Figure 72. How shall we learn the generation from which most of the names used in a generation t_0 originate?

(Fig. 69). The total number of parallel passages amounts to several tens of thousands. We retained the partition of the whole text into 218 chapter generations, denoting the number of verses first appearing in the Bible in the chapter $X(t_0)$ by $\Pi(t_0, t_0)$. A verse is regarded as appearing for the first time if it is not parallel to any one of earlier origin. Suppose that the number of mentions of these verses in $X(t)$ is $\Pi(t_0, t)$, which, in other words, indicates the number of verses parallel to those in $X(t)$, first appearing in $X(t_0)$. As we have already stressed in earlier publications, the square matrix $\Pi\{t\}$ admits processing by the same method as $K\{t\}$, since, as was verified by the author, with the absence of duplicates and with chronologically correct ordering of the chapters, the matrix $\Pi\{t\}$ satisfied the frequency-damping principle both with respect to the rows and columns. As well as in the case of names, we introduce the concept of verse age and mean age in $X(t)$. Let $p(t)$ be the mean age of the old verses in $X(t)$, of positive age. Following the procedure described above, G. Nosovsky constructed the graph of $p(t)$ (see Figs. 73, 74).

Similarly to the case of names with the absence of duplicates and with correct ordering of chapter generations, the graph should have been oscillating around a certain mean value. However, this does not take place. The first half of the graph from Chapter 1 to Chapter 100 is of particularly great interest. The splashes of anomalously old verses are explicit. Moreover, they are characterized by zero variance for Chapters 1, 8 and 49. The duplicates of the series T are denoted by black triangles in Figs. 73, 74 (the remaining duplicates are not being considered in order to make the picture less complicated). The splashes near duplicates 15, 49, 73 and 74 are particularly well expressed. The picture gets more complicated afterwards, though duplicates 97–102, 137–140 and 165–167 (of the T series) also generate considerable splashes, whereas the remaining ones are associated with the other duplicates whose number is large (see the GCD in Figs. 65, 66).

Summarizing, we see that the analysis of the graphs for the mean ages of names and verses confirms that the Bible contains duplicates distributed as in the GCD,