

## Constructing a well tempered scale

To guarantee simple transposition we require  $f_{n+1} / f_n = g$ , a constant. **Then  $f_n/f_0 = g^n$ .**

With  $N$  notes per octave, we must require  $f_N / f_0 = g^N = 2.0$

Then  $g$  must be the  $N$ th root of 2.0 ie.,  $g = 2^{(1/N)}$ , so that  $f_n / f_0 = 2^{(n/N)}$

How to choose  $N$ , the number of notes per octave?

We will choose that  $N$  which includes notes having  $f_n / f_0$  ratios close to all these desirable (Pythagorean) values ==>

**Third = 5/4=1.25; Fourth = 4/3=1.33; Fifth = 3/2=1.5; Sixth=5/3=1.66; Octave = 2.0**

$$n := 1, 2 \dots 20 \qquad g(N, n) := 2^{n \div N}$$

$$g(6, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.122 \\ 1.26 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.587 \\ 1.782 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad g(7, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.104 \\ 1.219 \\ 1.346 \\ 1.486 \\ 1.641 \\ 1.811 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad g(8, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.091 \\ 1.189 \\ 1.297 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.542 \\ 1.682 \\ 1.834 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad g(9, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.08 \\ 1.167 \\ 1.26 \\ 1.361 \\ 1.47 \\ 1.587 \\ 1.714 \\ 1.852 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(10, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.072 \\ 1.149 \\ 1.231 \\ 1.32 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.516 \\ 1.625 \\ 1.741 \\ 1.866 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad g(11, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.065 \\ 1.134 \\ 1.208 \\ 1.287 \\ 1.37 \\ 1.459 \\ 1.554 \\ 1.656 \\ 1.763 \\ 1.878 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad g(12, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.059 \\ 1.122 \\ 1.189 \\ 1.26 \\ 1.335 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.498 \\ 1.587 \\ 1.682 \\ 1.782 \\ 1.888 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad g(13, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.055 \\ 1.113 \\ 1.173 \\ 1.238 \\ 1.306 \\ 1.377 \\ 1.452 \\ 1.532 \\ 1.616 \\ 1.704 \\ 1.798 \\ 1.896 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(14, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.051 \\ 1.104 \\ 1.16 \\ 1.219 \\ 1.281 \\ 1.346 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.486 \\ 1.561 \\ 1.641 \\ 1.724 \\ 1.811 \\ 1.903 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(15, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.047 \\ 1.097 \\ 1.149 \\ 1.203 \\ 1.26 \\ 1.32 \\ 1.382 \\ 1.447 \\ 1.516 \\ 1.587 \\ 1.662 \\ 1.741 \\ 1.823 \\ 1.91 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(16, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.044 \\ 1.091 \\ 1.139 \\ 1.189 \\ 1.242 \\ 1.297 \\ 1.354 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.477 \\ 1.542 \\ 1.61 \\ 1.682 \\ 1.756 \\ 1.834 \\ 1.915 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(17, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.042 \\ 1.085 \\ 1.13 \\ 1.177 \\ 1.226 \\ 1.277 \\ 1.33 \\ 1.386 \\ 1.443 \\ 1.503 \\ 1.566 \\ 1.631 \\ 1.699 \\ 1.77 \\ 1.843 \\ 1.92 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(18, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.039 \\ 1.08 \\ 1.122 \\ 1.167 \\ 1.212 \\ 1.26 \\ 1.309 \\ 1.361 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.47 \\ 1.527 \\ 1.587 \\ 1.65 \\ 1.714 \\ 1.782 \\ 1.852 \\ 1.924 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(19, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.037 \\ 1.076 \\ 1.116 \\ 1.157 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.245 \\ 1.291 \\ 1.339 \\ 1.389 \\ 1.44 \\ 1.494 \\ 1.549 \\ 1.607 \\ 1.667 \\ 1.728 \\ 1.793 \\ 1.859 \\ 1.928 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(20, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.035 \\ 1.072 \\ 1.11 \\ 1.149 \\ 1.189 \\ 1.231 \\ 1.275 \\ 1.32 \\ 1.366 \\ 1.414 \\ 1.464 \\ 1.516 \\ 1.569 \\ 1.625 \\ 1.682 \\ 1.741 \\ 1.803 \\ 1.866 \\ 1.932 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

**N = 12 or 19 notes per octave will do !**

Note that N = 7 is also a pretty good fit, but it would include only the 7 notes Do, Re, Mi, Fa, So, La, Ti and so would be lacking in variety. Thus the 12 note scale is chosen because the 7 note scale is too sparse and the 19 note scale is too dense.