C	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb	E	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A	A#	Bb	B	C
Do	Di	Ra	Re	Ri	Me	Mi	Fa	Fi	Se	Sol	Si	Le	La	Li	Te	Ti	Do
0	**1**	**1**	2	**3**	**3**	4	5	**6**	**6**	7	**8**	**8**	9	**10**	**10**	11	0

Above Diagram: chromatic scale in **musical alphabet**, **chromatic fixed do solfege**, **Integer Notation.**

Enharmonic Equivalents: notes that are the same frequency but given different letters in traditional notation (example is C# and Db).

Intervals: the space in between two notes. For example,

Half Step: 1 number away from whatever note you start (0 to 1).

Whole Step: two numbers away from whatever note you start on (0 to 2).

Harmony/chords: three or more notes sounded together (combinations of intervals).

Tonic: The root of the chord (a C major chord has "C" as its tonic)

Inversions: When a chord has a note in the bass of the chord that is from the chord and is not the tonic (C major: CEG, 1st Inversion is EGC, second inversion is GCE).

How to create chords using integer notation

	Root	3rd	5th	7th
Inversions:	Root Position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion	3rd Inversion

Chord Equations:	Root	3rd	5th	7th
Major Triad/7th chord:	X	X+4	X+7	X+11
	C	E	G	B
Minor Triad/Minor 7th chord	X	X+3	X+7	X+10
	C	Eb	G	Bb
Dominant 7th Chord	X	X+4	X+7	X+10
	C	E	G	Bb
Half Diminished Chord	X	X+3	X+6	X+10
	C	Eb	Gb	Bb
Diminished Triad/7th Chord	X	X+3	X+6	X+9
	C	Eb	Gb	A
Augmented Dominant Chord	X	X+4	X+8	X+11
	C	E	G#	X+10

Simpler format, just add the intervals to the note in question

Major triad/7th chord: x+ 4, 7, 11

Minor triad/7 chord: X+ 3, 7, 10

Dominant 7th chord: X+ 3, 7, 10

Half Diminished: X+ 3, 6, 10

Diminished 7: X+ 3, 6 ,9

Whole Tone Scale in Integer Notation: The whole tone scale is just going every other note, or moving up the chromatic scale in whole steps.

0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 0

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 1

Consonant intervals that can move in parallel motion:
X+(3, 4, 8, 9). In some cases also X+(5, 6).

Consonant Intervals that can't move in parallel motion.
X+(7, 0)

How to Visualize:

Imagine:

String/fret #
Left hand finger #
Note letter
Fixed chromatic do solfegge
Integer number
Staff location

A great way to learn the fretboard is to do this process on each string, going up the string using one whole tone scale and going back down the string using the other whole tone scale.

Visualization Process

Step 1

-Segment music into phrases and sub phrases
-Clarify rhythm and phrasing (analysis)
-Clap the passage's rhythm in time
-Fix any rhythmic issues
-Read+visualize at tempo saying solfege out loud and seeing motions of both hands in your mind

Step 2

-Play on guitar while singing solfege once technical and phrasing issues are resolved
-Solve significant errors or hesitations.

Step 3

-Don't try to play from memory on the guitar until you can visualize it from memory and do solfege.
-Wait until you can visualize the whole phrase or section two times before playing on guitar from memory.
-Find spots you forget and review the score without the guitar, then go through previous steps again for these trouble spots.
-Always study score away from guitar.

Step 4

-Now play the whole passage from memory on guitar.
-Stop and go back if you have repeated/frequent mistakes or hesitations
-Visualize measure one, play measure two, visualize measure three, play measure four. Do again but reverse order.