

Why I think the music staff is not really mathematically correct


How I'm making my life easier (or miserable) learning Jazz Harmony 🤔 😄

Hi there!

I'm Stefania or **astrastefania** on    

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 MathsJam host in Turin, Italy

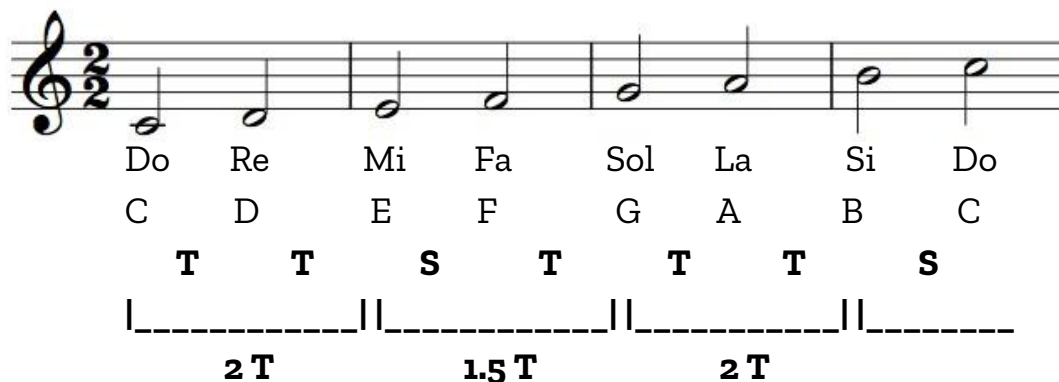
 Over the last months, among (too many) other things,
I started studying **jazz drumming and harmony**.

The five (or ten) lines of the staff

The distance between two consecutive lines of the staff is always the same, but the distance (the interval measured in semitones) between two notes on consecutive lines is not always the same...

...and that annoyed me! 

The five (or ten) lines of the staff

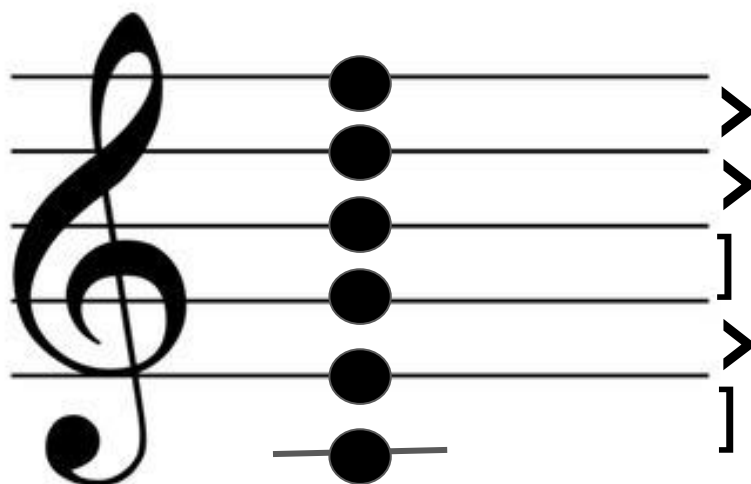


The distance between E on the 1^o line from the bottom and the G on the 2^o line is 1.5 tones (semitone = 0.5 tone), while the distance between G and B on the 3^o line is 2 tones.

Superpenta

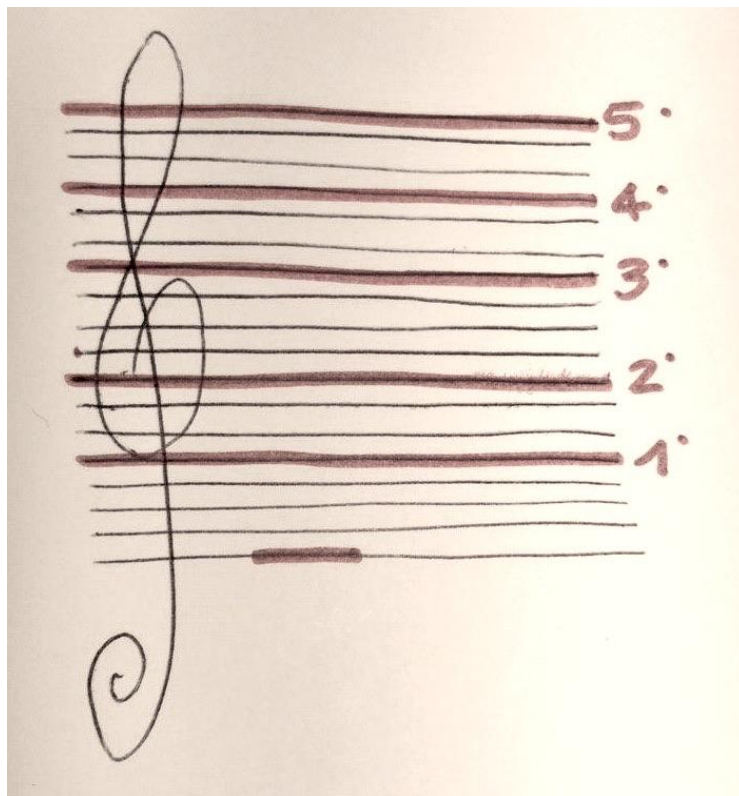
So I created an alternative version! 🖋️

➤ = 1.5 tones (1 tone + 1 semitone)] = 2 tones



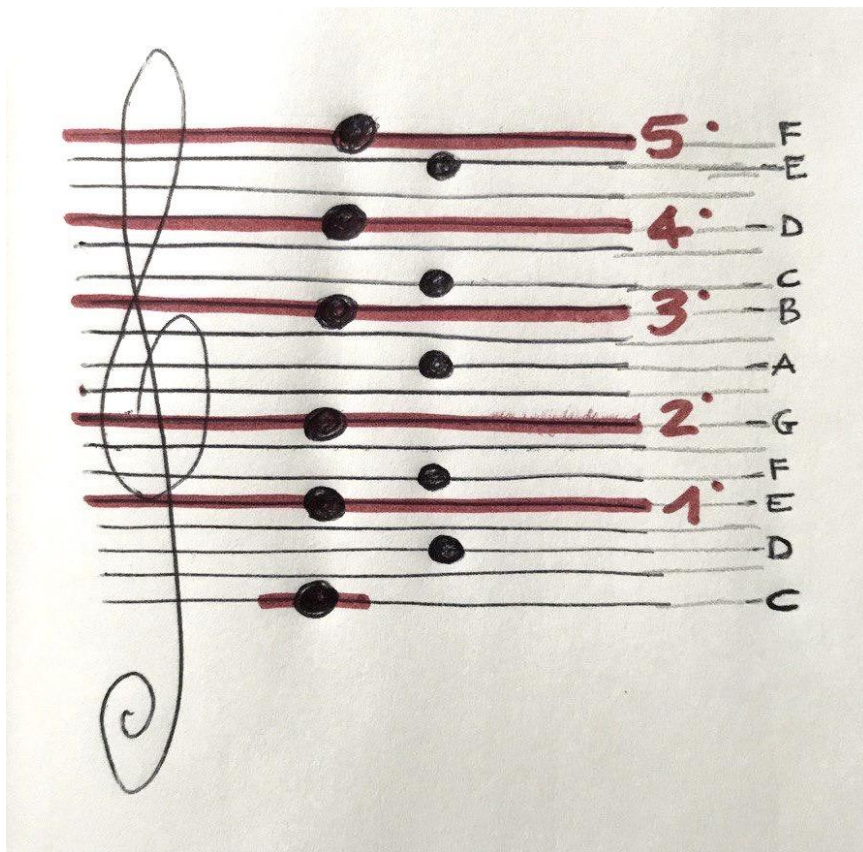
Superpenta

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Superpenta

So I created an alternative version! 🖋️

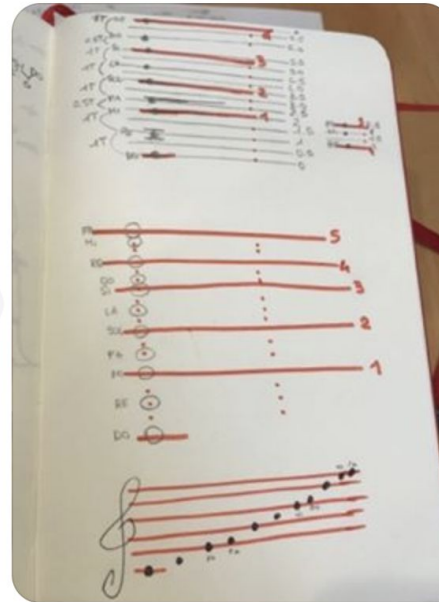


Why was that useful for me?



Why was that useful for me?

MAR 13, 2019, 4:30 PM



poi ti spiego se non è chiaro 😊

MAR 13, 2019, 6:13 PM



mi sembra più complicato in realtà!

Music theory on the old-fashion staff

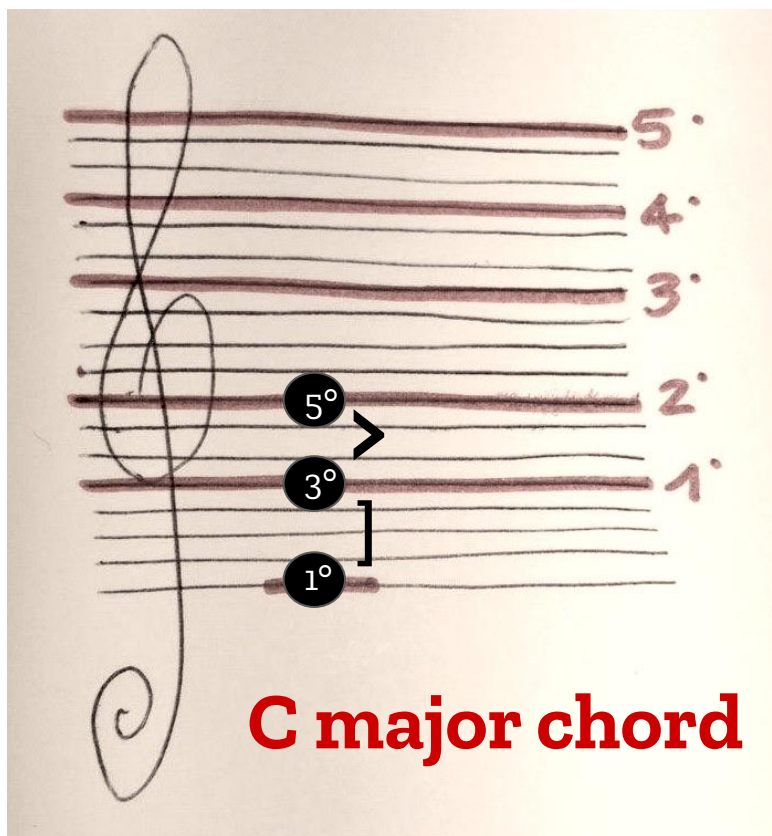
Example: labelling triads (a chord with three notes) and more

C Dm Em F G Am Bdim C



Music theory on the superpenta

Example: labelling triads (a chord with three notes) and more

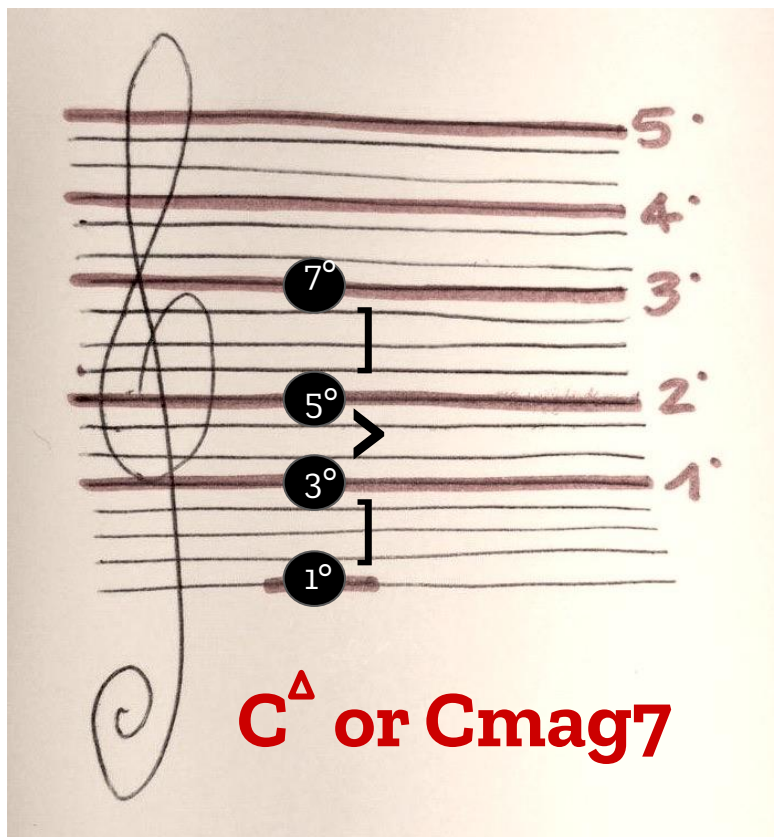


> = 1.5 tones

] = 2 tones

Music theory on the superpenta

Example: labelling triads (a chord with three notes) and more

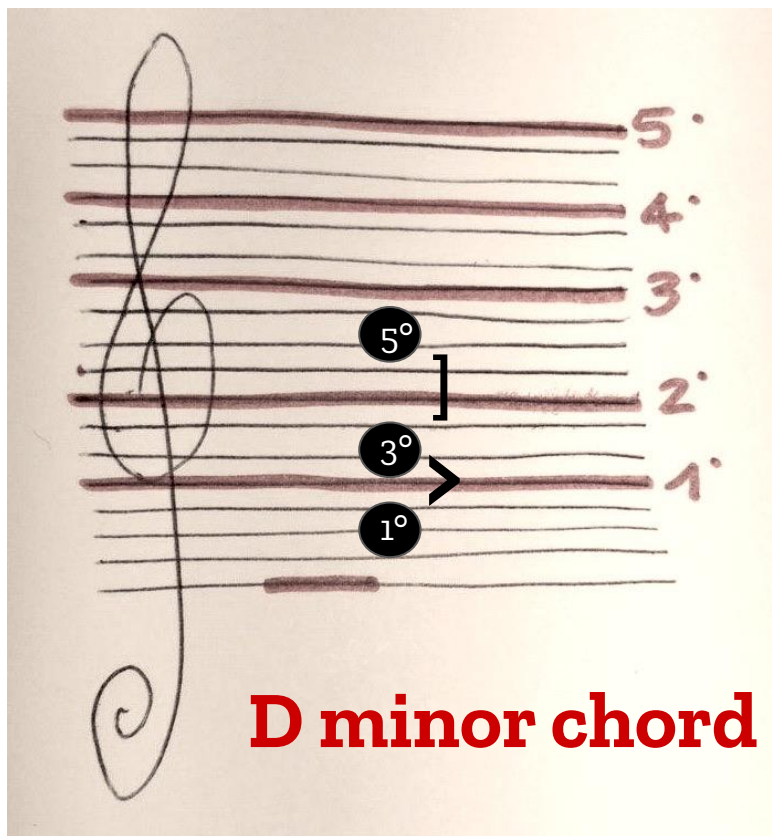


\rangle = 1.5 tones

$\]$ = 2 tones

Music theory on the superpenta

Example: labelling triads (a chord with three notes) and more

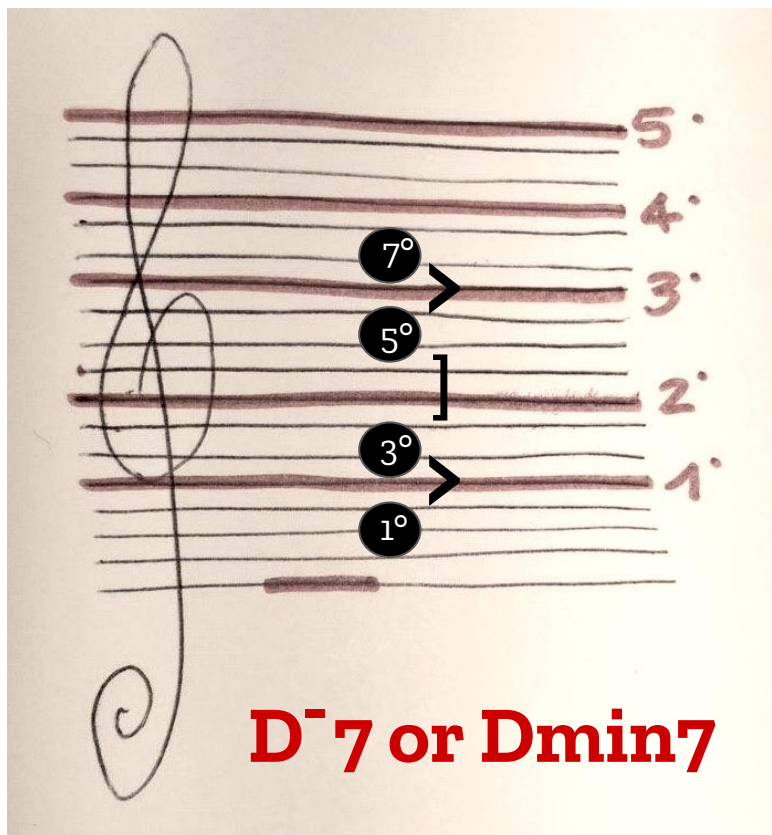


> = 1.5 tones

] = 2 tones

Music theory on the superpenta

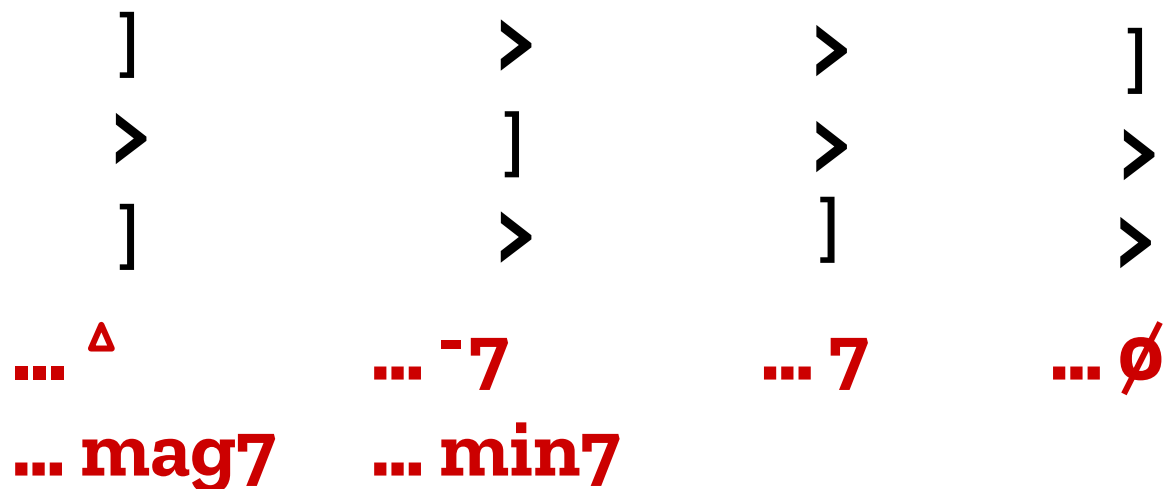
Example: labelling triads (a chord with three notes) and more



\rangle = 1.5 tones

$\]$ = 2 tones

Music theory and patterns



> = 1.5 tones

] = 2 tones

For example C major scale chords

C^Δ D⁻7 E⁻7 F^Δ G7 A⁻7 B∅

Coming up: is there a need of both sharps and flats?

"So the third grade of this is a X flat, let's write a X-1 sharp instead"

That drives me crazy...

Why can't we just using numbers? 😊

We could use 0.5 as a semitone unit and build the scales and their harmonisation from a decided starting point note.

Gratitude and contacts

Big thanks to my patient jazz teachers:



the amazing pianist Fabio Giachino



the amazing drummer Alessandro Minetto

Stefania Delprete

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