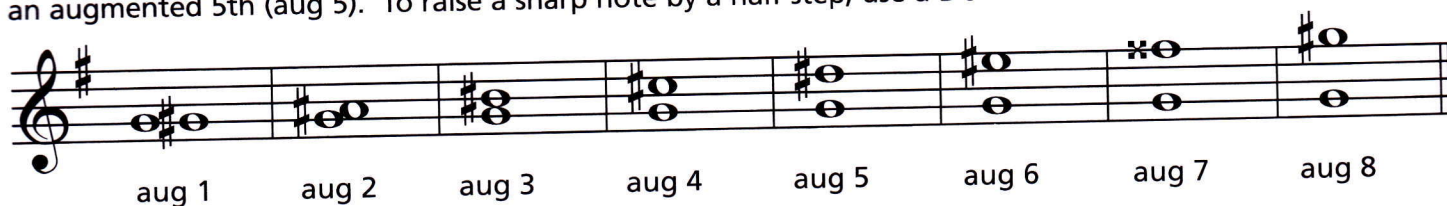


Augmented and Diminished Intervals

The word *augmented* means "made larger." When a perfect or major interval is made larger by a *half step*, it becomes an **AUGMENTED INTERVAL**. For example, a perfect 5th (P5) becomes an augmented 5th (aug 5). To raise a sharp note by a half step, use a **DOUBLE SHARP** \times .



The word *diminished* means "made smaller." With the exception of the perfect unison, any perfect or minor interval that is made smaller by a *half step* becomes a **DIMINISHED INTERVAL**. For example, a perfect 4th (P4) becomes a diminished 4th (dim 4). To lower a flat note by a half step, use a **DOUBLE FLAT** $\flat\flat$.

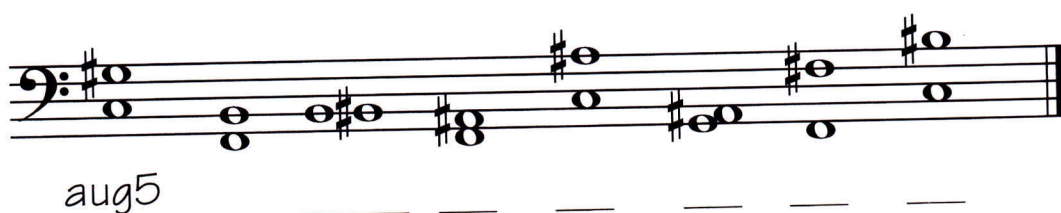


Since lowering either note of a perfect unison would actually *increase* its size, the perfect unison cannot be diminished, only augmented.

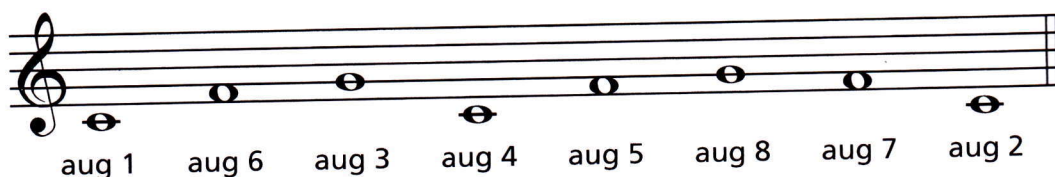
When the keynote and the upper note of an interval are *not* from the same major scale, it is called a **CHROMATIC INTERVAL**. Minor, diminished, and augmented intervals are always chromatic intervals in major keys.

Exercises

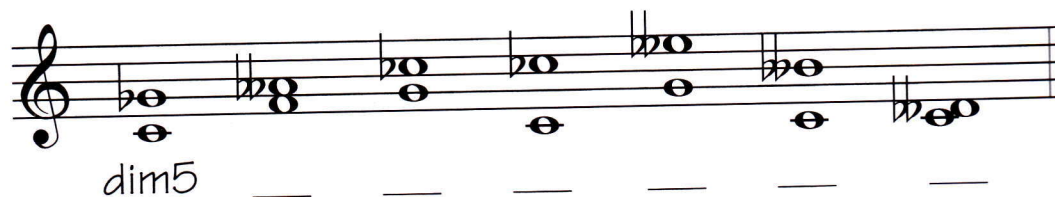
- 1** Name the augmented intervals.



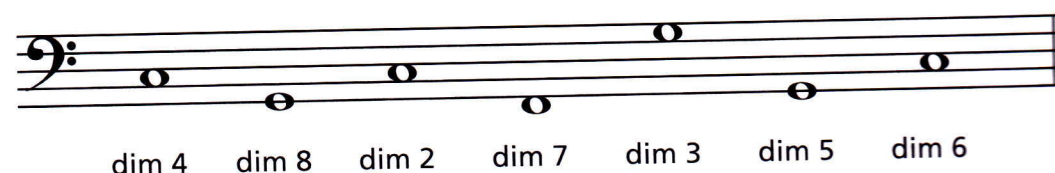
- 2** Write the note above the given note to complete the augmented harmonic interval.



- 3** Name the diminished intervals.



- 4** Write the note above the given note to complete the diminished harmonic interval.



1 When the distance between the two notes of a perfect or major interval is *increased* (made larger) by one _____, an _____ interval is formed.

2 Identify each interval and indicate if it is perfect (P) or major (M). Then rewrite the upper note in the measure that follows to create an augmented (A) interval, and write the interval name below it.

2-24

A3

-26

m2

1-24

A5

A4

100