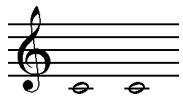
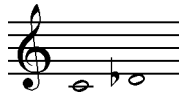
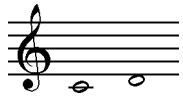
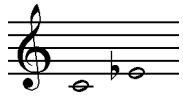
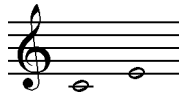
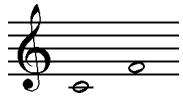
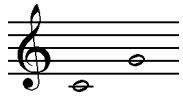
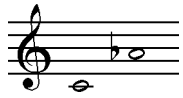
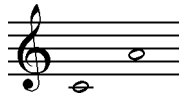
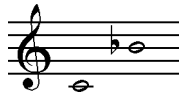
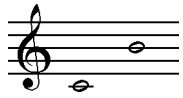
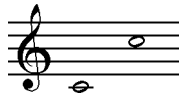
INTERVALS

Definition: the difference in PITCH between two notes
Intervals are expressed in
SIZE or QUANTITY (amount of steps, starting on 1)
KIND or QUALITY (amount of whole/half steps starting on 0)

	SIZE	KIND	Amount of Steps		Example
1	**UNISON**	Perfect	0 whole step	0	
2	**SECOND**	minor	1/2 step	1	
		Major	1 w.s.	2	
3	**THIRD**	minor	1 1/2 w.s.	3	
		Major	2 w.s.	4	
4	**FOURTH**	Perfect	2 1/2 w.s.	5	
5	**FIFTH**	Perfect	3 1/2 w.s	7	
6	**SIXTH**	minor	4 w.s	8	
		Major	4 1/2 w.s,	9	
7	**SEVENTH**	minor	5 w.s.	10	
		Major	5 1/2 w.s.	11	
8	**OCTAVE**	Perfect	6 w.s.	12	

AL intervals can become
AUGMENTED (+) by adding a chromatic half step to the Major or Perfect interval
DIMINISHED (°) by subtracting a chromatic half step to the Minor or Perfect Interval

INTERVALS CLASSIFICATION

By size

- SIMPLE up to octave
- COMPOUND; over octave; will keep the Qualities of their Simple counterparts

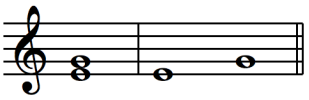
SIZE			KIND
9	**NINTH**	Octave + Second	m / M
10	**TENTH**	Octave + Third	m / M
11	**ELEVENTH**	Octave + Fourth	P
12	**TWELFTH**	Octave + Fifth	P
13	**THIRTEENTH**	Octave + Sixth	m / M
14	**FOURTEENTH**	Octave + Seventh	m / M
15	**DOUBLE OCTAVE**		P

By the way they are played

HARMONIC – notes are played together (creating "harmonies")

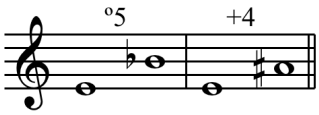
MELODIC – notes are played one at a time (creating "melodies")

By the relation between the way they sound and the way they are spelled



ENHARMONIC Intervals – sound the same, spells differently

By the way they are perceived during history



CONSONANT

"Perfect" Consonance – Unisons, Fourths, Fifths, Octaves

"Imperfect" Consonance – Thirds and Sixths

DISSONANT

Seconds, Sevenths and all Diminished and Augmented Intervals

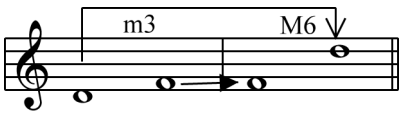
DIATONIC – belong, naturally to a Tonality

CHROMATIC – do not belong to a Tonality

ATTN: one and the same Interval can be Diatonic or Chromatic depending on the current Tonality

INTERVALS INVERSION

All Intervals can be inverted by either moving the low note one octave higher or moving the high note one octave lower. The rule of inversion is that the SUM of the Quantities equals 9 and the Qualities are complementary for Minor, Major Diminished and Augmented, and stay the same for Perfect.



P1	<=>	P8
m2	<=>	M7
M2	<=>	m7
m3	<=>	M6
M3	<=>	m6
P4	<=>	P5
+4	<=>	°5

Enharmonic Intervals Chart