Lesson 6  INVERSIONS

TO INVERT AN INTERVAL, move one of the notes 1 Octave in the direction of the other note.

Perfect Octave

Perfect Octave

INVERT the intervals below.

WHEN YOU INVERT INTERVALS:

2nds  -  7ths  
3rds  -  6ths  
4ths - 5ths  

7ths - 2nds  
6ths - 3rds  
5ths - 4ths  

2nd  becomes 7th  
3rd  becomes 6th  
4th  becomes 5th  

7th  becomes 2nd  
6th  becomes 3rd  
4th  becomes 5th  

2nd  becomes 7th  
7th  becomes 2nd  
6th  becomes 3rd  
4th  becomes 5th  

When you invert intervals, move one of the notes 1 Octave in the direction of the other note.
Which pairs of intervals are inversions?

COPY the intervals above. Make ALL inversions.

Intervals CHANGE QUALITY when inverted.

Perfect intervals remain Perfect
Major becomes Minor, Minor becomes Major
Augmented become Diminished, Diminished become Augmented

Major 2nd  minor 7th  minor 2nd  Major 7th

Major 3rd  Minor 6th  Major 6th  minor 3rd

Perfect 5th  Perfect 4th
INVERT AND IDENTIFY ALL INTERVALS.

AUGMENTED intervals become DIMINISHED
DIMINISHED intervals become AUGMENTED

AUGMENTED 4TH becomes a DIMINISHED 5TH,
but remains the same size interval: a TRITONE.

TRITONE = 3 Whole Steps
IDENTIFY AND INVERT ALL INTERVALS