

quadrant

Ramsay

"notes which are produced by the two [primes](#), 3 and 5. As the **quadrant** contains all the angles which give the different proportions in *form*, so does the [ratio](#) of 1:2, or the [area of an octave](#), contain all the different notes in *music*. The ratio of 1:2 corresponds to [unity](#), and, like the [square](#) and the [circle](#) in *form*, admits of no varieties. Half the length of a [string](#) gives an [octave](#) when the [string](#) is homogeneous and uniform; if the one half has more [gravity](#) than the other, the [center of gravity](#) of the whole string gives the [octave](#). The ratio of 1:2 rests on the [center of gravity](#). [[Scientific Basis and Build of Music](#), page 27]

See Also

[three mathematical primes](#)