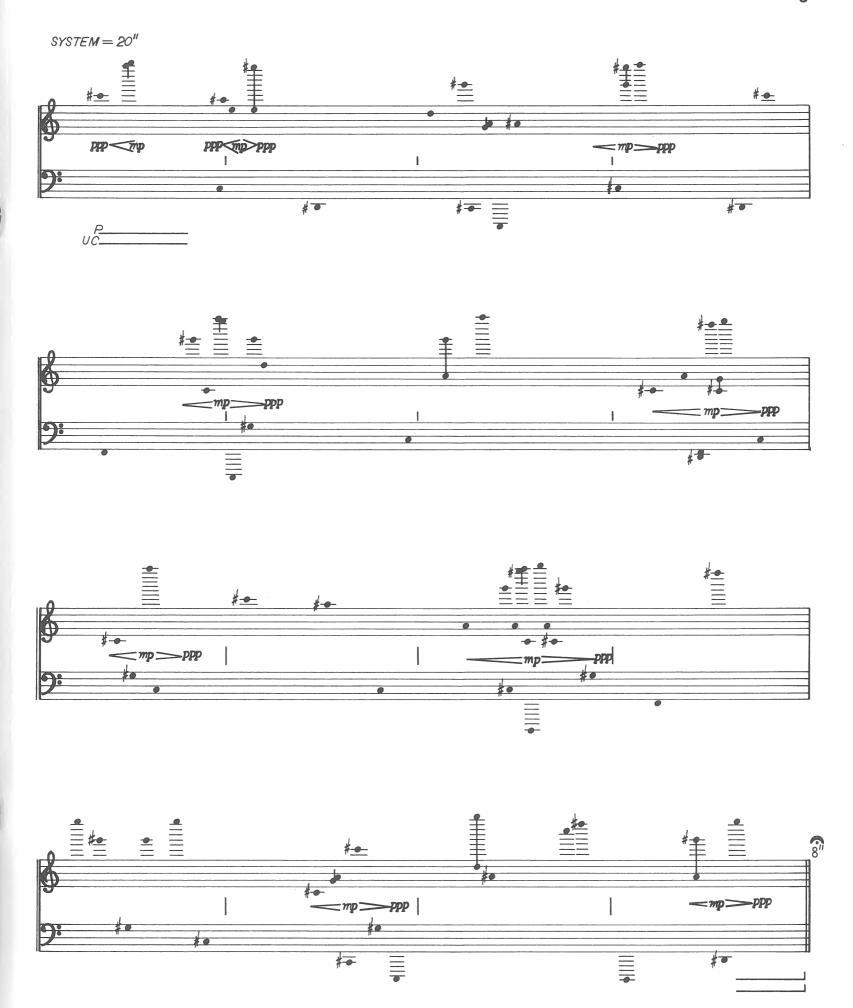














SYSTEM = 20''

