then the histogram maximum was shifted to the left, closer to the origin.

It occurred in the case of dependent texts. The more dependent they were, the greater was the maximum shifted to the origin, i.e., to the left. The less dependent they were, the more to the right was the histogram maximum (Fig. 35).

Table 3

	1584	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
1	1				1										1								
2		1		1	1										1			1		1			
3	1			1	1										1		1						1
4	1				1										1		1						1
5	1		1		1										1								1
6	1		1		1										1								1
7	1		1		1										1		1						1
8	1				1										1			1					1
9	1				1										1								1
10	1			1	1								1						1				1
11	1		1		1										1					1			1
12	1		1		1										1		1		1		1		
13	1		1		1										1								
14	1		1		1										1								1
15	1		1		1										1		1				1		
16	1		1		1										1				1				1
17	1		1		1										1								1
18	1				1				1						1	1		1		1			
19	1		1		1						1				1	1		1					1
20	1		1		1										1		1						1
21	1		1		1					1				1	1						1		1
22															1	1			1		1		

Thus, the direction of the shift of the histogram maximum indicates whether or not the investigated texts are dependent, and how strong the dependence is. The method was applied by the author to analyze the above textual group, and the result is shown in Fig. 36.

It is seen explicitly that almost all of the histogram and its basic maximum are shifted to the left, which means that practically the whole of the square matrix $\|R(X,Y)\|$ of order 22×22 consists of small numbers, i.e., almost all the distances between X and Y are small. We also constructed the histogram for the case of independent texts for the purpose of comparison, for which we took the following chronicles:

A—*Russian Primary Chronicle* (850–1110 A.D.), B—*Akademicheskaya letopis'* (1336–1446 A.D.), and C—*Nikiforovskaya letopis'* (850–1430 A.D.).

They were compared with the above 22 texts. We constructed the volume graphs, indicated the splash-points, and calculated all the distances $R(X,Y)$, where X