

1) A sequence involves a "unit of music" that is transposed a certain way.

2) sequences are usually set up & then broken

a segment of sequence

2 1

"29" 29

7 3 7 3 7 3

break

why does Beethoven break the sequence in m. 29 and write d^2 and not $c^{\flat 2}$ as we might expect?

↳ to arrive at d^2 -- the chord member seventh of the big V!