

LOS INTERVALOS DE TERCERA

Recuerda que los intervalos de tercera pueden tener tres o cuatro semitonos.

- cuando la tercera tiene cuatro semitonos (dos tonos)

llamamos al intervalo

tercera Mayor (3M)

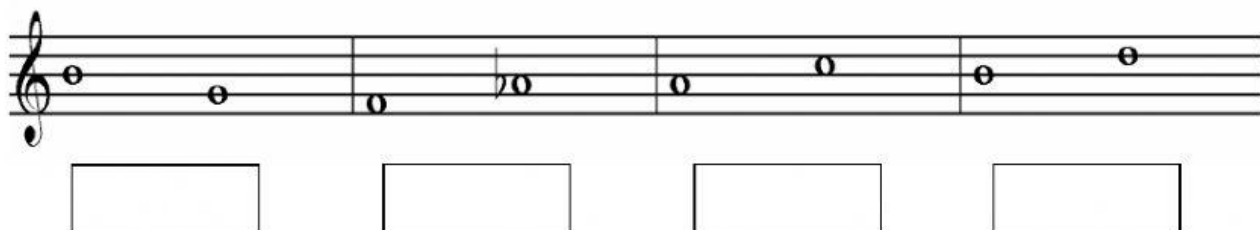
- cuando la segunda tiene tres semitonos (un tono y un semitono) llamamos al intervalo

tercera menor (3m)

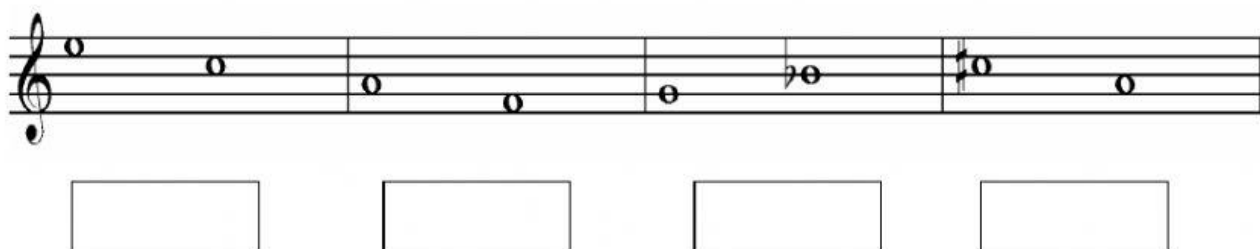
3 m: un tono y un semitono (tres semitonos)

3 M: dos tonos (cuatro semitonos)

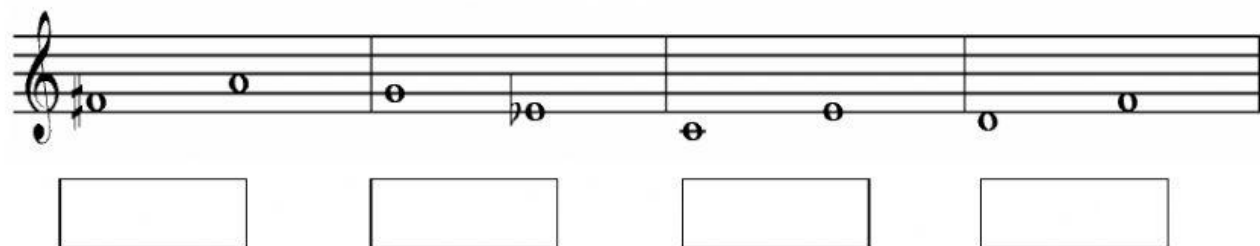
Teniendo en cuenta lo anterior clasifica los siguientes intervalos de tercera como mayores (3m) o menores (3M) según tengan tres o cuatro semitonos:



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures, each with a half note interval of a third. The intervals are: C4 to E4 (major), D4 to F#4 (minor), E4 to G4 (major), and F#4 to A4 (minor). Below each measure is an empty rectangular box for classification.



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures, each with a half note interval of a third. The intervals are: C4 to E4 (major), D4 to F#4 (minor), E4 to G4 (major), and F#4 to A4 (minor). Below each measure is an empty rectangular box for classification.



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures, each with a half note interval of a third. The intervals are: C4 to E4 (major), D4 to F#4 (minor), E4 to G4 (major), and F#4 to A4 (minor). Below each measure is an empty rectangular box for classification.