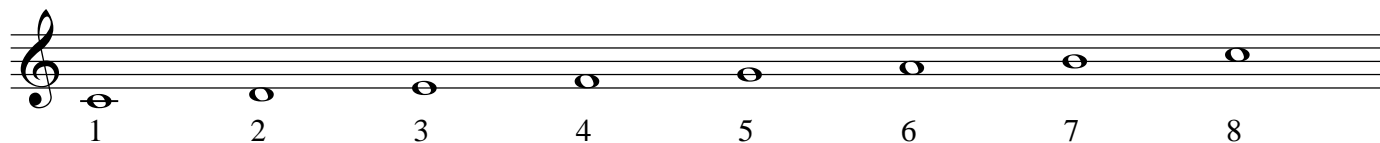


# Minor Scales

Givens:

1. Each Major scale has a minor scale that is related to it. This relationship is based on key signatures.
2. The relative minor scale (key) starts on the 6th note of the Major scale and uses the same key signature.



So, the relative minor scale of C Major starts on A and uses the same key signature (no sharps or flats).



There are 3 forms of each minor scale:

1. Natural (Normal or Pure are used too.)
2. Harmonic
3. Melodic

The Natural minor is simply constructed by taking the 6th note of the Major scale, and using the same key signature.

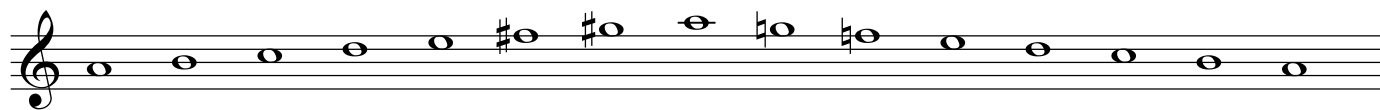


The Harmonic minor is constructed by taking the Natural minor and raising the seventh note 1/2 step.



The Melodic minor is constructed by taking the Natural minor and raising the 6th and 7th notes 1/2 step ascending only.

These notes return to their original pitch when descending the scale.



How to determine a minor scale's key signature:

1. Given the starting pitch of the minor scale.
2. Go up 3 half steps to determine the key of the relative Major scale.
3. Figure out the Major key signature using the rule explained before.

Dorian - Lowered 3rd and 7th - Add 2 flats to the Major key signature

Phrygian - Lowered 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th - Add 4 flats to the Major key signature.

Lydian - Raised 4th - Add 1 sharp to the Major key signature.

Mixolydian - Lowered 7th - Add 1 flat to the Major key signature.

Locrian - Lowered 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th - Add 5 flats to the Major key signature.