Intervals, major scale and natural minor scale

Example for key of C	Perfect intervals	Major intervals	Minor intervals	Augmented intervals	Diminished intervals	Number of half steps	Description of intervals	Major scale	Major scale degree	Natural minor scale	Natural minor scale degree
B					dim1	-1					
C	PU				dim2	0	PU	PU	$\hat{1}$ Tonic	PU	$\hat{1}$ Tonic
C# / Db			m2	aug1		1	m2				
D		M2			dim3	2	M2	M2	$\hat{2}$ Supertonic	M2**	$\hat{2}$ Supertonic
D# / Eb			m3	aug2		3	m3			m3	$\hat{3}$ Mediant
E		M3			dim4	4	M3	M3	$\hat{3}$ Mediant		
F	P4			aug3		5	P4	P4	$\hat{4}$ Subdominant	P4	$\hat{4}$ Subdominant
F# / Gb				aug4	dim5	6	Tritone***				
G	P5				dim6	7	P5	P5	$\hat{5}$ Dominant	P5	$\hat{5}$ Dominant
G# / Ab			m6	aug5		8	m6			m6	$\hat{6}$ Submediant
A		M6			dim7	9	M6	M6	$\hat{6}$ Submediant		
A# / Bb			m7	aug6		10	m7			m7	$\hat{7}$ Subtonic*
B		M7			dim8	11	M7	M7	$\hat{7}$ Leading note*		
C	P8			aug7		12	P8	P8	$\hat{1}$ Tonic	P8	$\hat{1}$ Tonic
C# / Db				aug8		13					

- PU, P4, P5, P8: Perfect unison (or perfect prime or perfect first), forth, fifth and octave respectively.
- M2, M3, M6, M7: Major second, third, sixth and seventh respectively.
- m2, m3, m6, m7: Minor second, third, sixth and seventh respectively. These are a half step lower than M2, M3, M6, M7.
- aug1-8: Augmented 1-8. These are half a step higher than the perfect and *major* intervals (PU, M2, M3, P4, P5, M6, M7, P8).
- dim1-8: Diminished 1-8. These are half a step lower than the perfect and *minor* intervals (PU, m2, m3, P4, P5, m6, m7, P8).
- *** Tritone: Identical interval to augmented fourth (aug4) and diminished fifth (dim5).
- ** Note that the *natural minor scale does not contain a minor second interval (m2)* but a major second interval (M2) instead.
- * If the seventh note of the scale is a half step below the tonic, the seventh is called a *leading note*; if it is a whole step below the tonic, it is called a *subtonic*.
- Major scale formula (W=whole steps; h=half steps): W W h W W W h
- Natural minor scale formula: W h W W h W W