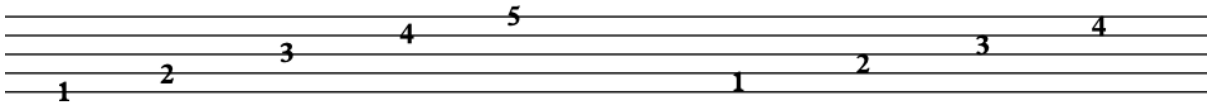
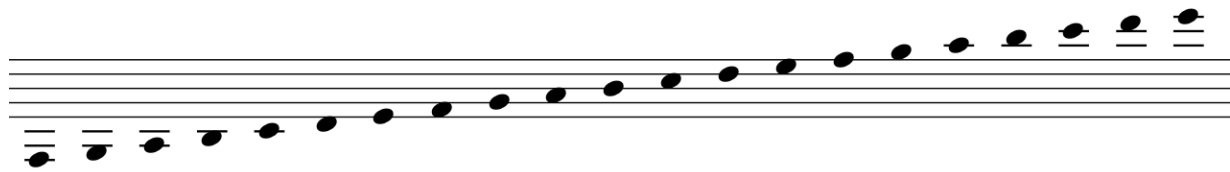


Music Theory

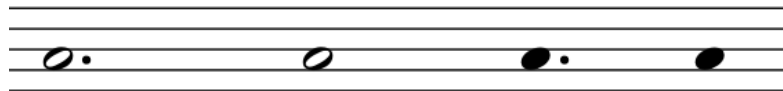
This is the staff. It is made up of 5 lines and 4 spaces. These together represent a sequence of pitches or frequencies.



The note heads are placed on the staff to signify the sounding pitches or specific frequencies intended to be heard. Notes are to be read from left to right. The higher the note head placement on the staff, the higher the pitch frequency in the mind's ear. Ledger lines are added to extend the staff higher and lower, thus furthering the range of pitches available for expression on the staff.



There are four different note head styles to apply to the staff.



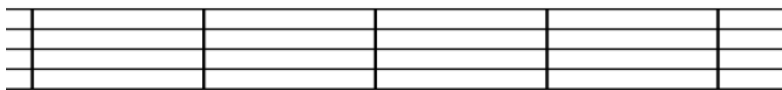
There are two main clefs that are commonly applied to the staff. The Treble Clef and the Bass Clef. The pitch of the note heads positioned on the staff are determined by the addition of the clef written on the staff. The addition of the clef specifies exact frequencies of the lines and spaces that make up the staff. Thus the staff begins to resonate with the addition of the clef.

Treble Clef: G Clef

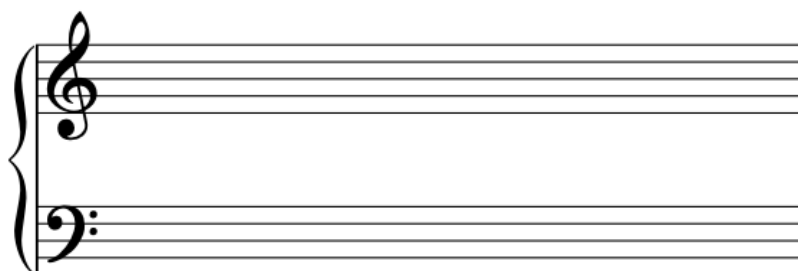
Bass Clef: F Clef



Furthermore, the staff is measured by the addition of bar lines signifying an interval and pace of time lapsed. This interval of time is referred to as the meter. The horizontal spaces between the vertical bar lines on the staff are called measures.



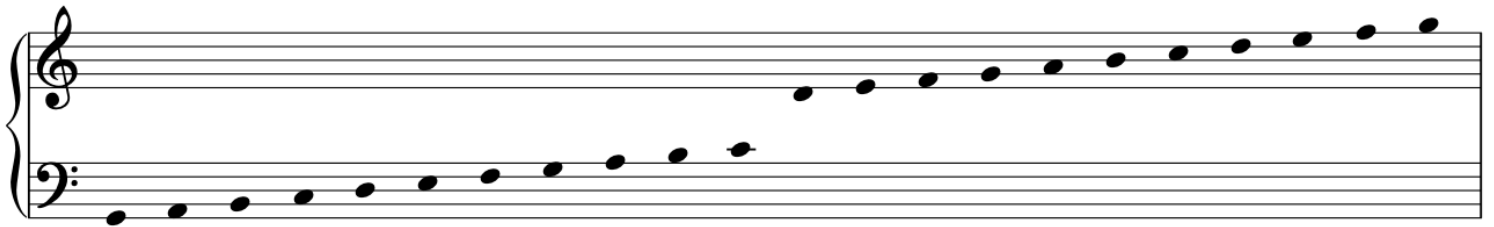
This is the Grand Staff.



The Three C's



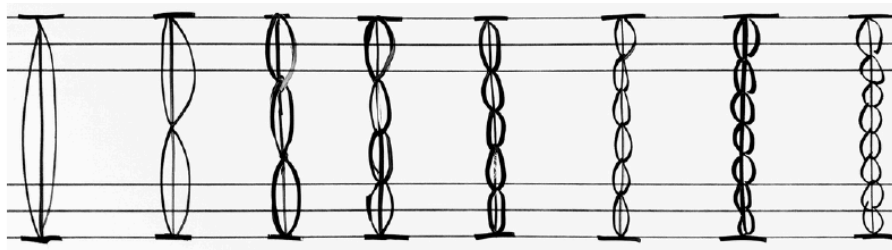
The Four G's



The Harmonic Series First 8 Ratios




1:1 2:1 3:1 4:1 5:1 6:1 7:1 8:1



C Major Scale


C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



do	re	mi	fa	sol	la	ti	do
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1

C Minor Scale

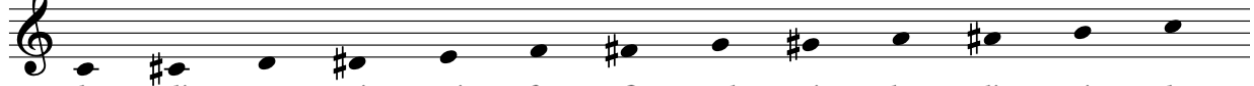
C	D	E \flat	F	G	A \flat	B \flat	C
---	---	-----------	---	---	-----------	-----------	---



do	re	me	fa	sol	le	te	do
1	2	b3	4	5	b6	b7	1


C Chromatic Scale

C	C \sharp	D	D \sharp	E	F	F \sharp	G	G \sharp	A	A \sharp	B	C
---	------------	---	------------	---	---	------------	---	------------	---	------------	---	---



do	di	re	ri	mi	fa	fi	sol	si	la	li	ti	do
1	#1	2	#2	3	4	#4	5	#5	6	#6	7	1

C	B	B \flat	A	A \flat	G	G \flat	F	E	E \flat	D	D \flat	C
---	---	-----------	---	-----------	---	-----------	---	---	-----------	---	-----------	---



do	ti	te	la	le	sol	se	fa	mi	me	re	ra	do
1	7	b7	6	b6	5	b5	4	3	b3	2	b2	1

Octave split every 2 half steps: C Whole Tone Scale

C	D	E	F#	G#	A#	C
---	---	---	----	----	----	---

do	re	mi	fi	si	li	do
1	2	3	#4	#5	#6	1

C	Bb	Ab	Gb	E	D	C
---	----	----	----	---	---	---

do	te	le	se	mi	re	do
1	b7	b6	b5	3	2	1

Octave split every 3 half steps: C Diminished

C	Eb	Gb	A	C
---	----	----	---	---

do	me	se	la	do
1	b3	b5	6	1

Octave split every 4 half steps: C Augmented

C	E	G#	C
---	---	----	---

do	mi	si	do
1	3	#5	1

Octave split at mirrored 5 half steps: P4

A musical staff in treble clef showing four notes: C, F, G, and C. Above the notes are the letters C, F, G, and C. Below the notes are the solfège syllables do, fa, sol, and do. Below the syllables are the fingerings 1, 4, 5, and 1. The notes are positioned on the staff as follows: C on the first line, F on the second space, G on the second line, and C on the first line.

Octave split every 6 half steps: Tritone

A musical staff in treble clef showing six notes: C, F#, C, C, Gb, and C. Above the notes are the letters C, F#, C, C, Gb, and C. Below the notes are the solfège syllables do, fi, do, do, se, and do. Below the syllables are the fingerings 1, #4, 1, 1, b5, and 1. The notes are positioned on the staff as follows: C on the first line, F# on the second space, C on the second line, C on the second line, Gb on the second space, and C on the first line.

Tonic defined by the Fundamental and 2nd Ratio of the Harmonic Series.

A musical staff in treble clef showing two notes. The first note is on the first line and is labeled with the ratio 1:1. The second note is on the second line and is labeled with the ratio 2:1.

Dominant Defined by the 3rd Ratio of the Harmonic Series.

A musical staff in treble clef showing four notes. The first note is on the first line and is labeled with the ratio 1:1. The second note is on the second line and is labeled with the ratio 2:1. The third note is on the second space and is labeled with the ratio 3:1. The fourth note is on the third line and is labeled with the ratio 4:1.

Dominant defined as 5th Scale Degree of Major Tonality. P5 or P4

C D E F G | G A B C

do re mi fa sol | sol la ti do

1 2 3 4 5 | 5 6 7 1

Dominant defined as 5th Scale Degree of Minor Tonality. P5 or P4

C D Eb F G | G Ab Bb C

do re me fa sol | sol le te do

1 2 b3 4 5 | 5 b6 b7 1

Dominant defined as 7 half steps

C C# D D# E F F# G

do di re ri mi fa fi sol

1 #1 2 #2 3 4 #4 5

Dominant defined as 5 half steps

C B Bb A Ab G

do ti te la le sol

1 7 b7 6 b6 5

Melodic Tetra Chordal Cadences in C Major

C D E F G A B C

do re mi fa sol la ti do

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

Melodic Tetra Chordal Cadences in C Minor

C D Eb F G Ab Bb C

do re me fa sol le te do

1 2 b3 4 5 b6 b7 1

Harmonic Tetra Chordal Cadences in C Major

C D E F G A B C

do re mi fa sol la ti do

I 2 3 IV V 6 7 I

Harmonic Tetra Chordal Cadences in C Minor

c D Eb f G Ab Bb c

do re me fa sol le te do

i 2 b3 iv V b6 b7 i