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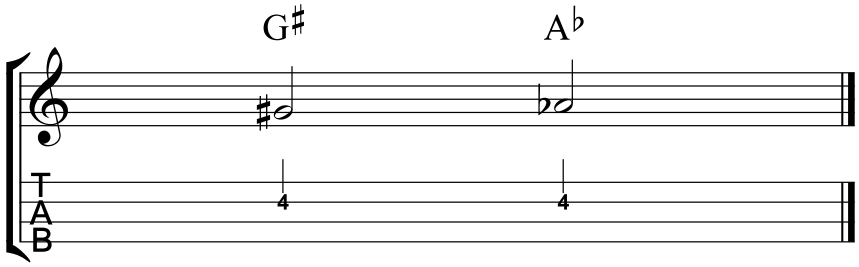
Topic

Enharmonic Equivalents

An **Enharmonic Equivalent** is where a music pitch can have different names depending on the context in which it's functioning. An example is G# producing the same pitch as Ab. Different note but the same pitch.



Enharmonic Equivalents are used for the correct spelling and notation of keys, melodies, intervals, scales and chords.

A Major is

A B C# D E F# G# A'

NOT

A B Db D E Gb Ab A

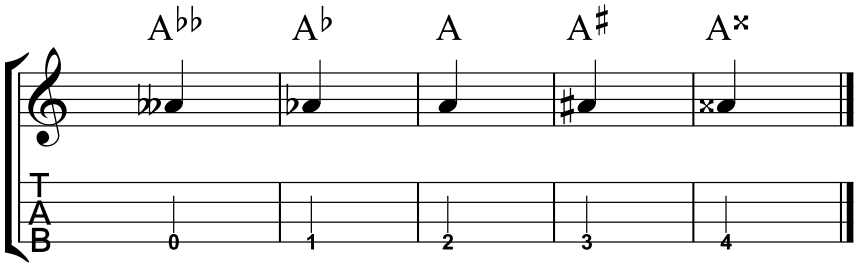
A diatonic scale uses all seven letters of the musical alphabet (A B C D E F G), in order, no skipping letters or repeated letters.

Chords are created from scales and follow the same rules. **Amaj7** is A C# E G# NOT A Db E Ab.

Here are the possible names for all seven letters of the musical alphabet.

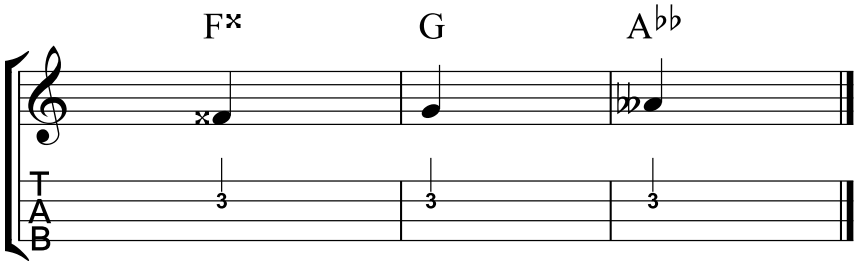
Natural Notes	A		B	C		D		E	F		G		A
Sharps		A#		B#	C#		D#		E#	F#		G#	
Flats		Bb	Cb		Db		Eb	Fb		Gb		Ab	
Double Sharps*			Ax		Bx	Cx		Dx		Ex	Fx		Gx
Double Flats*	Bbb	Cbb		Dbb		Ebb	Fbb		Gbb		Abb		Bbb

Any one of the seven letters can have five possible names. Here is an example using A. The TAB shows "C" tuning.



All five of the above notes use the same letter but are five different pitches.

The next example shows three different notated notes that are all the same pitch.



See the **UkuleleLesson** ***Learning the Ukulele Fingerboard*** *for information on how to memorize the names of the notes of the Ukulele fingerboard.*