

# Intervals - Cheat Sheet

To find an interval's quantity - count from the bottom to the top note (inclusive).  
For example, F-A would be a third.

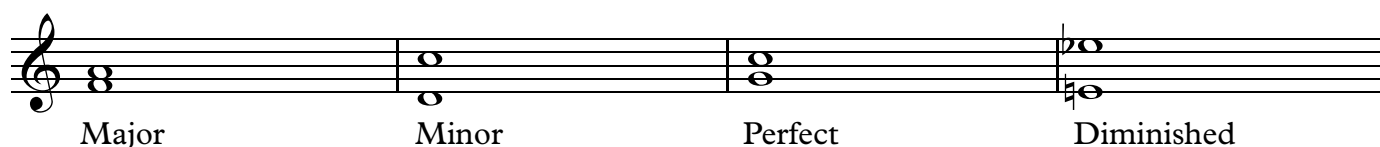


To find an interval's quality, follow these steps:

- 1) Think about what the key signature of the bottom note is.
- 2) Ask: "Is the top note in the scale of the bottom note?"
- 3) If yes, it's major (for 2nds, 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths) or perfect (for unisons, 4ths, 5ths, and octaves)
- 3a) If no, figure out what it should be. For 2, 3, 6, and 7, if it has been lowered a half step, it is minor. If it has been lowered 2 half steps, it is diminished. If it has been raised a half step, it is augmented. For U, 4, 5, 8, if it has been lowered a half step, it's diminished. If it has been raised a half step, it is augmented.

2nds, 3rds, 6ths, 7ths  
Augmented  
Major  
Minor  
Diminished

Unisons, 4ths, 5ths, and octaves  
Augmented  
Perfect  
Diminished



**\*\*NEW THING\*\*** Compound Intervals - when an interval is larger than an octave, we can either call it what it is (which might involve a lot of counting) or transpose the top note until it is within an octave, and then call it a compound interval.

