

# 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*