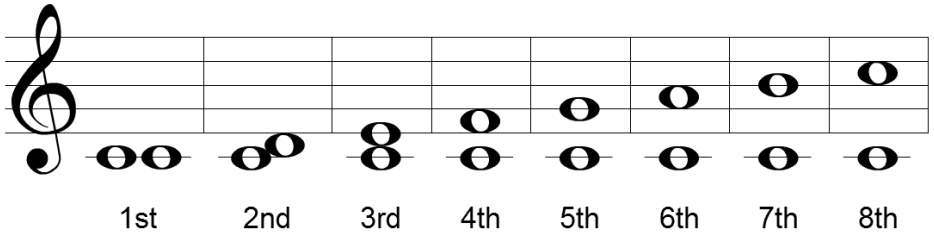
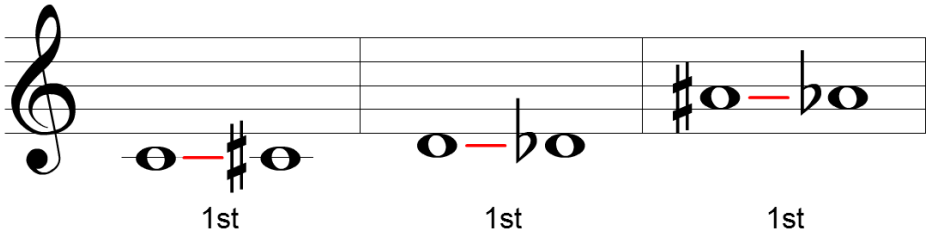
An interval measures the distance between two notes.
"Generic" Intervals measure only the distance between the notes *on the staff.*



Remember, sharps and flats are ignored when talking about *generic* intervals.



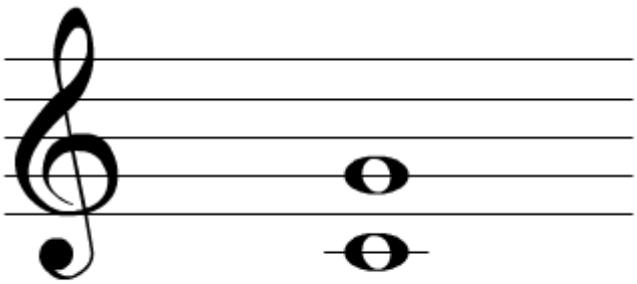
"Specific" Intervals don't ignore accidentals,
and so they are measured by their number of half steps.

This chart shows the relationships between the intervals.

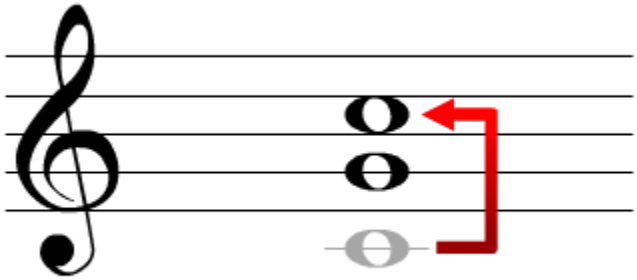
This one shows each's number of half steps. Memorize the Perfect and Major.
(0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12)

	Diminished	Minor	Perfect	Major	Augmented
First			0		1
Second	0	1		2	3
Third	2	3		4	5
Fourth	4		5		6
Fifth	6		7		8
Sixth	7	8		9	10
Seventh	9	10		11	12
Eighth	11		12		13

Intervals can also be **inverted**.
To invert an interval, take the bottom note, and place it an octave higher.



P5



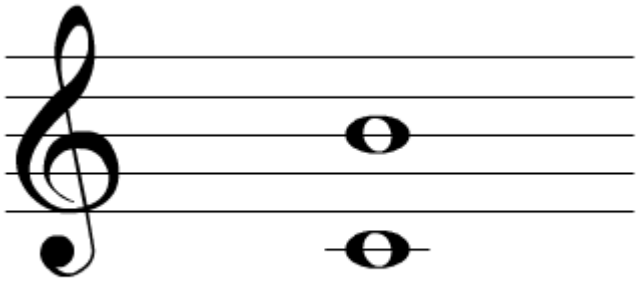
P4

When you invert an interval, it changes into it's **inverse**.

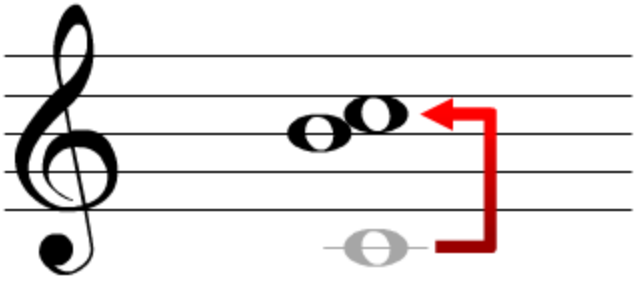
This chart shows what the inverse of each interval is.

Minor ↔ Major	Second ↔ Seventh
Perfect ↔ Perfect	Third ↔ Sixth
Diminished ↔ Augmented	Fourth ↔ Fifth

So, if I were to take a Major 7th and invert it, it would become a Minor 2nd.

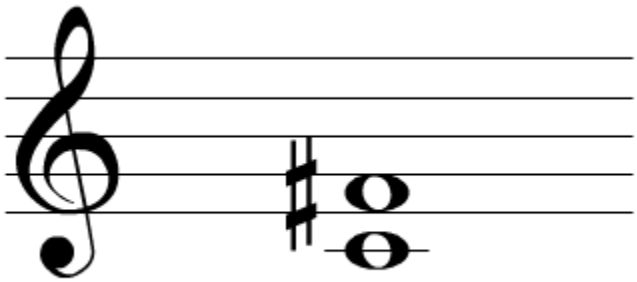


M7

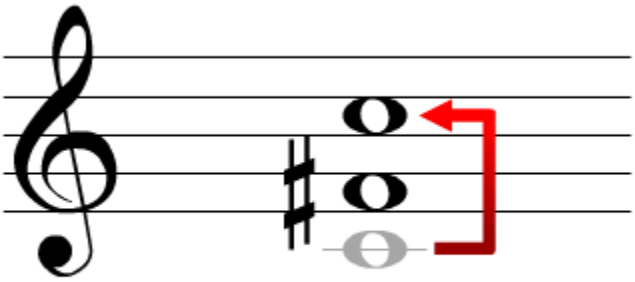


m2

And an Augmented 4th inverts into a Diminished 5th.



A4



d5