**Online Supplement to “On the relationship between tempo and
quantitative metric, melodic and harmonic information in Chopin’s
Prélude Op. 28 No. 4: a statistical analysis of 30 performances”**

Jan Beran^{a*}, Robert Goswitz^b, Guerino Mazzola^b, and Patrizio Mazzola^c

^a*Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany;*

^b*School of Music, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA;*

^c*Department of Music, Bern University of the Arts, Bern, Switzerland*

Figures 8–23

The following pages show those figures that are referred to in the text of the main article but not reproduced there.

*Corresponding author. Email: jan.beran@uni-konstanz.de

Figure 8. Hierarchical regression fit for median tempo: (a), (b) $t \in G$; (c), (d) $t \in G^0$.

Figure 9. Individual hierarchical regression fits (black) and observations (blue) for $t \in G$.

Figure 10. Mean of individual hierarchical regression fits (black) and observations (blue) for $t \in G$.

Figure 11. P-values for testing $H_0 : \mu_j = E[\beta_j] = 0$ against $H_1 : \mu_j \neq 0$, based on $t \in G$.

Figure 12. Individual hierarchical regression fits (black) and observations (blue) for $t \in G^0$.

Figure 13. Mean of individual hierarchical regression fits (black) and observations (blue) for $t \in G^0$.

Figure 14. P-values for testing $H_0 : \mu_j = E[\beta_j] = 0$ against $H_1 : \mu_j \neq 0$, based on $t \in G^0$.

Figure 15. Cluster analysis based on coefficients that are significant using the Bonferroni correction.

Figure 16. Tempo curves and average fits for the two main clusters in Figure 15.

Figure 17. Second derivatives of tempo curves for the two main clusters in Figure 15, and the first eight bars.

Figure 18. Boxplots of integrated squared first (a) and second (b) derivatives of tempo curves, for the two main clusters in Figure 15 and the first eight bars.

Figure 19. Second derivatives of tempo curves for the two main clusters in Figure 15, and bars 16 to 18.

Figure 20. Boxplots of integrated squared first (a) and second (b) derivatives of tempo curves, for the two main clusters in Figure 15 and bars 16 to 18.

Figure 21. Boxplots of integrated squared first and second derivatives of tempo curves for the first eight bars, and two clusters defined by non-inclusion and inclusion, respectively, of derivatives in the hierarchical regression model.

Figure 22. Estimated distribution (probability density) of κ (based on the first eight bars). Circles mark performances where no derivatives were included in the model, triangles mark the other performances.

Figure 23. The two upper curves, in black and red, respectively: $y_{\text{melod}}(t) := y(t) - \hat{y}_{\text{other}}(t)$, $\hat{y}_{\text{melod}}(t) = \hat{y}(t) - \hat{y}_{\text{other}}$. Second black curve from the top: $\hat{y}_{\text{melod},1}(t) + \hat{y}_{\text{melod},2}(t)$. The lowest curve, in red: $\sum_{j=1}^5 \hat{y}_{\text{melod},j}(t) = \hat{y}_{\text{melod}}(t)$.