

## Straus Chapter 1

### Basic Concepts of Pitch and Interval

Joseph N. Straus, *Introduction to Post-Tonal Theory*, 4th ed. (New York: Norton, 2016), pp. 1-18.

“To appreciate [a] painting fully, you have to be willing to move from place to place.  
 One of the specially nice things about music is that you can hear a single object like an interval in many ways at once.”

– Joseph N. Straus, *Introduction to Post-Tonal Theory*

#### TERMS & CONCEPTS

<p>Chromatic scale                  Twelve-tone equal temperament,                  abbr. <i>12tet</i>:  <math display="block">\sqrt[12]{2} = 2^{1/12} \approx 1.059</math>                 Semitone = 1, the unit interval</p> <p><b>Equivalence</b>                  Octave equivalence                  Enharmonic equivalence                  Equivalence class<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Pitch</b>                  Frequency                  Staff notation                  American Standard Pitch                  Notation (C4 is middle C)</p> <p><b>Pitch class</b>                  Pitch class, abbr. <i>pc</i>, pl. <i>pcs</i>                  • Letter notation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integer notation                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fixed-zero [C=0]</li> <li>- Movable-zero: e.g. [A=0]</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Pitch-class clockface                  Modular arithmetic: <math>a \pmod{n}</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modulus <math>n</math></li> <li>• mod 12</li> <li>e.g., <math>11 + 2 \pmod{12} = 1</math></li> <li>• Congruence (<math>\equiv</math>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Pitch Spaces</b>                  Linear pitch space,                  abbr. <i>p space</i>                  Modular pitch-class space,                  abbr. <i>pc space</i></p> <p><b>Intervals</b>                  Traditional intervals: P8, P5,                  M3, m3, A4, d5, etc.                  Melodic intervals (ordered)                  Harmonic intervals (unordered)</p>	<p>Pitch interval, abbr. <i>pi</i></p> <p><b>Four Interval Types</b>                  1. Ordered pitch interval (<i>opi</i>)                  2. Unordered pitch interval (<i>upi</i>)                  3. Ordered pc interval (<i>opci</i>)                  4. Unordered pc interval (<i>upci</i>)</p> <p><b>Interval Class</b>                  Interval class, abbr. <i>ic</i>                  Collection of pitch classes                  Interval-class content                  Straus <i>ic</i> scoreboard                  Interval-class vector,                  abbr. <i>ic vector</i>                  Unique multiplicity</p> <p><b>Spacing &amp; Register</b>                  Registral orders                  Spacing intervals                  Permutations, or arrangements</p>
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#### INTERVAL TYPES

Space	Interval type (abbr.)	Range <sup>2</sup>	Description
<i>p space</i>	1. <i>Ordered pitch interval</i> ( <i>opi</i> )	–87 to 87	<b>Directed distance between two pitches</b> Direction (+/–) and magnitude (in semitones)
	2. <i>Unordered pitch interval</i> ( <i>upi</i> )	0 to 87	<b>The space between two pitches</b> Magnitude only
<i>pc space</i>	3. <i>Ordered pitch-class interval</i> ( <i>opci</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	0 to 11	<b>Directed distance between two pitch classes</b> Clockwise distance on the clock
	4. <i>Unordered pitch-class interval</i> ( <i>upci</i> ), also called <i>interval class</i> ( <i>ic</i> )	0 to 6	<b>The space between two pitch classes</b> Shortest distance on the clock

Straus says: “Which one we use will depend on what musical relationship we are trying to describe.”

#### EXAMPLE

	<i>p space</i>		<i>pc space</i>	
<b>Pitch interval (pi)</b>	<b>opi</b>	<b>upi</b>	<b>opci</b>	<b>ic</b>
A4–G#3	–13	13	11	1

<sup>1</sup> For mathematical definitions, see *Mathematical Terms & Concepts* on the course website.

<sup>2</sup> The range of values for a *linear pitch space* modeled by a 12tet piano keyboard (C4 = 0, with boundary conditions A0 = –39 & C8 = 48), and a *modular pc space* modeled by a pc clockface diagram.

<sup>3</sup> We will NOT use the *opci negative equivalents* that Straus introduces on p. 10: i.e., 7 (–5), 8 (–4), 9 (–3), 10 (–5), & 11 (–1).