

Put the three pc sets into normal form + prime form. Compare I and IA and then I and IB; are they related? If so, how. Show voice-leading and which Tn or TnI gets you from I to IA and from I to IB.

Then see whether I maps onto IA in pitch space and whether I maps onto IB in pitch space. If not, show how to map I onto the pitch-class content of IA so that I maps onto it in pitch space, and ditto for I to IB.

The image shows a single staff of music in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staff is divided into three sections, each representing a different pitch-class set:

- I:** The first section contains the notes B-flat, D, and F. The B-flat is on the first line, D is on the second line, and F is on the first space.
- IA:** The second section contains the notes D, F, and A-flat. The D is on the second line, F is on the first space, and A-flat is on the second space.
- IB:** The third section contains the notes F, A-flat, and B-flat. The F is on the first space, A-flat is on the second space, and B-flat is on the first line.