

Intervals

HARMONIC VS. MELODIC INTERVALS

Harmonic intervals (Vertical)



Melodic intervals (Horizontal)



SIMPLE INTERVALS

Intervals under octave equivalence. *Specific intervals* indicate the *quality* and *size* of an interval. *Generic intervals* indicate size only.

A musical staff in treble clef showing specific and generic intervals from unison to octave. The notes are labeled with accidentals (b for flat, # for sharp) to show the specific quality.

Specific: P1	M2	M3	P4	P5	M6	M7	P8
Generic: Unison	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Octave

Transformation by semitone (<->)

d1	A1	m2	A2	m3	A3	d4	A4	d5	A5	m6	A6	d7	A7	d8	A8
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diminished (d) <-> perfect (P) <-> augmented (A)
 diminished (d) <-> minor (m) <-> major (M) <-> augmented (A)

COMPOUND INTERVALS

Intervals greater than an octave in size.

A musical staff in treble clef showing compound intervals from 9th to 15th. The notes are labeled with accidentals to show the specific quality.

Specific: M9	M2	M10	M3	P11	P4	P12	P5	M13	M6	M14	M7	P15	P8
Generic: 9th	2nd	10th	3rd	11th	4th	12th	5th	13th	6th	14th	7th	15th	Octave

INTERVALS AS RATIOS

Intervals expressed as frequency ratios in a *just (5-limit) intonation* and their traditional classifications as *consonant* or *dissonant*.

	Perfect consonances:				Imperfect consonances:				Dissonances:				
Ratio:	1:1	2:1	3:2	4:3	5:4	5:3	6:5	8:5	9:8	9:5	15:8	16:15	45:32
	P1	P8	P5	P4	M3	M6	m3	m6	M2	m7	M7	m2	A4