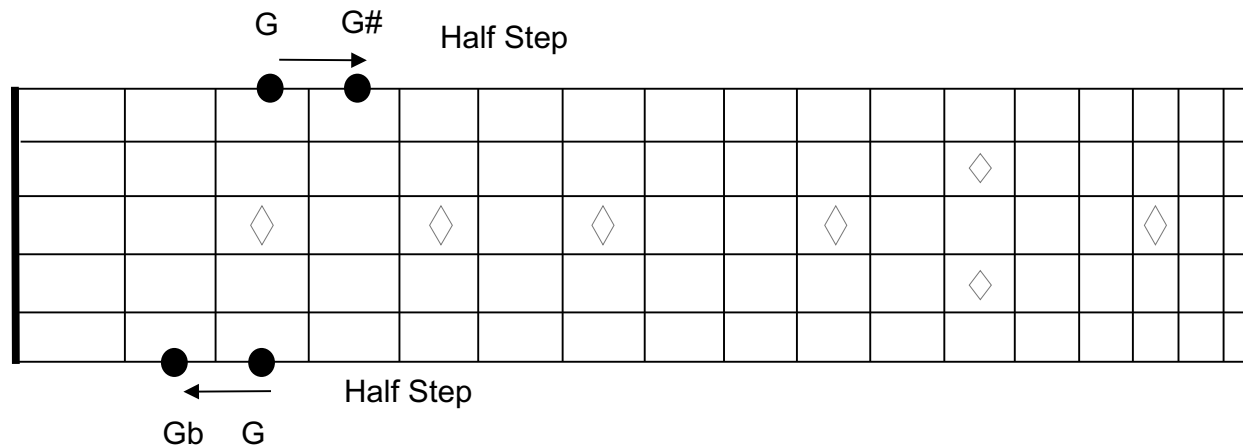


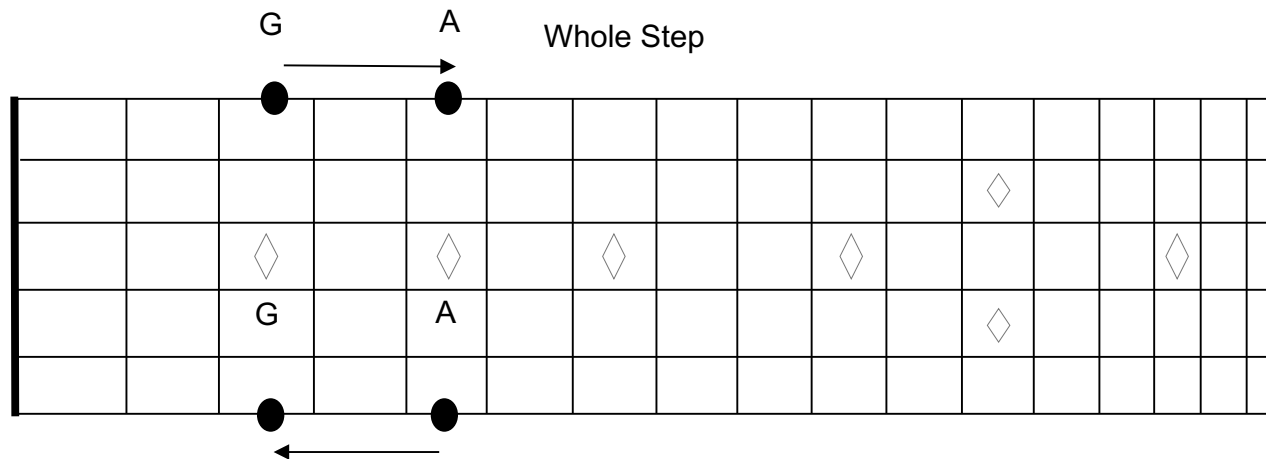
# Intervals

- An interval is the distance in pitch from one note to another.
- In Western music, intervals are measured in half steps (semitones) or whole steps (whole tones).
- The smallest interval in Western tonal music is a half step. This is the distance from one fret to another on the same string on the guitar.
- For example, playing on the E string on the 3<sup>rd</sup> fret, will produce a G note. Moving up one fret will produce a G# (or Ab).
- Starting on G on the 3<sup>rd</sup> fret and moving down one fret will produce a Gb (or F#)



# Intervals – Whole Steps

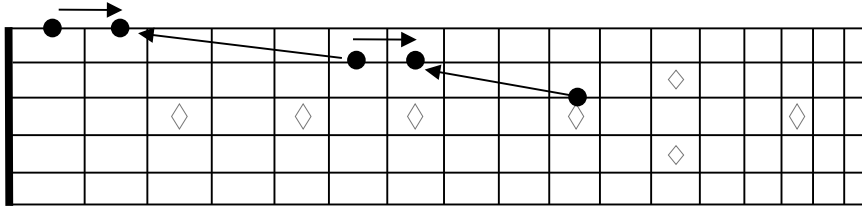
- Combining 2 half steps produces a whole step
- This is the distance of 2 frets on the same string on the guitar.
- For example, starting on the E string on the 3<sup>rd</sup> fret, will produce a G. Moving up 2 frets will produce an A.



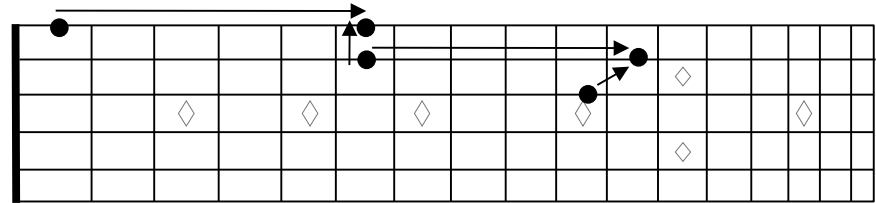
# Intervals

(distances between notes  
on the fingerboard)

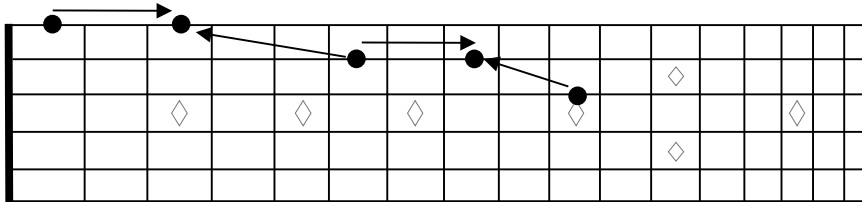
Half Step or b9th



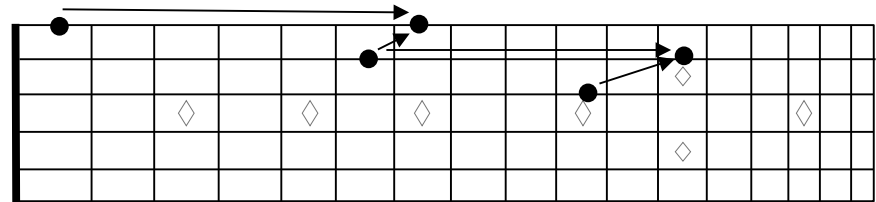
4th



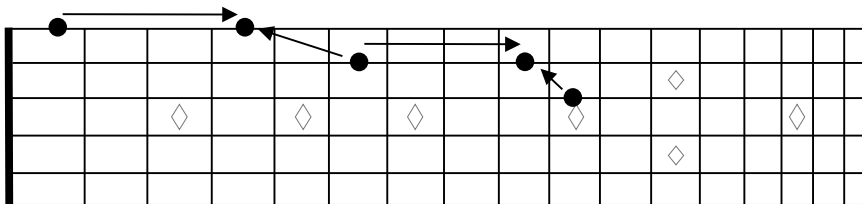
Whole Step or Major 9th



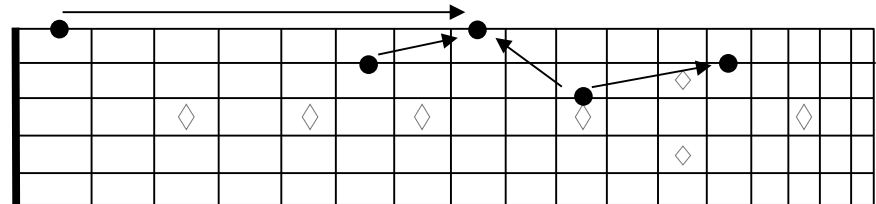
#11<sup>th</sup>, b5<sup>th</sup>, or Tritone



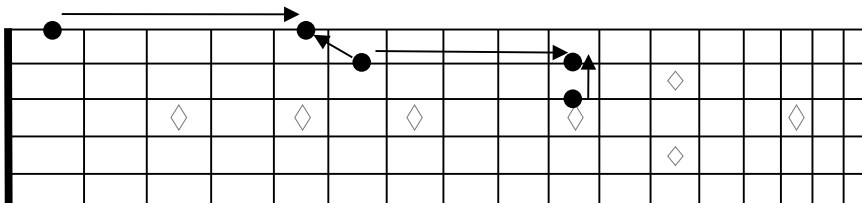
Minor 3rd or # 9th



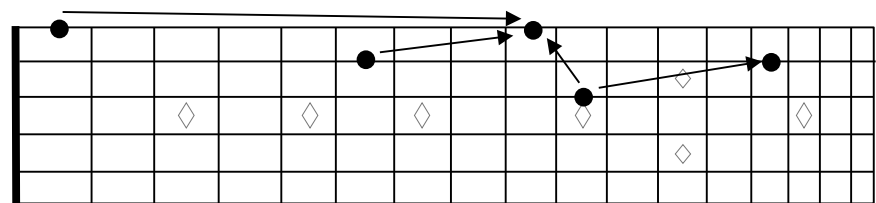
5th



Major 3rd

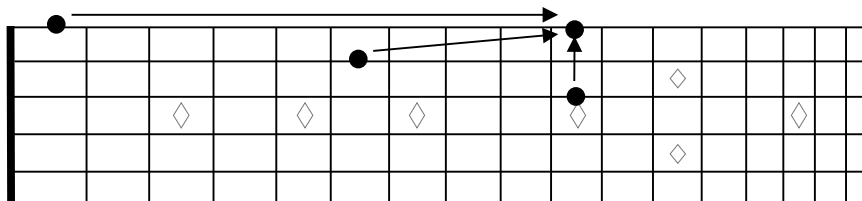


Augmented 5<sup>th</sup> or # 5th

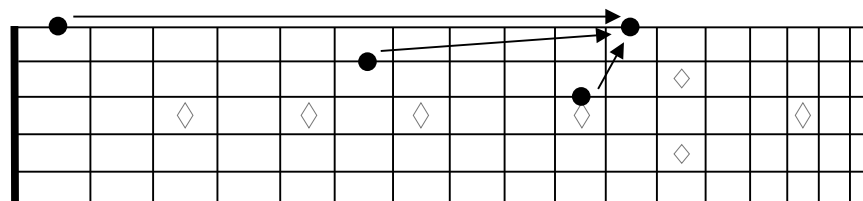


## Intervals Continued

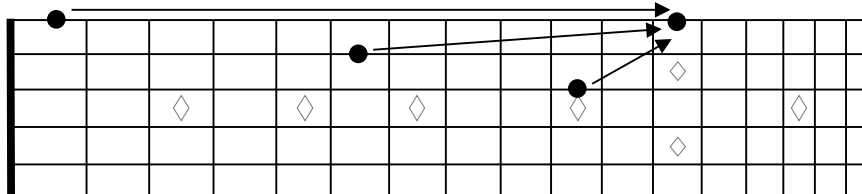
Major 6th or 13th



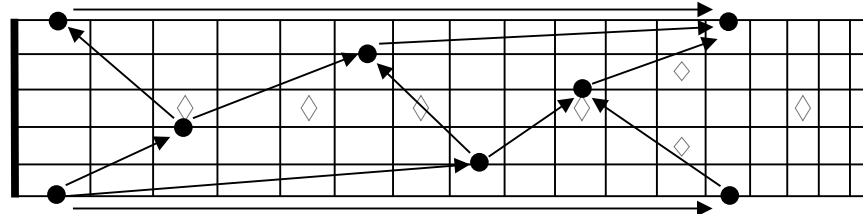
b 7th or Dominant 7th



Major 7th



Octaves



# Interval Names

Interval Name(s)	Degree Name	Half Steps	Scale Degree	Symbol(s)
Unison	root, tonic	0	1	I, P1
Minor Second	flat or diminished second	1	b2	b2, m2
Major Second	second	2	2	2, M2
Augmented Second	sharp or raised second	3	#2	#2
Minor Third	flat third	3	b3	-3, iii, m3
Major Third	third	4	3	3, III, M3
Fourth. Perfect Fourth	fourth	5	4	4 <sup>th</sup> , IV, P4
Augmented Fourth	sharp or raised fourth, tritone	6	#4	#4, TT
Diminished Fifth	flat or diminished fifth, tritone	6	b5	b5, TT
Fifth, Perfect Fifth	fifth	7	5	5, P5
Augmented Fifth	sharp or raised fifth	8	#5	#5
Minor Sixth	flat sixth	8	b6	b6
Major Sixth	sixth	9	6	6
Minor Seventh	flat or dominant seventh	10	b7	7, b7
Major Seventh	seventh or natural seventh	11	7	maj7
Octave	first octave	12	8	8va

# Interval Names Continued

Interval Name(s)	Degree Name	Half Steps	Scale Degree	Symbol(s)
Octave	first octave	12	8	8va
Flat Ninth	flat ninth	13	b9	b9
Ninth	ninth	14	9	9
Sharp Nine	sharp or raised ninth	15	#9	#9
Tenth	(not named, octave of third)	16	10	
Eleventh	eleventh	17	11	11
Sharp Eleventh	sharp or raised eleventh	18	#11	#11
	(not named, octave of fifth)	19	12	
Minor Thirteenth	minor or flat thirteenth	20	b13	b13
Thirteenth	thirteenth	21	13	13

# Note Names for Intervals in all 12 Keys

Cycle of  
Fifths

Key	b2	2	#2 / b3	3	4	#4 / b5	5	#5 / b6	6	b7	7
C	Db	D	D# / Eb	E	F	F# / Gb	G	G# / Ab	A	Bb	B
F	Gb	G	G# / Ab	A	Bb	B / Cb	C	C# / Db	D	Eb	E
Bb	Cb	C	C# / Db	D	Eb	E / Fb	F	F# / Gb	G	Ab	A
Eb	Fb	F	Fx / Gb	G	Ab	A / Bb	Bb	B / Cb	C	Db	D
Ab	Bbb	Bb	B / Cb	C	Db	D / Ebb	Eb	E / Fb	F	Gb	G
Db	Ebb	Eb	E / Fb	F	Gb	G / Abb	Ab	A / Bbb	Bb	B	C
Gb	Abb	Ab	A / Bbb	Bb	Cb	C / Dbb	Db	D / Ebb	Eb	E	F
B	C	C#	Cx / D	D#	E	E# / F	F#	Fx / G	G#	A	A#
E	F	F#	Fx / G	G#	A	A# / Bb	B	B# / C	C#	D	D#
A	Bb	B	B# / C	C#	D	D# / Eb	E	E# / F	F#	G	G#
D	Eb	E	E# / F	F#	G	G# / Ab	A	A# / Bb	B	C	C#
G	Ab	A	A# / Bb	B	C	C# / Db	D	D# / Eb	E	F	F#

Cycle of  
Fourths