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 half steps	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			min2	aug1		1	min2				
D		M2			dim3	2	M2	M2	$\hat{2}$ Supertonic	M2**	$\hat{2}$ Supertonic
D# / Eb			min3	aug2		3	min3			min3	$\hat{3}$ 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	aug4 / dim5				
G	P5				dim6	7	P5	P5	$\hat{5}$ Dominant	P5	$\hat{5}$ Dominant
G# / Ab			min6	aug5		8	min6			min6	$\hat{6}$ Submediant
A		M6			dim7	9	M6	M6	$\hat{6}$ Submediant		
A# / Bb			min7	aug6		10	min7			min7	$\hat{7}$ 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.
- min2, min3, min6, min7: 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, min2, min3, P4, P5, min6, min7, P8).
- 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
- ** Note that the *natural minor scale does not contain a minor second interval (min2)* 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*.