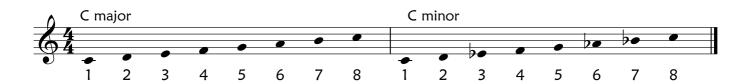
Intervals



Numbering





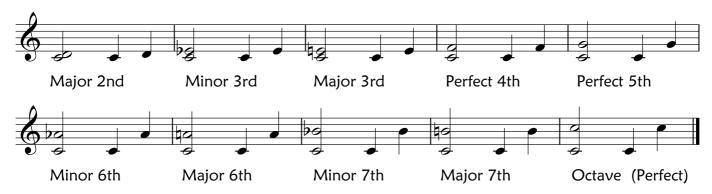
To work out an interval count the lowest note as 1.

You can be in any key but the lowest note of the interval is always number 1

These examples are in C major but start on different notes.

The interval is still the same because we're only concerned about the distance between the notes.

Labelling



Not only do intervals have numbers but they also have labels.

Before labelling any interval you must work out the number first.

Using C major and C minor for examples (as above):

Major and minor intervals are where the top note is different for a major and minor scale.

Perfect intervals are where the higher note will be the same in a major and minor scale.

When say 'octave' we mean 'perfect octave'.