



Figure 35. Histograms for dependent and independent texts

Figs 1-34 appear in Vol. I of this work

ranged over three texts *A*, *B*, and *C*, while *Y* ranged over 22 texts of the “confusion” period. We obtained a rectangular matrix $\|R(X, Y)\|$ of order 3×22 . The corresponding frequency histogram is shown in Fig. 37.

A qualitatively different character of the graph is explicit, viz., almost the whole is shifted to the right. It is not surprising, since the texts *A*, *B*, and *C* describing the events of the 9–15th cc. A.D. are independent of Texts 1–22 of the “confusion” period. The performed experiment thereby confirmed again the validity of the maximum correlation principle. The volume graphs for dependent texts turned out to make splashes almost simultaneously, whereas the graphs for independent texts exhibited splashes in different years. Note that the explicit dependence of the “confusion” period does not at all mean that the contents is identical. In point of fact, each text possesses its own characteristics and casts light on some events, while omitting the others, accentuating them differently, etc. Nevertheless (and this is important!), the graphs for the different chroniclers turn out to “exhibit splashes” practically simultaneously in spite of their individualities. Without suspecting that themselves, they thereby realize the maximum correlation principle in practice, proceeding from approximately the same surviving information stock. We stress that the origin of the *primary information stock* is subject to other and more complicated laws than those discovered above. It is possible that some insignificant event was described in many a text, whereas a substantially more important event was reflected only in one of them or not described at all.