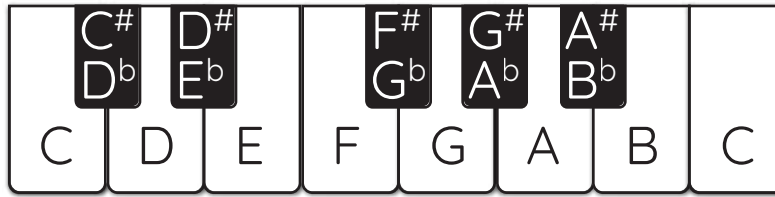


FUNDAMENTALS

The Chromatic Scale

= Sharp = Higher
b = Flat = Lower



Enharmonics
 Notes that share the same pitch but have different names.

The **octave** is divided into 12 equal parts called **semitones** or **half-steps**.

Relativity

Interval

The “distance” between two notes. Can be melodic or harmonic.

Number of semitones

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
PU	m2	M2	m3	M3	P4	A4	P5	m6	M6	m7	M7	P0

Interval Name

Diminished <-- Perfect --> Augmented
 Diminished <-- Minor <--> Major --> Augmented

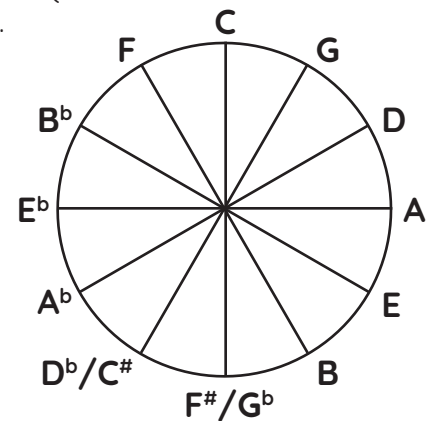
Key

A group of pitches organized around a central note (the key center).

Circle of Fifths

Clockwise movement by fifths—sharps increase.

Counterclockwise movement by fourths—flats increase.



Scale / Mode

A specific pattern of tones generated from a central note (the root note).

Major

R+W+W+H+W+W+W
 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7

Minor

R+W+H+W+W+H+W
 1 - 2 - ^b3 - 4 - 5 - ^b6 - ^b7

Major

1 - 3 - 5

Augmented

1 - 3 - [#]5

Sus2

1 - 2 - 5

Minor

1 - ^b3 - 5

Diminished

1 - ^b3 - ^b5

Sus4

1 - 4 - 5

Chord

Three or more different notes sounding simultaneously.

1		^b 2		2		^b 3		3		4		[#] 4		5		^b 6		6		^b 7		7		1
---	--	----------------	--	---	--	----------------	--	---	--	---	--	----------------	--	---	--	----------------	--	---	--	----------------	--	---	--	---

Scale Degrees

Number System

I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii ^o
c	d	e	f	g	a	b
Ma	mi	mi	Ma	Ma	mi	dim

EXAMPLES

I iii IV vi ii V vii^o I
 ||: C - Em - F - Am :|| ||: Dm - G - B^o - C :||

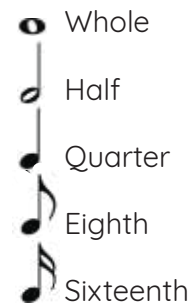
Rhythm

Time Signature

How many per bar

4 3 6
 4 4 8

Type of note



The Beat

Constant underlying pulse of the music.

Meter

Pattern of accents.

Bar / Measure

One metric repetition.