

Thus, the ratio of the lengths of the two string segments R is also the {inverse} ratio of the two frequencies associated with the vibrating string segments on either side of the bridge:

$$R = \frac{x}{L-x} = \frac{v/2f_x}{v/2f_{L-x}} = \frac{f_{L-x}}{f_x}$$

Consonance occurs when the lengths (frequencies) of the two string segments are in very special/unique **integer** ratios, R (and/or $1/R$), respectively of:

$$R = \frac{x}{L-x} = \frac{f_x}{f_{L-x}} = 1:1, 1:2, 2:3, 3:4, 4:5, 5:6, \dots$$

$$1/R = \frac{L-x}{x} = \frac{f_{L-x}}{f_x} = 1:1, 2:1, 3:2, 4:3, 5:4, 6:5, \dots$$

Unison
Octave
Fifth
Fourth
Major Third
Minor Third

These **integer** frequency ratios relate **directly** to two notes played in unison, octave, fifth, fourth, major/minor thirds and second of the **just diatonic musical scale** – (see below)!

Dissonance occurs when the length of string segments (*i.e.* frequency ratios) are **far** from/are **not** integers.

When two (or more) musical tones are consonant, the **phase relation** of the higher frequency relative to the lower frequency is **time-independent**. The resulting overall waveform is **stationary/time-stable**, with a **repeat time** of the waveform that is relatively short – $\min\{m:n\}$ where $1/R = m/n$ {see figure on next page}.

The phase-stability of the waveform for a consonant sound makes it particularly easy for the human ear/brain to recognize (analyze). Also, note that the harmonic(s) of the higher frequency tone – *e.g.* major 3rd or fifth, tend to line up/coincide with the harmonics of the lower frequency tone! (Quadratic) non-linear responses present in the human ear/brain generate/create sum & difference frequencies, $(f_{L-x} + f_x)$ and $|f_{L-x} - f_x|$ that also perfectly/exactly line up with the harmonics of the two tones, and again which have a time-independent/stationary phase relation relative to the fundamental of the lowest tone! The human ear/brain thus perceives consonant tones as very special and unique!