

# Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath Numbers

## *Reductio ad Absurdum*

Maria Klawe  
Harvey Mudd College  
Claremont CA 91711

Daniel V. Klein  
Google  
Pittsburgh PA 15206

D K Fackler  
University of Edgestow  
Thulcandra

Mary Shaw  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Pittsburgh PA 15203

Michael Ancas  
Crazy Pants Productions  
McDonald PA 15057

Augie Fackler  
Google  
Pittsburgh PA 15206

Sarah R. Allen  
Google  
Pittsburgh PA 15206

Harry Q. Bovik  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Doha Qatar

## Abstract

A small Erdős number – the “collaborative distance” of authorship between oneself and Paul Erdős – has long been a source of pride for mathematicians, computer scientists and other geeks. Utilizing similar collaborative distance metrics, a small Bacon number (the degree of separation from Kevin Bacon) has been a source of pride for actors, while a small Sabbath number (the degree of separation from Black Sabbath) has been a source of pride for musicians. Previous research in Erdős-Bacon number minimization has reduced the Erdős number of a number of computer scientists to two, which is believed optimal, although the reduction of the Bacon number to four was clearly suboptimal. We extend and improve on this previous work to provide a Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number minimization that is believed to be close to optimal in all axes.

## Derivative Introduction [2]

Paul Erdős co-authored nearly 1500 papers (until his death in 1996), working with nearly 500 collaborators achieving the status of the most prolific mathematician in modern times [4]. Mathematicians thus humorously defined Erdős numbers. A person’s Erdős number is the distance between that person and Paul Erdős in the academic paper collaboration graph [3]. Succinctly, Paul Erdős is the unique person with Erdős number zero; all of Erdős’ immediate co-authors have Erdős number one; in general, if you publish an academic paper with a collaborator who has Erdős number  $N$  and none of your other co-authors has Erdős number less than  $N$ , your Erdős number is  $N + 1$ .

A similar Bacon number [16] has been proposed for actor Kevin Bacon, except using collaborations in film instead of collaborations in academic papers. Likewise, a similar Sabbath number [12] has been proposed to connect to the members of

the musical group Black Sabbath, using collaborations in musical performances.

Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath numbers were subsequently defined [5] to be the sum of each person's Erdős, Bacon, and Sabbath numbers.

There is a long tradition of posthumous publication [7], and authors claiming to have collaborated with Erdős have brought his total number of known publications to 1525, his collaborator count to 511, and the Erdős number of the chutzpah-bearing mathematician to one. The latest publications co-written with Paul Erdős appeared more than ten years after his death. With additional rumored works in progress, Erdős's publication list is expected to grow. In fact, Paul Erdős himself has published a solo work 15 years after his death [8].

In this paper, we describe and demonstrate a technique called Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath Number Minimization.

## Rules of the Games

The rules of Erdős number calculation are clear: author a paper in a peer-reviewed publication, either with someone connected by co-authorship with Paul Erdős, or with Paul Erdős himself (the latter being unlikely unless pre-demise work is used in a posthumous publication, or if you are better at communicating with the dead than Edgar Cayce). Simply putting Paul Erdős' name on your paper does not count (and changing your name to Paul Erdős for purposes of publication is *definitely* cheating).

The rules of Bacon number calculation [16] are also clear: act in or be otherwise credited in a film with someone connected by film credit with Kevin

Bacon<sup>1</sup>, or with Kevin Bacon himself. We tried contacting Kevin Bacon, but his agent refused to put us in touch. We contemplated inserting a fair-use clip of Kevin Bacon from an unrelated movie, but knew that would be cheating (but we *did* think of it).

Finally, the rules of Sabbath number calculation [12] are also clear: connections between a musician and a band or solo artist can only be made if they actually performed or recorded together. However, "session musicians" are valid connections, so musicians who perform live or record with an artist, but are not strictly committed to that band are valid. A new recording [11] can serve as adequate proof, but singing along to a Black Sabbath record is cheating. We also contemplated contacting Ozzy Osbourne, but he postponed the 2019 tour that would have taken him through the Pittsburgh area, and then cancelled the tour altogether.

The theoretically achievable absolute minimum Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number is two: if Kevin Bacon (who has a Bacon Number of zero) were to become a member of Black Sabbath (thus receiving a Sabbath number of zero), and was to publish a paper with a person with an Erdős number of one (since Paul Erdős is dead, and ineligible as a co-author). The practically achievable minimum Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number is four (by authoring a paper with a someone with an Erdős number of one, appear in a movie with Kevin Bacon, and perform with a member of Black Sabbath), but the realistically achievable minimum is somewhat higher than that.

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<sup>1</sup> The Internet Movie Database <http://www.imdb.com> is typically used for verification of film/video/YouTube credits.

# Computation of Erdős, Bacon, and Sabbath Numbers

In [1], Maria Klawe co-authored with Paul Erdős and has an Erdős number of one, thus guaranteeing that all authors on this paper have an Erdős number no greater than two.

Daniel V. Klein has a Bacon number of 2, having appeared in [9] with Steve Guttenberg, who appeared in [10] with Kevin Bacon. Mike Ancas also has a Bacon number of 2, having appeared as an extra in [17] with Tom Hanks, who appeared in [18] with Kevin Bacon. All authors on this paper also appear in the documentary about the writing of this paper [11], and thus have a Bacon number no greater than three.

Additionally, Mike Ancas also has a Sabbath number of 1, having been a member of the Bloomsburg PA High School rock band The Rubber Band. In 1971 The Rubber Band performed as one of several warm-up acts for Ronnie James Dio (who in 1979 became the lead singer for Black Sabbath). The authors of this paper have recorded a special musical piece, composed specifically for this paper, and captured in [11]. Their Sabbath number is therefore no greater than two.<sup>2</sup>

The combined Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number for all the authors of this paper is therefore no greater than seven, surpassing the rarified company of the only three other people hitherto known to have an Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number of eight: Stephen Hawking, Ray Kurzweil, and Daniel Levitin, a professor of psychology and behavioral

neuroscience at McGill University [6]. They now are tied with the previous record-low Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number (held by Lawrence Krauss [13]) with an Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number of seven!

Not to brag or nothin', but Maria Klawe (E=1, B=3, S=2) and Daniel V. Klein (E=2, B=2, S=2) have now beaten that record with an Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number of six. Finally, with a near-optimal EBS number minimization, Mike Ancas (E=2, B=2, S=1) has algorithmically achieved an incredible Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath number of five!

## Sheet Music & Documentary

You've read the paper, now read the music (in the appendix)! Lastly, you get to watch the documentary at [11].

## Acknowledgements

Thanks, Mom! Thanks, Dad! Thanks to spouse(s) and/or partner(s), significant other(s), groupies, and random tinder dates!

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<sup>2</sup> Early research on low Sabbath Numbers included DK Fackler, who has a Sabbath number of 2. DK performed with Roger Daltrey [14] in 1994, who in turn performed in Wembley Stadium with "The Who" at *Live Aid* (1985), where Black Sabbath also performed [15].

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Appendix: “Erdős Bacon Sabbath Number Reduction” in A Maj  
Daniel V. Klein, op 2+2+3

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are labeled "Chorus" and are in treble and bass clefs respectively, both with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. They contain whole rests for the first three measures and a half rest followed by a quarter note in the fourth measure. The third staff is labeled "Clarinet" and is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature; it contains whole rests for the first three measures and a half rest followed by a quarter note in the fourth measure. The fourth staff is labeled "French Horn" and is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature; it contains whole rests for the first two measures and a quarter note in the third measure, followed by a half note in the fourth measure. The bottom staff is labeled "Bass" and is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature; it contains a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout the four measures.

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff contains the vocal melody with the lyrics "Erdős Bacon Sabbath Number Re- duc- tion" repeated twice. It is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The third staff is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole notes for the first two measures and half notes for the last two measures. The fourth staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff is labeled "Bass" and is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern.

Erdős Bacon Sabbath Number Re-duc-tion Re-duc-tion!

Bass

The musical score is written for a vocal part and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line consists of two staves, with the lyrics "Erdős Bacon Sabbath Number Re-duc-tion Re-duc-tion!" written below. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves, with the bass line labeled "Bass". The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The second measure contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The third measure contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The fourth measure contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment.

The musical score continues from the first system. It shows the vocal and piano parts for the next two measures. The key signature remains three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line consists of two staves, and the piano accompaniment consists of two staves. The score is divided into two measures. The first measure contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The second measure contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment.