



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 $\{n_1$ objects carrying symbol s_1 and n_2 objects carrying symbol $s_2\}$ 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 a 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.