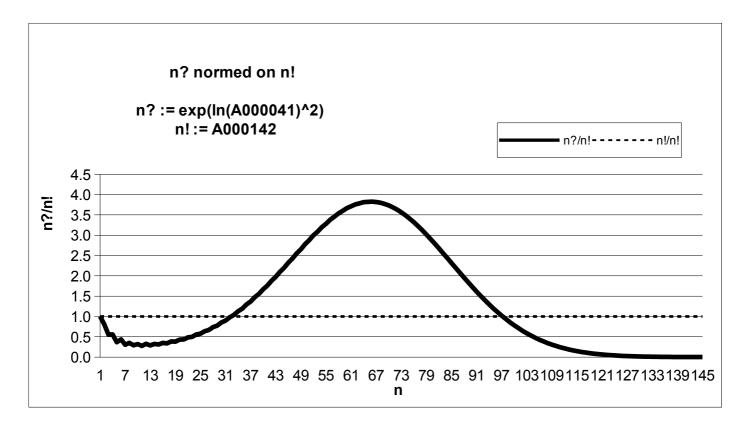
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The equivalence points near n = 32 and n = 97 say that there are two ways of putting the same case. The difference between the lower and upper equivalence points relates to differing densities of symbols on objects; to the answer to the question: "of among {n1 objects carrying symbol s1 and n2 objects carrying symbol s2} how many are distinct?".

The through and peak points near n = 11 and n = 66 say that by using 11 groups of elements that are each sequenced within and among on one hand, while using the whole collection as a non-sequenced one on the other hand, one may achieve information compression with ratio of around 1:3, estimated conservatively.

Please note that with n > 135 the inexactitude of the matches exceeds the combinatorial contribution of 1 unit, therefore one may assume that the system leaks above a critical "size" and cannot grow endlessly in a fashion that is both commutative and sequenced.