

# TUPLETS AND THE THREE NOTE PER STRING THEOREM

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## Example 1, 3:2

Example 1, 3:2. This example consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of six eighth-note triplets. The first two triplets are on the lower strings (E, A, D), and the last four are on the higher strings (F#, C#, G). The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with six lines (E, A, D, G, B, E). It shows the fret numbers for each note in the triplets: 2-3-5, 2-3-5, 4-5-7, 4-5-7, 7-8-10, and 7-8-10.

## Example 2, straight 16ths

Example 2, straight 16ths. This example consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of seven groups of three sixteenth notes. The first two groups are on the lower strings (E, A, D), and the last five are on the higher strings (F#, C#, G). The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with six lines (E, A, D, G, B, E). It shows the fret numbers for each note: 3-5-7, 3-5-7, 4-5-7, 5-4-7, 5-3-7, and 7-5-3.

## Example 3, 5:4

Example 3, 5:4. This example consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of four groups of five sixteenth notes. The first two groups are on the lower strings (E, A, D), and the last two are on the higher strings (F#, C#, G). The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with six lines (E, A, D, G, B, E). It shows the fret numbers for each note: 15-12-11-12-15, 11-12-15-12-11, 12-10-7-10-12, and 7-10-12-10-7. There are slash marks at the end of each group in both staves.