

Identifying intervals (generic number)

- The bottom note is "1" and count accordingly upward to the top note.
- For example, the note "C" is the bottom note so it is "1" and "F" is the top note. From the notes "C" to "F" it is a 4th.
- The maximum number will be an "8" or an octave (in this class).

Identifying intervals (specific)

- All notes in a scale have specific values to them. The following is a pathway that will help you determine if it is **PERFECT**, **MAJOR**, **minor**, **AUGMENTED** or **DIMINISHED** Interval.

PATHWAY:

If the interval is a 1, 4, 5, 8 – your answer could be **PERFECT**, **AUGMENTED**, **DIMINISHED**

If the interval is a 2, 3, 6, 7 – your answer could be **MAJOR**, **minor**, **AUGMENTED**, **DIMINISHED**

In other words, all intervals could be **AUGMENTED** or **DIMINISHED**. 1, 4, 5, 8 intervals will never be **MAJOR** or **minor** and 2, 3, 6, 7 intervals will never be **PERFECT**. This is important to remember when identifying the specific intervals.

The bottom note will always represent the key that you are in!

Intervals and their Inversions

- Inverting intervals is a simple process. There is no need to change the notes. Simply put the bottom note up to the next available octave. When you invert the notes the sum will always equal "9"
- For example, the interval is a "2" (C to D). When you put the "C" up an octave the distance is now a "7" (D to C). The note "D" is now the lower note.
- If the specific interval is a MAJOR the inversion will always be a minor
- If the specific interval is a AUGMENTED the inversion will always be a DIMINISHED
- If the specific interval is a PERFECT the inversion will always be a PERFECT. This is why we have "perfect" intervals.

The majority of the bottom notes will represent the major key. Some examples will only be relatable to the minor key so it is important to know both circle of 5ths wheels.

