



In identifying intervals remember that the bottom note is your beginning point and the top note your ending point. You should count both the beginning and the ending points as one of the numbers to be included i.e. c to f is an interval of a fourth because c is 1 and f is 4. The note numbers do not change regardless of the key signature or beginning key note. i.e. starting on d and going to a would be a P5 beginning with d and ending on a.

Use the following for reference.

Scale degree 1 to 2 = 2nd	1 to 5 = 5th	1 to 8 = octave
1 to 3 = 3rd	1 to 6 = 6th	
1 to 4 = 4th	1 to 7 = 7th	

Now the harmonics of each interval are as follows;

Major 2nd, Major 3rd, Perfect 4, Perfect 5, Major 6, Major 7, P 8 (octave) in a major scale noted above.