

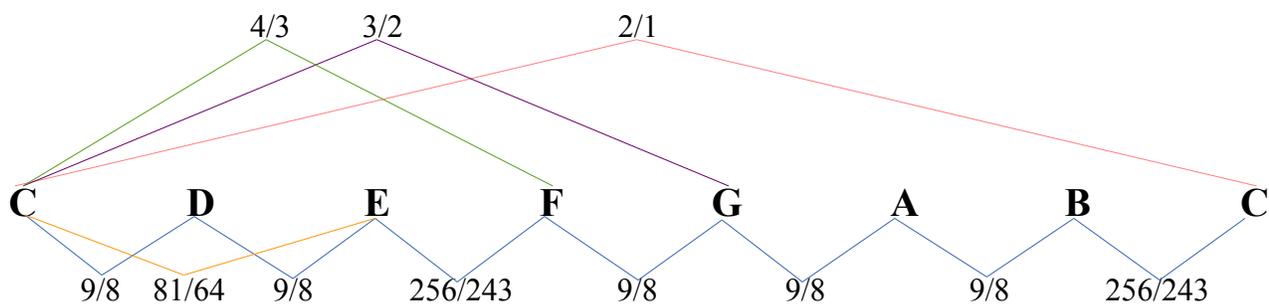
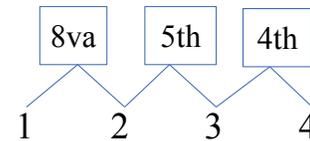
Pythagorean Tuning (1,2,3,4)

All tones found by pure 5ths

Relationship in ratios:

OCTAVE: 2/1
 FIFTH: 3/2
 FOURTH: 4/3

Or



Pythagorean Third: C-E

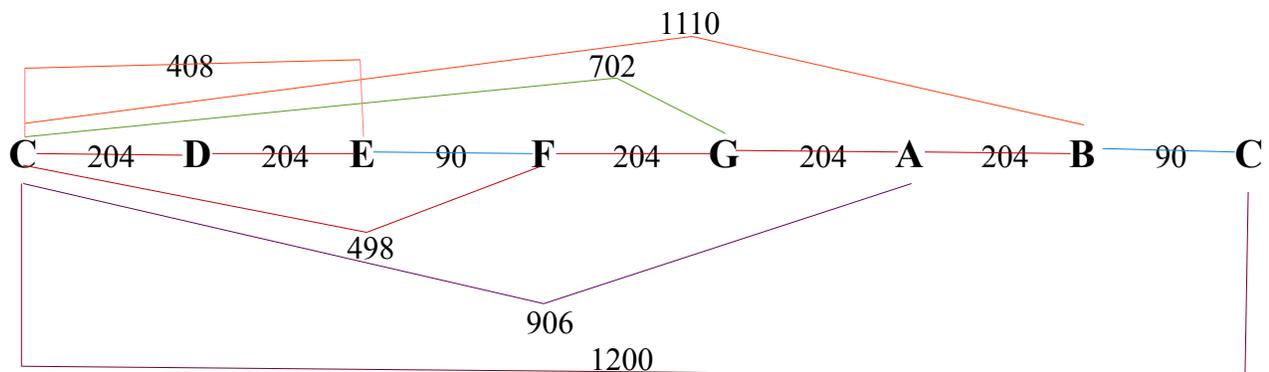
$C \times 3/2 = G \rightarrow G \times 3/2 = D \rightarrow D \times 1/2 = D \rightarrow D \times 3/2 = A \rightarrow A \times 3/2 = E \rightarrow E \times 1/2 = E$

Calculated out:

$3/2 \times 3/2 = 9/4 \rightarrow 9/4 \times 1/2 = 9/8 \rightarrow 9/8 \times 3/2 = 27/16 \rightarrow 27/16 \times 3/2 = 81/32 \rightarrow 81/32 \times 1/2 = 81/64$

E = 81/64 Note, this is close to $80/64 = 10/8 = 5/4 =$ ideal Major Third

Relationship in cents:



Pythagorean Comma:

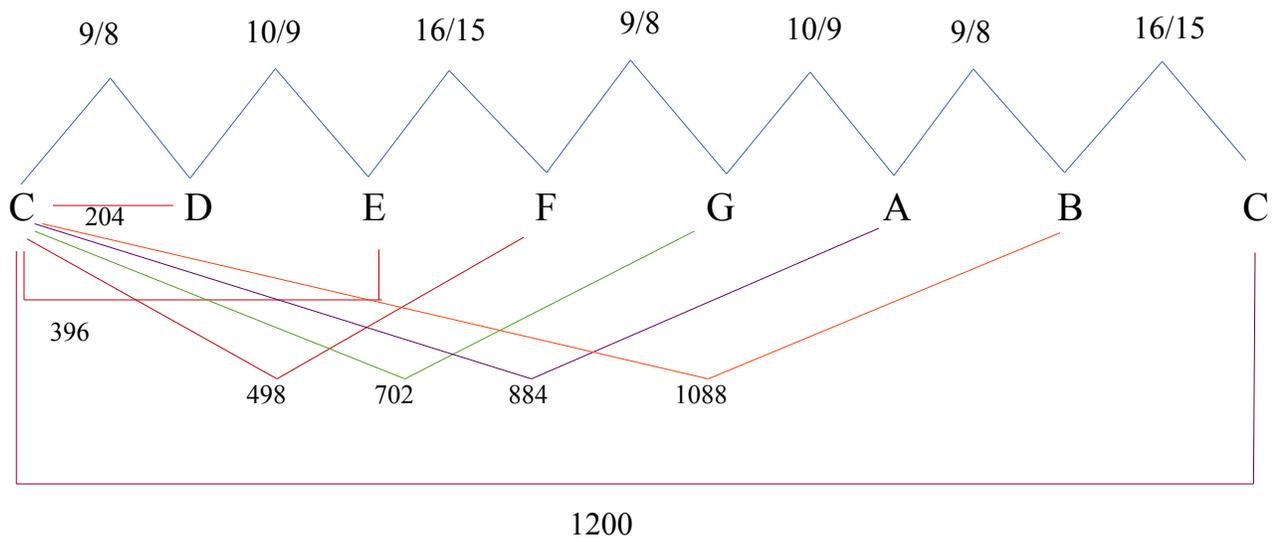
Difference between B# arrived at by twelve 5ths (702¢) and C arrived at by seven octaves (1200¢).

Pythagorean Comma = $(12 \times 2¢) = 24¢$

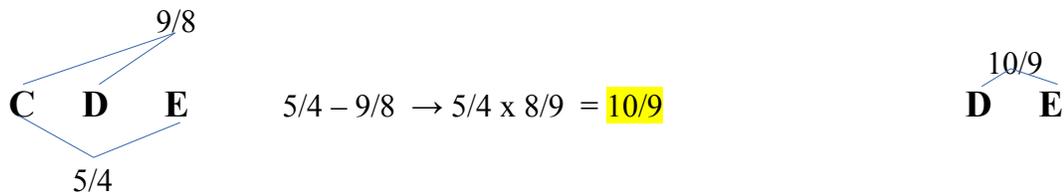
Just Tuning (1,2,3,4,5)
Based on pure 5th plus pure 3rd

Relationship in ratios:

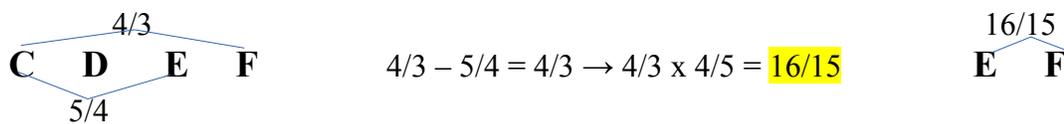
- OCTAVE: 2/1
- FIFTH: 3/2
- FOURTH: 4/3
- THIRD: 5/4
- Major SECOND: 9/8 (best) or 10/9 (acceptable)



Major Second: D-E



Minor second: E-F



Mean Tone Temperament

Based on altering successive 5^{ths} to get pure 3rd

Finding Pure 3rd:

- Spreading 1/4 Didymean Comma (81/80 or 22 cents) over each of the four 5th
- 1/4 of 22 cents is 5½ cents
- So each 5th is 696½ cents instead of 702 cents

Pythagorean: 702 702 702 702 = 2808

C G D A E

Mean tone: 696½ 696½ 696½ 696½ = 2768

2768 – 2400 (two octaves) = 368

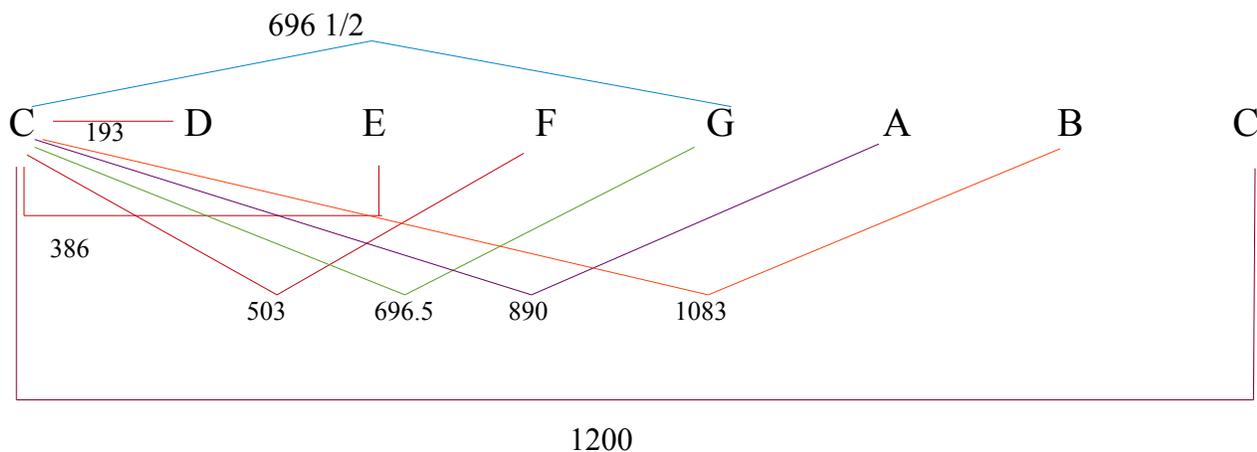
Pure 3rd = 386¢

OCTAVE: 1200¢

FIFTH: 696½¢

THIRD: 386¢

SECOND: 386/2 = 193¢ (meantone: we divide the 3rd evenly in half to find the second)



Temperament: Note, “Meantone” and “Equal” are compromises as they involve intervals that are not interger ratios such as 193¢ or $12\sqrt{2}$. This is in contrast to the “Pythagorean” and “Just” which are Tunings and do have interger ratios, albeit not always nice ones such as 81/64.

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Equal Temperament

Based on ...

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