

MUSIC THEORY

- Half Step: smallest interval in western music (semitone)

... A[#] B C C[#] D D[#] E F F[#] G ...

$\underbrace{\quad\quad}_H \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_H \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_H \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_H \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_H \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_H \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_H \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_H$

- Whole Step: 2 half step = whole step (+one) (whole tone)

... C C[#] D D[#] E F F[#] ...

$\underbrace{\quad\quad}_w \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_w \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad}_w$

enharmonic equivalent

use these groups to find notes!

→ Cmaj Scale

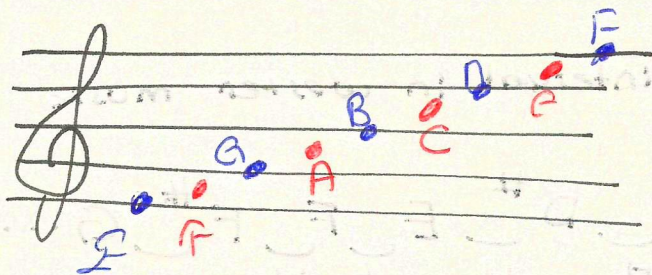
1 octave

C C[#] D D[#] E F F[#] G G[#] A A[#] B C

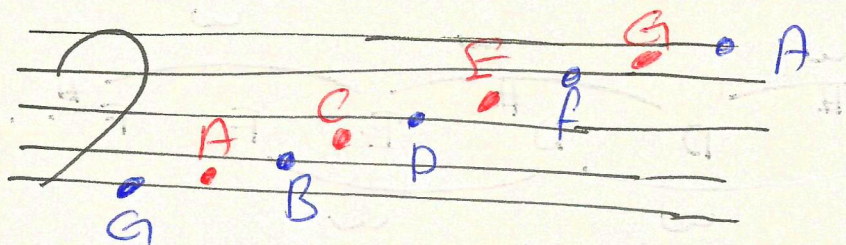
#'s and b's are notes too.

♩ : Treble Cleft

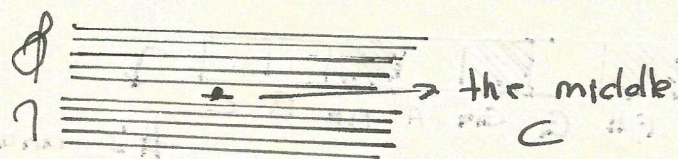
♭ : Bass Cleft



every good boy does fine
face

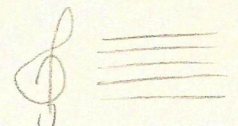


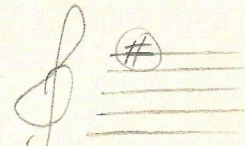
good boys do find always
all cows eat grass

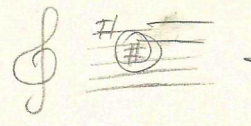


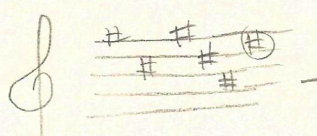
flatter
↓
some note
↑
sharper
#

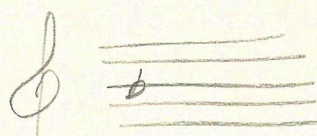
major key signatures on staff

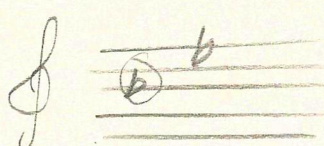
 → no sharps ~~#~~
means Cmaj

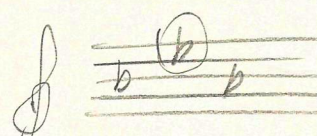
 → one sharp
which is F# → move a half step → Gmaj

 → two sharps
look at the last sharp C# → move a half step → Dmaj

 → six sharps
last sharp is E# / F → move a half step → F#maj

 → one flat
note has no rule → key with no ~~b~~ is Fmaj ~~#~~

 → two flat notes. look at the second to last flat → Bbmaj / A#maj

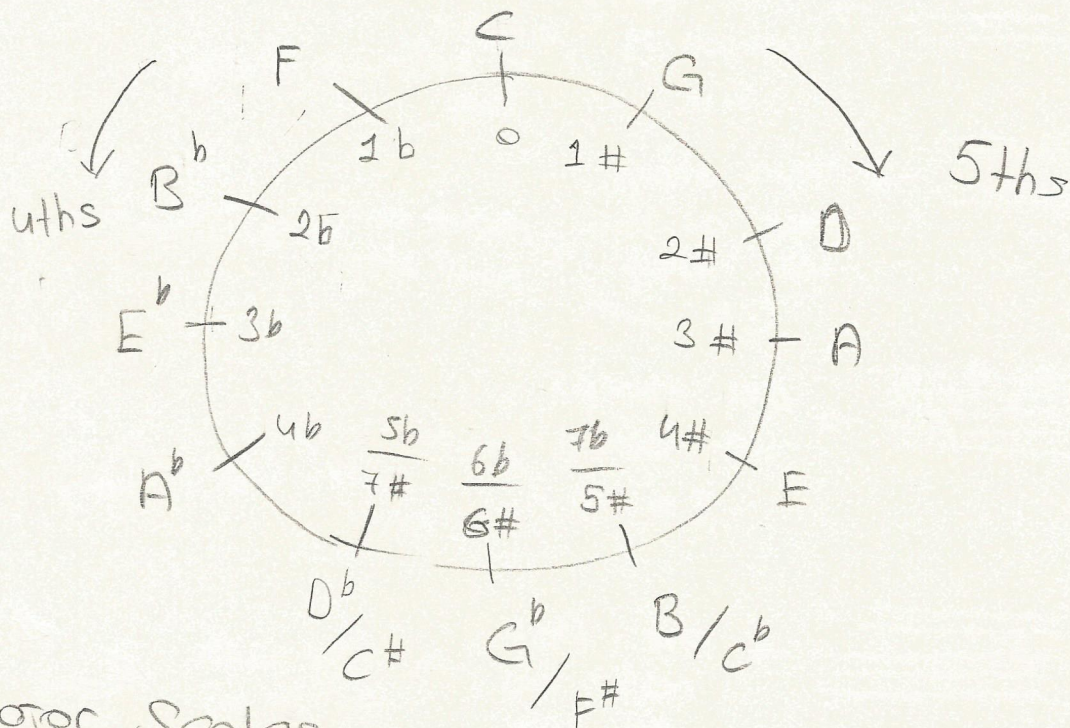
 → three flat notes → Ebmaj / D#maj

CIRCLE OF

5ths

Order of sharps: F C G D A E B

Order of flats: B E A D G C F ↻ Backwards



major Scales

C_{major} = C D E F G A B

G_{major} = G A B C D E F[#]

D_{major} = D E F[#] G A B C[#]

A_{major} = A B C[#] D E F[#] G[#]

E_{major} = E F[#] G[#] A B C[#] D[#]

B_{major} = B C[#] D[#] E F[#] G[#] A[#]

F[#]_{major} = F[#] G[#] A[#] B C[#] D[#] E[#]

C[#]_{major} = C[#] D[#] E F[#] G[#] A[#] B

Fmaj = F G A B^b C D E

B^b maj = B^b C D E^b F G A

E^b maj = E^b F G A^b B^b C D

A^b maj = A^b B^b C D^b E^b F G

D^b maj = D^b E^b F G^b A^b B^b C

G^b maj = G^b A^b B^b C^b D^b E^b F

C^b maj = C^b D^b E^b F^b G^b A^b B^b

Order of sharps : F C G D A E B

Relative minor key :

↙ (C) D E F G A B
move this three half step

(F) A[#] B C
Relative minor key

A B C D E F G ↻

A min scale

OR look at the sixth degree

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th (6th) 7th
C D E F G A B

lets do:

$$E^b \text{ maj} = E^b F G A^b B^b C D$$

order of shar = F C G D A E B $\downarrow$ 4th

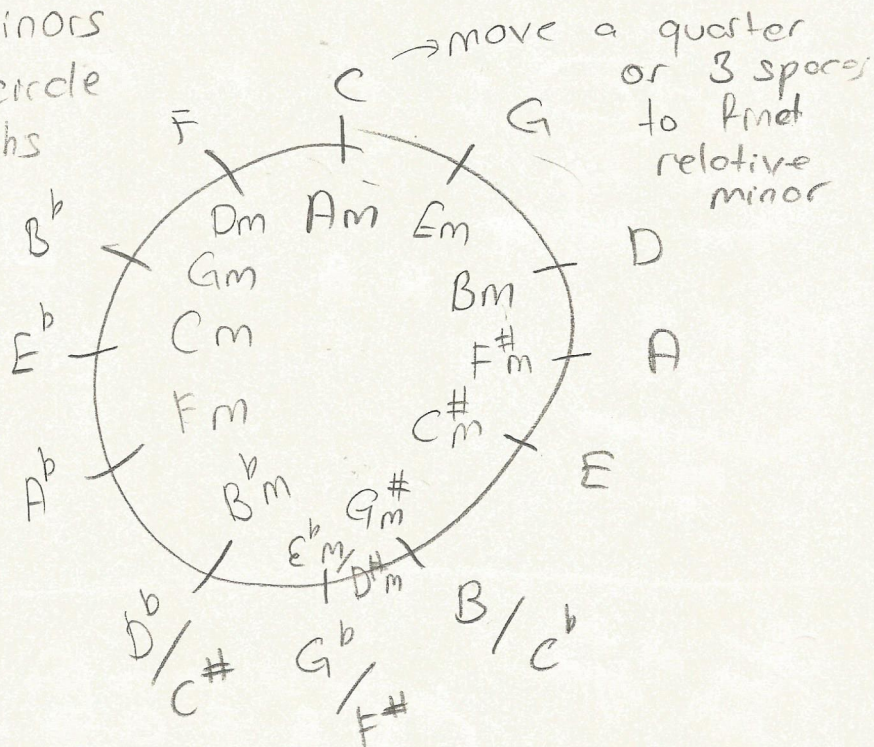
$$C \text{ } C^\# D E^b$$

$$C \text{ min} = C D E^b F G A^b B^b$$

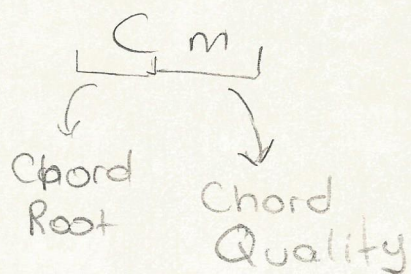
$$D^b \text{ maj} = D^b E^b F G^b A^b B^b C$$

$$B^b \text{ maj} = B^b C D^b E^b F G^b A^b$$

Relative minors
using circle
of 5ths



Simple Chord Theory



Triads:

major: 1 - 3 - 5

minor: 1 - 3^b - 5

diminished: 1 - 3^b - 5^b

augmented: 1 - 3 - 5[#]

for Cmaj

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
C	D	E	F	G	A	B

C major chord: C - E - G

C minor chord: C - E^b - G

C diminished chord: C - E^b - G^b

C augmented chord: C - E - G[#]

intervals in triads:

major: C maj 3rd + min 3rd

minor: C min 3rd + maj 3rd

diminished: C min 3rd + min 3rd

augmented: C maj 3rd + maj 3rd

C - G^{perfect 5th}

C - G^{perfect 6th}

C - G^b diminished 5th (tritone)

C - G[#] augmented 5th

Diatonic Chords:

scale

C D E F G A B

chords

I ii iii IV V vi vii°

C Dm Em F G Am Bdim

I - vi - ii - V

C Am Dm G

Finding notes

in these chords

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B

C: C - E - G

Dm: D - F - A

Em: E - G - B

F: F - A - C

G: G - B - D

Am: A - C - E

Bdim: B - D - F

Just move
in thirds

Finding Diatonic Chords on Circle of 5th

