APPENDIX A

Musical Note to Frequency Conversion Chart

A_0		A_3	110	A_6	880
B_0		B_3	123	B_6	988
C_0	16	C_3	131	C_6	1047
D_0	18	D_3	147	D_6	1175
E_0	21	E_3	165	E_6	1319
F_0	22	F_3	175	F_6	1397
G_0	25	G_3	196	G_6	1568
A_1	28	A_4	220	A_7	1760
B_1	31	B_4	247	B_7	1976
C_1	33	C_4	262	C_7	2093
D_1	37	D_4	294	D_7	2349
E_1	41	E_4	330	E_7	2637
F_1	44	F_4	349	F_7	2794
G_1	49	G_4	392	G_7	3136
A_2	55	A_5	440	A_8	3520
B_2	62	B_5	494	B_8	3951
C_2	65	C_5	523	C_8	4186
D_2	73	D_5	587	D_8	4699
E_2	82	E_5	659	E_8	5274
F_2	87	F_5	698	F_8	5588
G_2	98	G_5	784	G_8	6272

Conversion chart from letter note to frequency (Hz). Middle C on the piano keyboard is C_4 at 262 Hz, and the highest note on the piano is C_8 at 4186 Hz. Hearing is typically tested between C_4 and an octave above the highest note on the piano keyboard. A common notation is to have both the note and the frequency together, as A[440], which is also A_5. To get the semitone frequency, multiply the note below it by $\sqrt[12]{2}$ or 1.0595. *Note.* From *The Acoustical Foundations of Music* (p. 153), by J. Backus, 1977, New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. Copyright 1977 by W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. Adapted with permission.