



Intervals!



Intervals are COOL! And they're easy too!

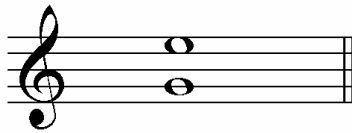
Intervals are identified by a

LETTER: P=perfect, M=major, m=minor

-and-

NUMBER: 2-7

Let's look at numbers first because math is hard for us music types



This is a 6th. How do you know that??? Well, count "G" as 1 and count up to "E" and you should end up with 6! Therefore, this is a 6th! Soooooo E-Z!!



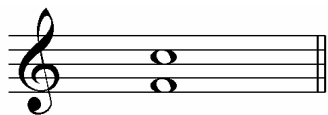
OK, what is this??

So, what's with the P, M, and m?

Well, If the interval is a 1 (unison), 4th, 5th, or 8 (octave) and both notes fall onto the same key or scale, we call them "perfect."

If the interval is a 2nd, 3rd, 6th, or 7th we say they are Major if they fall into the same key or scale.

We call them minor if you take a major interval and shrink it by one-half step.



← For example, this is a "perfect 5th"

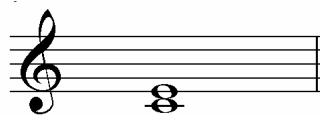
And this is "Major 3rd" →



How in the world do you figure that?

1. Take the bottom note- make it your key (major)
2. Look at the top note. If it is in the key of the bottom note, it is perfect (for 1, 4, 5, 8) of major (for 2, 3, 6, 7)

See, if we take this Major 3rd



and shrink it by a half step it becomes a minor 3rd.



So, it doesn't matter which note you use to "shrink" the interval (top or bottom) The point is, when you have a major interval and then you "shrink" it, it be-



Intervals #2



OK, we've talked about Perfect, Major and minor intervals.
Now we need to look at diminished and augmented intervals!!!!

If we take a Major interval and "shrink" it, it becomes a minor interval.
Don't look so surprised, we covered this on the other side of the sheet.

Major 6th → Minor 6th → diminished 6th

If we "shrink" it again, it becomes diminished!!

Perfect intervals, are a little different since there is no "minor" 1, 4, 5 or 8

Perfect 5th → diminished 5th

If we shrink a Perfect interval, it goes directly to diminished!!

Remember there's no such thing as a major or minor 5th!

Augmented intervals work the same way, except that you **expand** the interval.

Major 3rd → augmented 3rd

Perfect 5th → augmented 5th

If we EXPAND a major interval by a half-step, it becomes augmented.

If we EXPAND a Perfect interval it becomes augmented.

