

Intervals

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 9 10 11

*you can keep going with the numbering..
more on that later!*

Unisons, fourths, fifths, and octaves from the major and minor scale are considered "Perfect" intervals.

Perfect Unison Perfect 4th Perfect 5th Perfect Octave/(8ve)

2nds, 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths can be major, minor, augmented, or diminished.
2nds, 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths found in the major scale are "Major"

Major 2nd Major 3rd Major 6th Major 7th

2nds lowered a half step, and 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths found in the natural minor scale are "Minor"

Minor 2nd Minor 3rd Minor 6th Minor 7th

Major intervals raised a half step are "Augmented"

Augmented 2nd Augmented 3rd Augmented 6th Augmented 7th

Minor intervals lowered a half step are "Diminished"

Diminished 2nd Diminished 3rd Diminished 6th Diminished 7th

Raised and lowered perfect intervals are considered Augmented and Diminished - never Major or Minor

Augmented/
Diminished Unison Augmented/
Diminished 4th Augmented/
Diminished 5th Augmented/
Diminished Octave/(8ve)

Finally, further lowering or raising these intervals creates "Double Augmented" or "Double Diminished"

Double Augmented/
Diminished Unison Double Augmented/
Diminished 4th Double Augmented/
Diminished 5th Double Augmented/
Diminished Octave/(8ve)

*We could keep going (triple flats,
for example), but this is far enough
for the vast majority of applications*