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Timbre

“ ”

.

(ADSR)

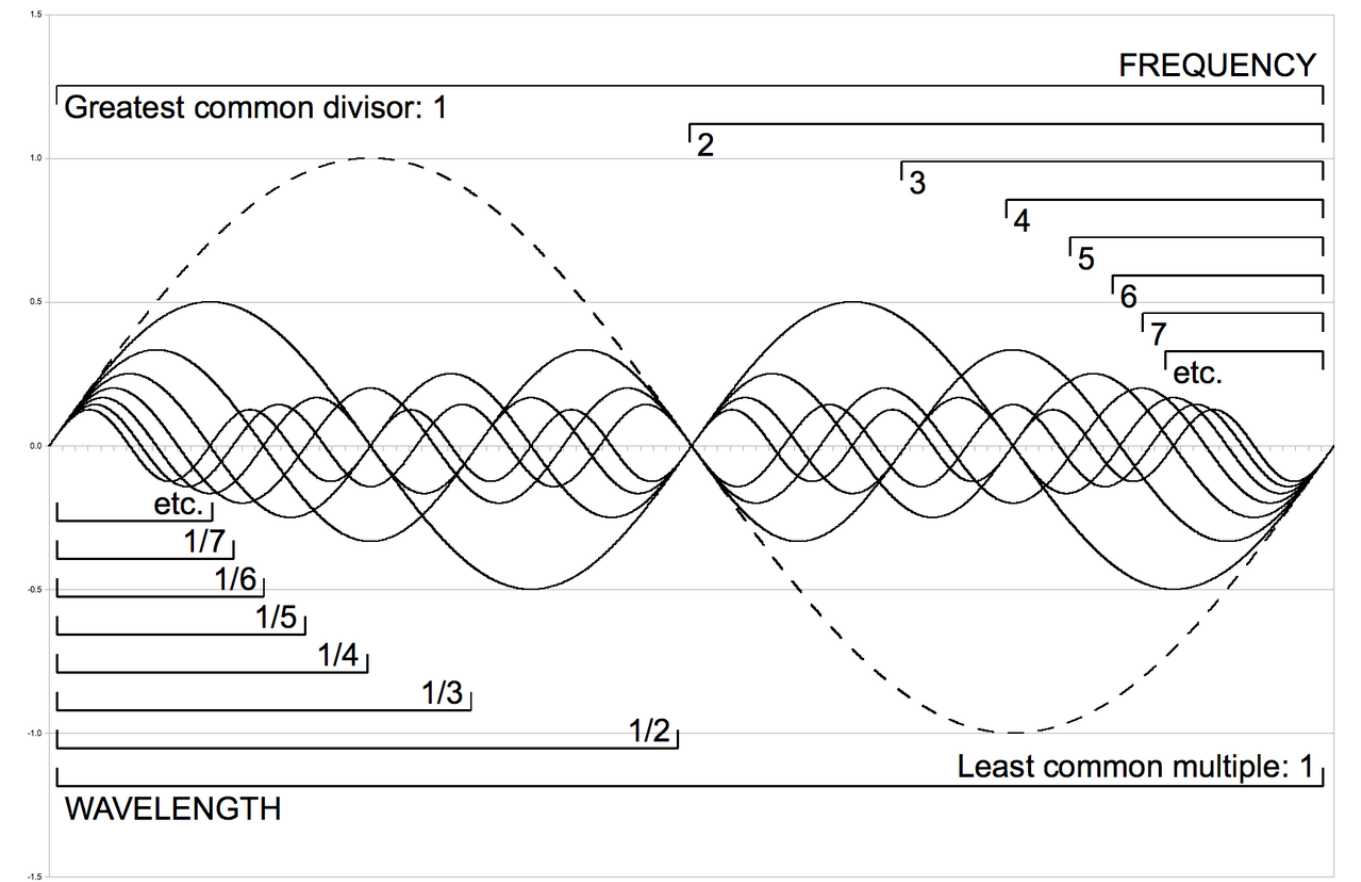
.



(fundamental) 가 가 .

(complex tone) 가 ,

.



Fundamental

The fundamental, also referred to as the fundamental frequency or fundamental tone, is the component in music or sound that has the lowest frequency. It represents the lowest frequency component among the various frequency components that make up a sound, forming a complex tone along with other harmonics.

- [Facebook](#)
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(Harmonics)

(Fundamental)

가

가

C4 (4)

가 261.63Hz

가

$$261.63\text{Hz} = 784.88\text{Hz} \quad . \quad 2 \quad 2 \times 261.63\text{Hz} = 523.25\text{Hz} \quad , \quad 3 \quad 3 \times$$

(Complex tone)

Harmonics

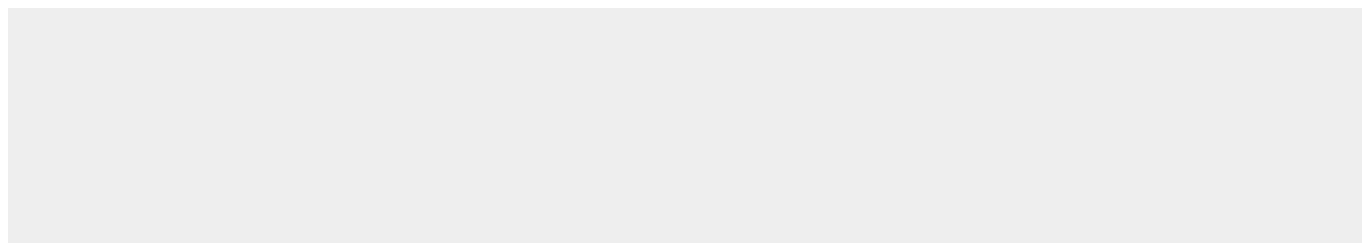
Harmonics refer to the components in music or sound that are integer multiples of the fundamental frequency, which is the lowest frequency component known as the “fundamental.” In simpler terms, harmonics are frequency components that appear as multiples of the fundamental frequency, reflecting the characteristics of the original sound. Harmonics play a significant role in shaping the timbre and unique qualities of a musical instrument or voice. They are essential elements in defining the sound color and are a fundamental factor in forming the distinctive sound of instruments or voices.

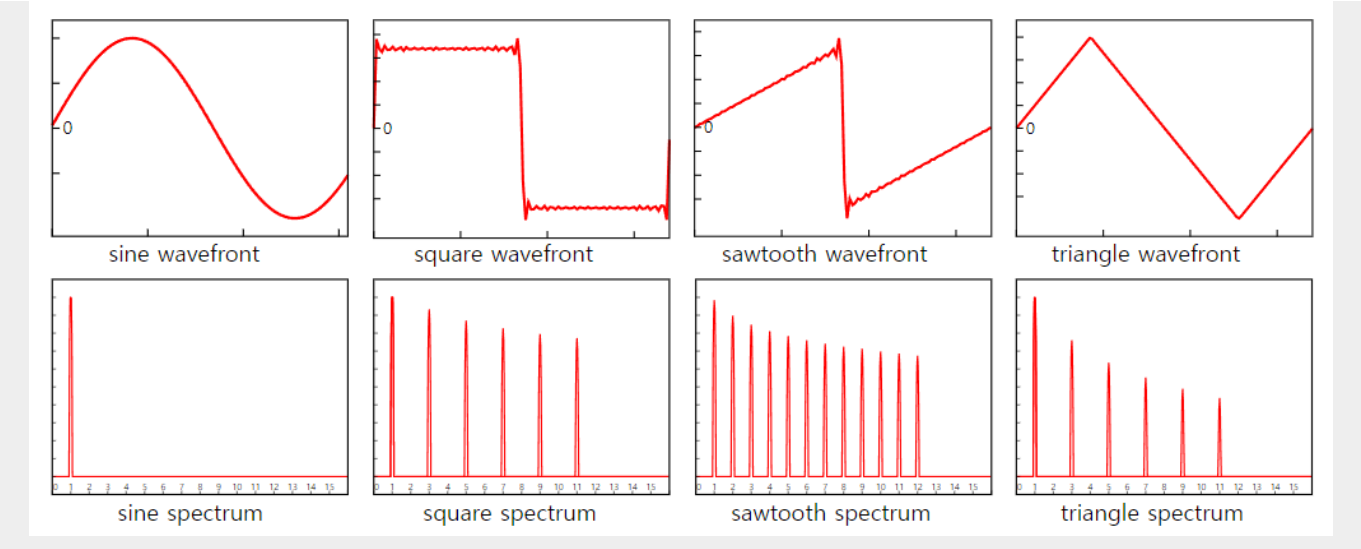
For example, if we assume the fundamental frequency of a C4 note to be 261.63Hz for a particular instrument, the harmonics can be generated as integer multiples of this fundamental frequency. The second harmonic would be $2 \times 261.63\text{Hz} = 523.25\text{Hz}$, and the third harmonic would be $3 \times 261.63\text{Hz} = 784.88\text{Hz}$, and so on. This process continues to create harmonics.

When the fundamental and its harmonics combine, they form a complex tone, which determines the timbre of the instrument and contributes to its musical characteristics. The interaction between the harmonics and the fundamental can emphasize specific instrument characteristics or create various tonal colors and effects.

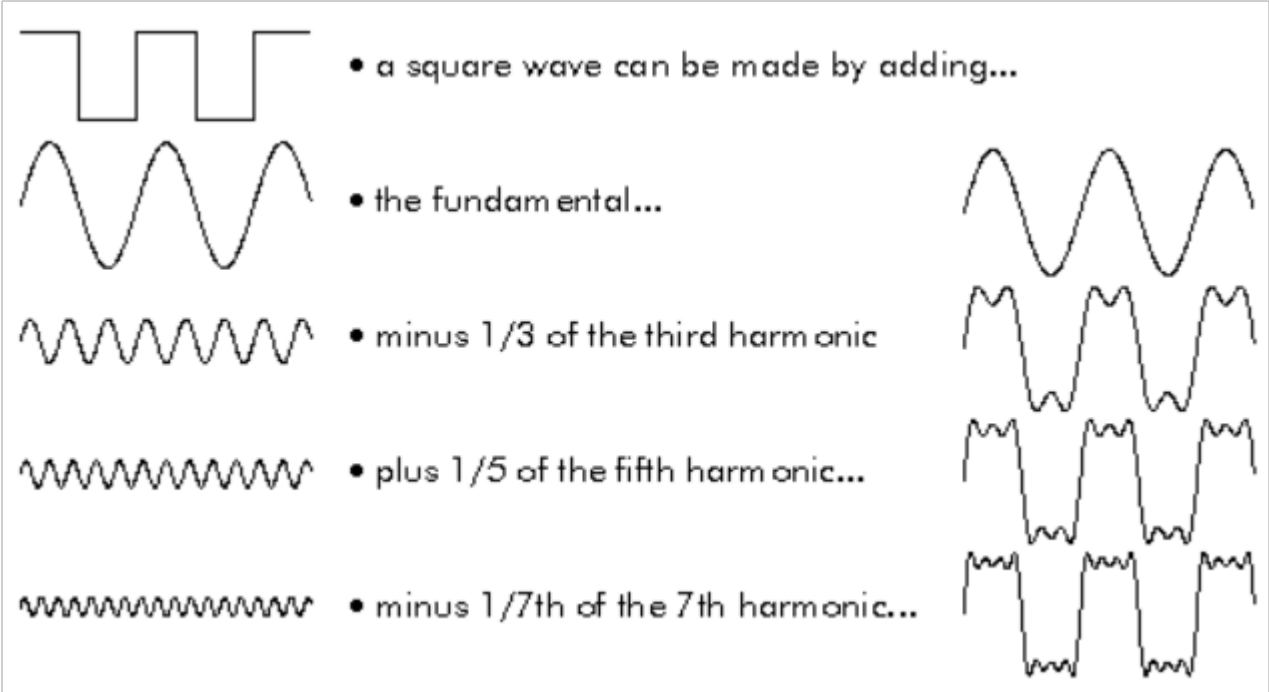
Furthermore, harmonics play a vital role in music harmony and chord progressions. Harmony, which consists of combinations of multiple notes, is influenced by the combinations of harmonics and is essential for understanding and explaining the flow of harmony in music theory. Harmonics are one of the fundamental concepts for comprehending the structure and character of musical sounds.

Waveform



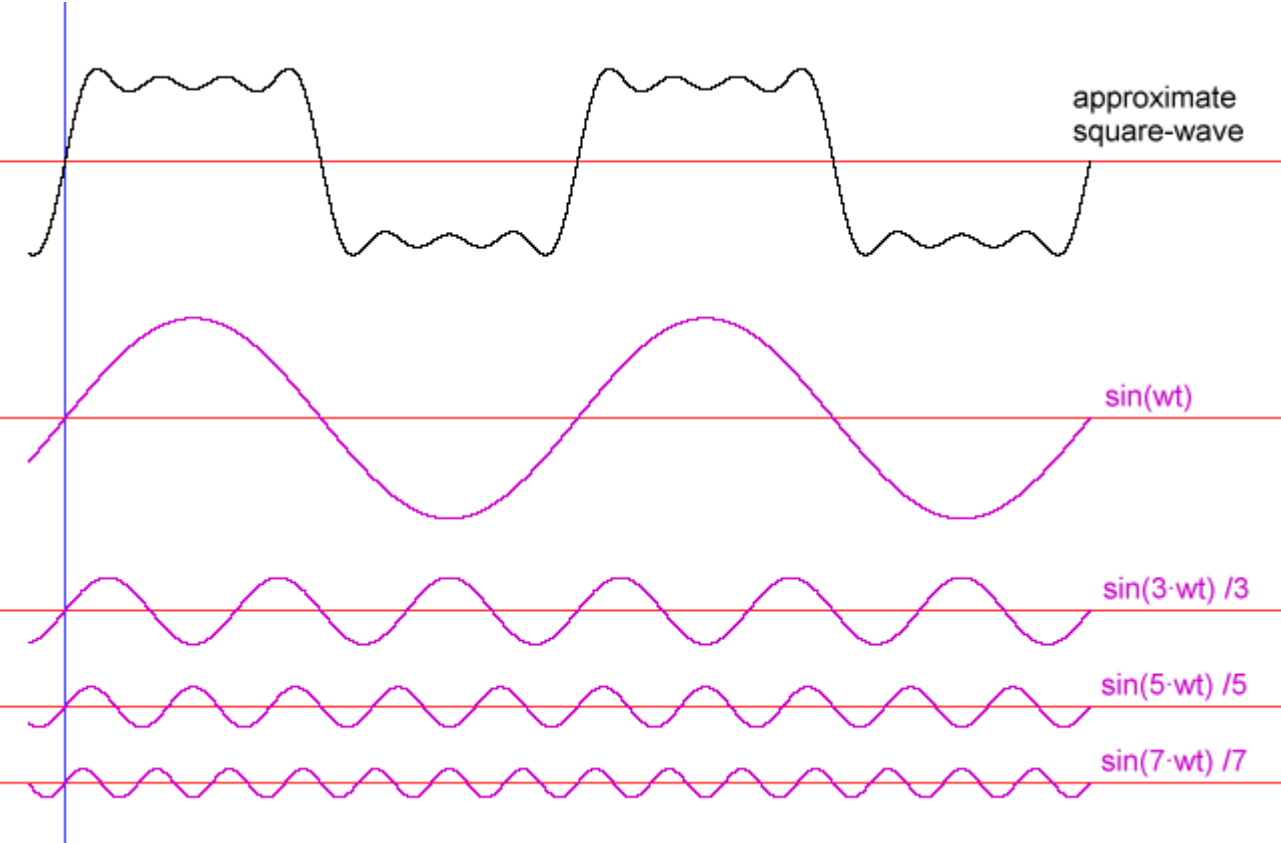


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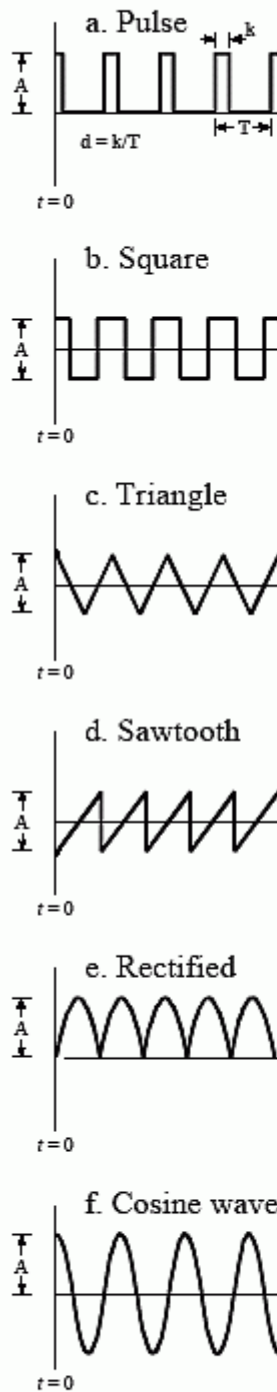


1/3 3 , 1/5 5 , 1/7 7 , (.)

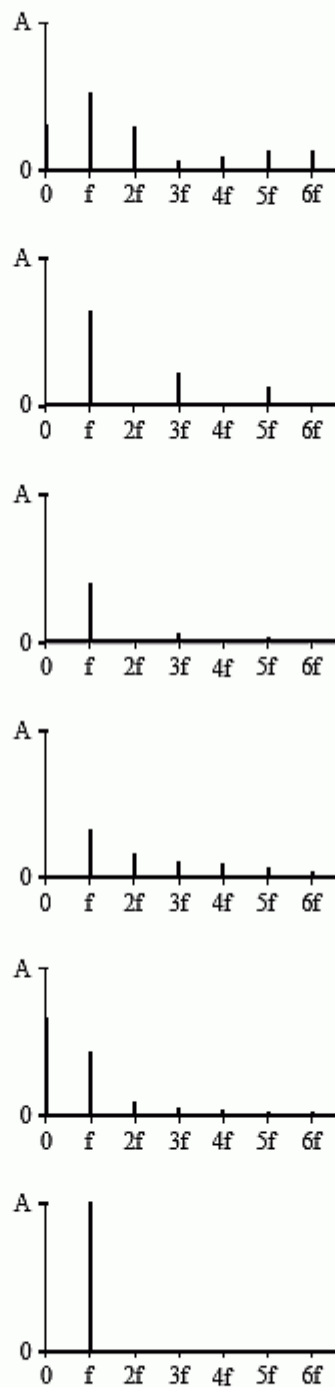
가



Time Domain



Frequency Domain



$$a_0 = A d$$

$$a_n = \frac{2A}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi d)$$

$$b_n = 0$$

($d = 0.27$ in this example)

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2A}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$b_n = 0$$

(all even harmonics are zero)

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{4A}{(n\pi)^2}$$

$$b_n = 0$$

(all even harmonics are zero)

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{A}{n\pi}$$

$$a_0 = 2A/\pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{-4A}{\pi(4n^2 - 1)}$$

$$b_n = 0$$

$$a_1 = A$$

(all other coefficients are zero)

FIGURE 13-10

Examples of the Fourier series. Six common time domain waveforms are shown, along with the equations to calculate their "a" and "b" coefficients.

가

. 2f,4f

, 5

, 3f, 5f

3 , 7

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가, 3 7
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, , 가 , 가 ,
가 , 가 ,
가 , 가 ,
가 , 가 ,
가 , VCO가 , VCO
2 , 가 () ,

Sine wave

Square wave

가

,

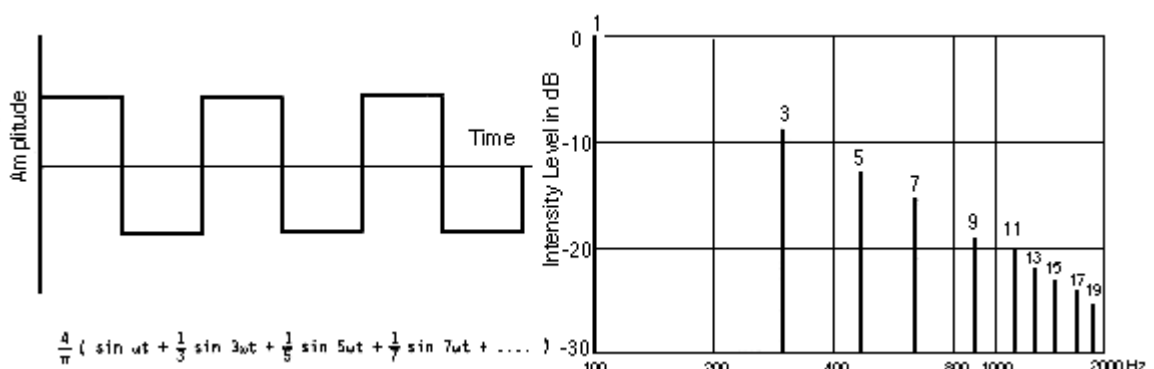
(3 , 5 7)

가

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.

+ 1/3 3 + 1/5 5 +1/7 7



Pulse wave

가

cycle) , 75% 3/4 (duty

1/4 . 10%

50%

가 50% ()

가

VCO (PWM) 가 CV

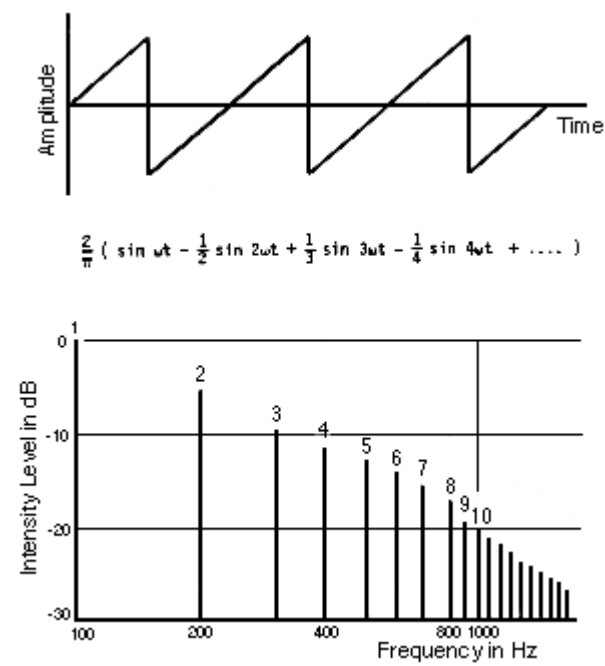
Sawtooth wave

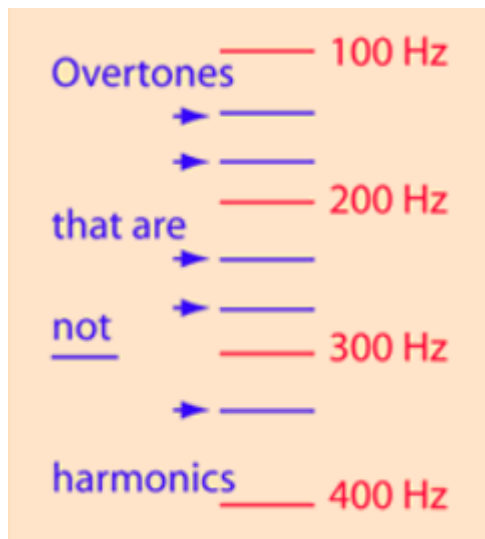
VCO

가 가

+ 1/2 2 + 1/3 3 + 1/4 4 + 1/5 5

가 가





Overtone

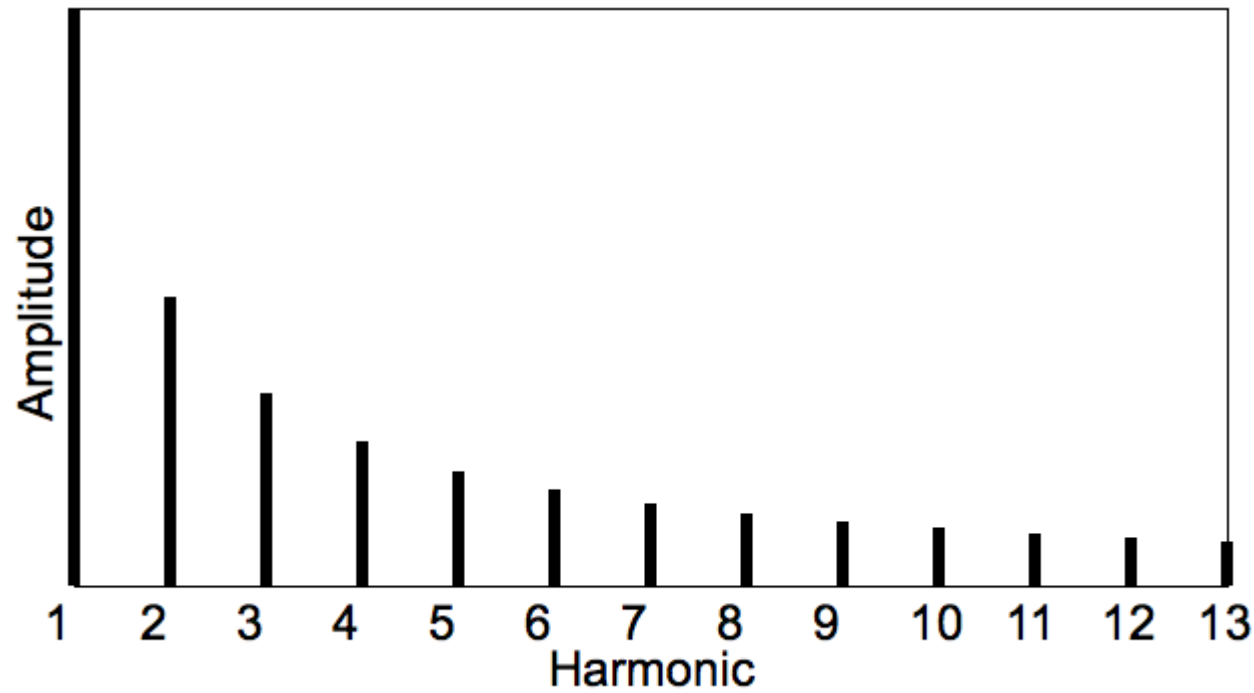
Harmonics refers to the frequency components that correspond to integer multiples of the fundamental frequency, while “overtones” encompass frequency components that are not necessarily integer multiples of the fundamental frequency. In the case of musical instruments with definite pitch (such as most melodic instruments), the timbre is typically expressed through a combination of harmonics and few non-harmonic components. However, for instruments without a definite pitch (such as most percussion instruments), their timbre is characterized by a significant presence of overtones, including both harmonic and non-harmonic frequencies. Due to the substantial presence of non-harmonic components in the timbre of non-pitched instruments, discerning a specific pitch can be challenging, resulting in a sound quality that lacks a clear pitch.

For instance, in the context of musical instruments like drums, the timbre comprises not only harmonics and overtones but also a substantial number of non-harmonic overtones. These non-harmonic overtones play a significant role in defining the timbral characteristics of drums.

In the context of music and acoustics, the terms “harmonics” and “overtones” are sometimes used interchangeably, despite subtle differences in their meanings.

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(Timbre)



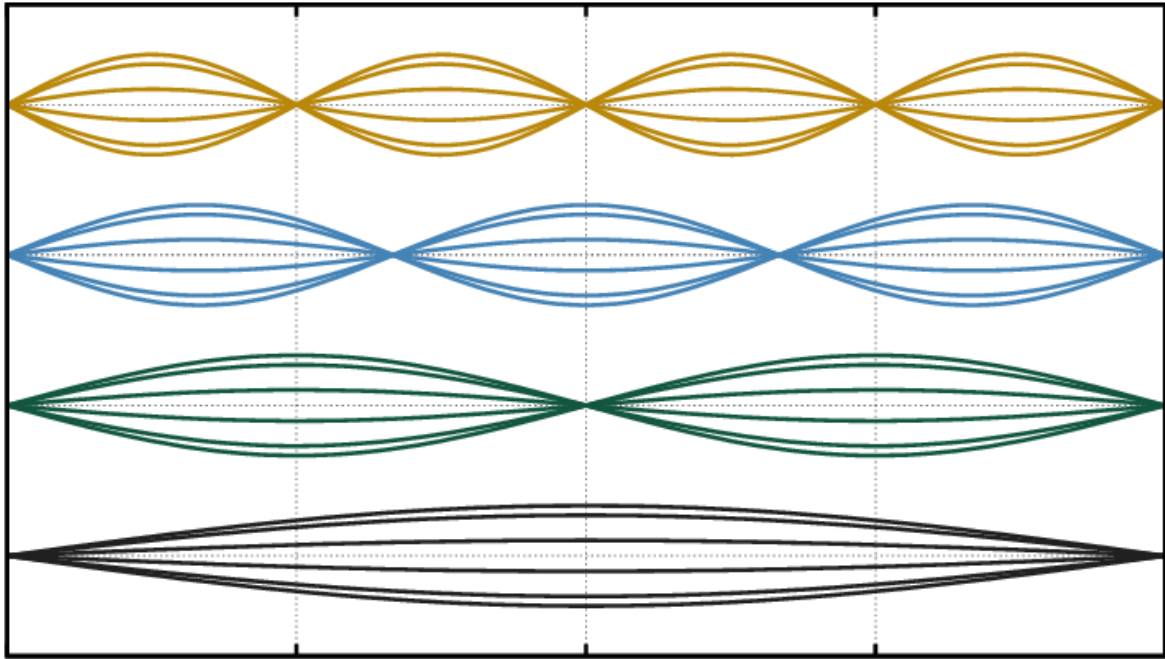
가 . , , .

$$v=\sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$$

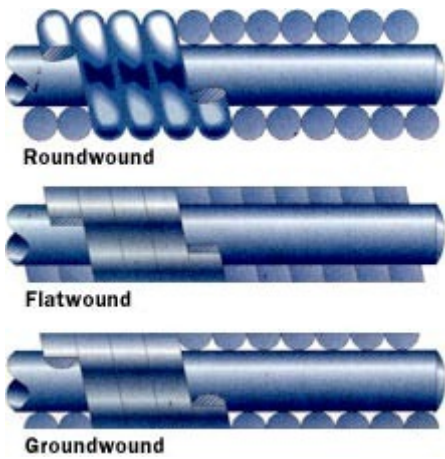
$$f=\frac{v}{\lambda}=\frac{1}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$$

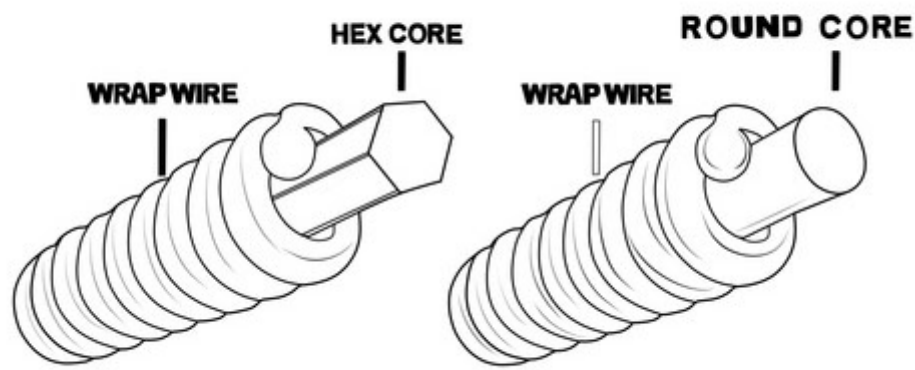
- L:
- ρ:
- T:

가 , 가 (Ridgid body string) 가 , 가 .



(Core String) 가
Hex Core





, 가 .

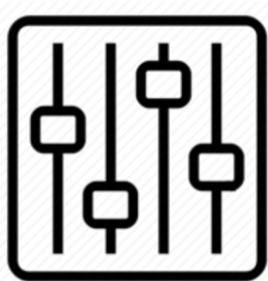
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inharmonicity>

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: (admin@homerecz.com)