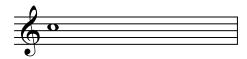
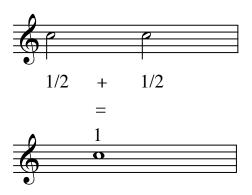
## RHYTHM AND DURATION

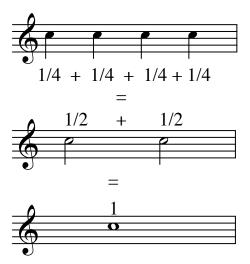
The rhythmic duration of notes is similar to fractions in math. A WHOLE NOTE equals the number 1:



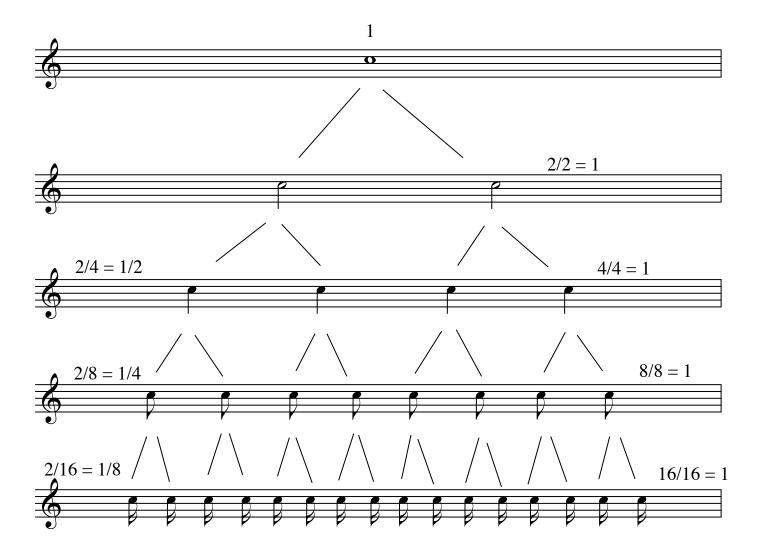
A HALF NOTE is equal to half of 1, so two half notes equal one whole note (1/2 + 1/2 = 2/2 or 1):



A QUARTER NOTE is equal to one fourth of 1, so four quarter notes equal one whole note AND two quarter notes equal one half note (1/4+1/4+1/4+1/4=4/4 or 1, AND 1/4+1/4=2/4 or 1/2):



We may continue the process until reaching 1/16 and even beyond:

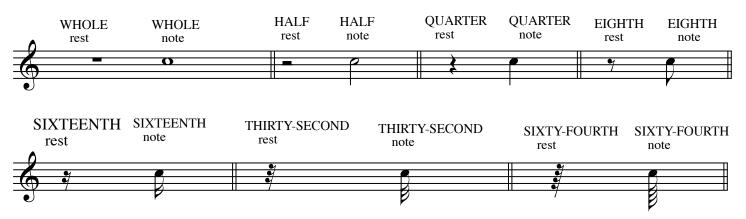


A DOT may be added to the right of a note. The dot adds the half the value of the note to the total duration.

For example, a dotted quarter note equals the equivalent of three eighth notes (1/4=2/8, 2/8+1/8=3/8):



When a silence is desired instead of a note, RESTS are used. Here are the RESTS and their equivalent note values:



RESTS are usually not dotted.

TIES may also be used to make the rhythmic duration of a note longer. The value of the second note in the TIE is added to the first. RESTS ARE NEVER TIED. A TIE connects a notehead to a notehead. Here are some example of TIES:

