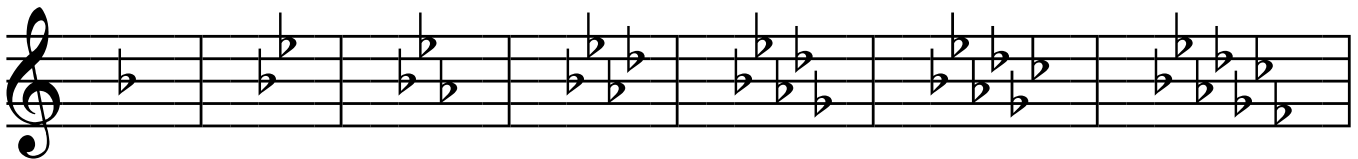


Major key signatures

How to find key signatures for major keys with flats

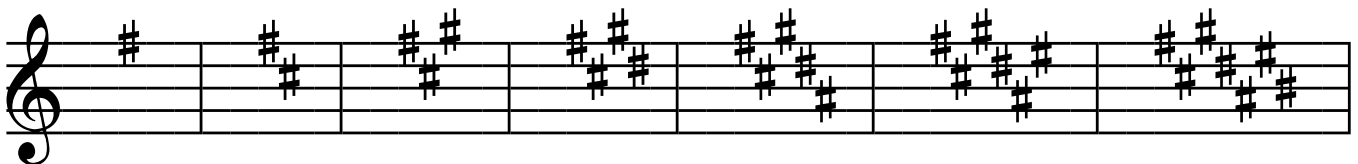
1. F has one flat: B flat.
2. The order in which flats appear in a key signature is always the same, regardless of the key (as an example, B flat is always the first flat). Only the number of flats in a key signature changes with the key.
3. The letter name of a key is always the same as the second last flat in a key signature (as an example, in the key of A flat major, the second last flat in the key signature is A flat).
4. The letter name of a key is also always the same as last flat in the key signature of the previous key (the previous key being the one with one less flat in the key signature; as an example, the key of E flat has three flats, and E flat is the last flat in the key of B flat, which has two flats).
5. The letter name of a key is also always an interval of a Perfect 4th greater than the letter name of the previous key (the previous key being the one with one less flat in the key signature; as an example, the key of E flat has three flats, and E flat is a Perfect 4th higher than B flat, the key of which has two flats).



F B flat E flat A flat D flat G flat C flat

How to find key signatures for major keys with sharps

1. G has one sharp.
2. The order in which sharps appear in a key signature is always the same, regardless of the key (as an example, F sharp is always the first sharp). Only the number of sharps in a key signature changes with the key.
3. The letter name of a key is always one greater than the last sharp in the key signature of that key (as an example, the last sharp in the key of D, is C sharp).
4. The letter name of a key is always an interval of a Perfect 5th greater than the letter name of the previous key (the previous key being the one with one less sharp in the key signature; as an example, the key of A has three sharps, and A is a Perfect 5th higher than D, the key of which has two sharps).



G D A E B F sharp C sharp