Intervals are the distance between two or more notes.

There are 5 intervals types: Major, Minor, Perfect, Augmented and Diminished.

They are analyzed by their position on the staff. (Their alphabetical note name)

Example:

The distance between A and C is some kind of 3rd
(count: a=1 b=2 c=3)

The distance between F and B is some kind of 4th
(count: f=1 g=2 a=3 b=4)

General Rules for Intervals

1. Majors can become minor or Augmented
2. Minors can become Major or Diminished
3. Perfects can become diminished or Augmented

To find the correct interval name, think of intervals in combinations of whole and half steps.

Handout #1
Music 214
Intervals of more than an octave
Fill in with instructor

Aug oct Min 9th Maj 9th Aug 9th Min 10th Maj 10th Aug 10th Dim 11th P 11th Aug 11th

Dim 12th P 12th Aug 12th Min 13th Maj 13th Aug 13th Maj 14th Min 14th P 15th Dim 15th

General Rules for calculating interval values

Intervals within an octave:
1. An interval and its inversion always adds up to 9
2. Majors become minor when inverted
3. Minors become major when inverted
4. Diminished become augmented when inverted
5. Augmented become diminished when inverted
6. Perfect stay perfect when inverted

Intervals larger than an octave:
1. Move bottom note up or top note down an octave
2. Determine interval quality using rules for intervals within an octave (see above)
3. Add 7 to that number restore interval back to original distance