

# Lesson 6 INVERSIONS

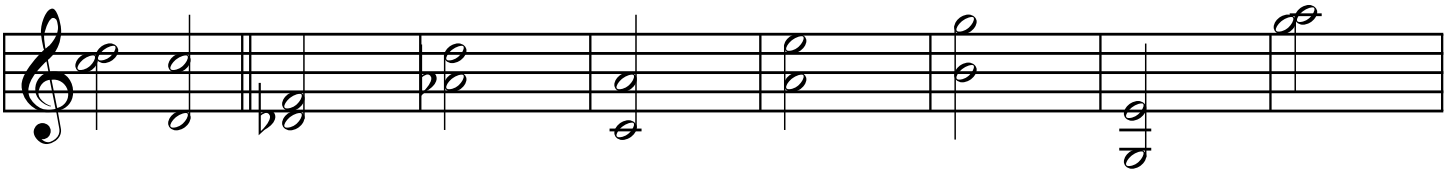
TO INVERT AN INTERVAL , move one of the notes 1 Octave in the direction of the other note.

Perfect Octave

Perfect Octave

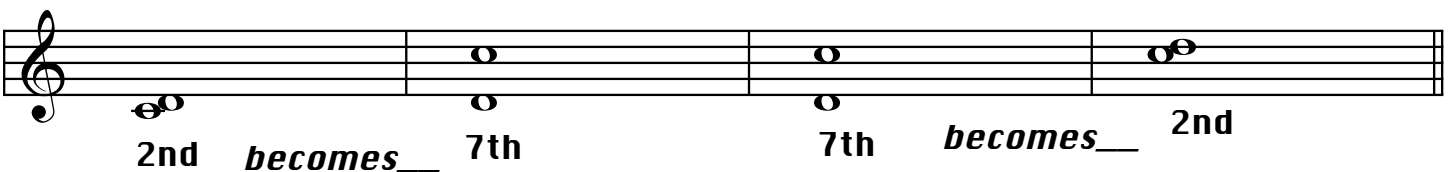
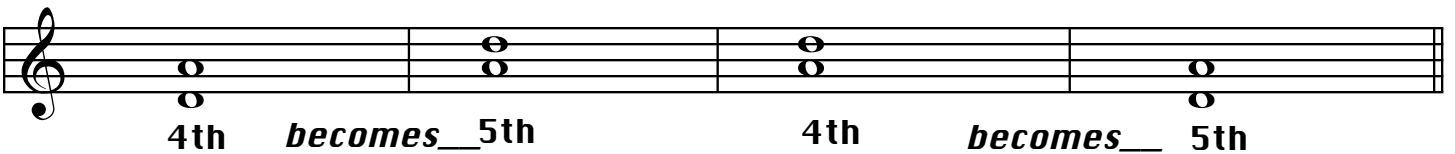


INVERT the intervals below.



WHEN YOU INVERT INTERVALS:

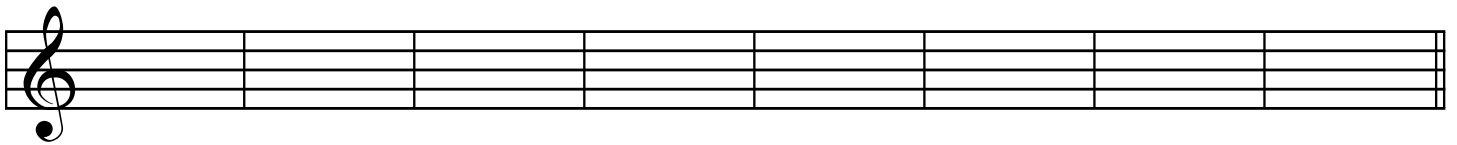
2nds - 7ths    7ths - 2nds  
 3rds - 6ths    6ths - 3rds  
 4ths - 5ths    5ths - 4ths



Which pairs of intervals  
are inversions?

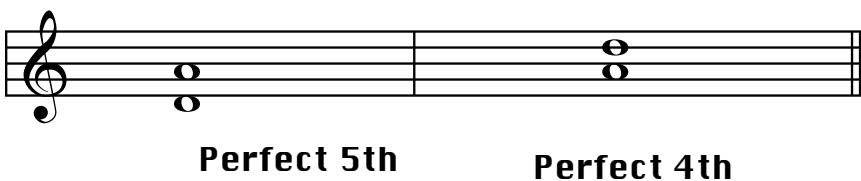
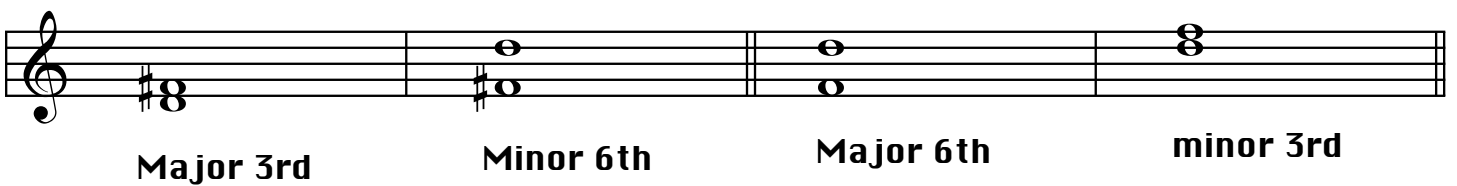


**COPY** the intervals above. Make **ALL** inversions.

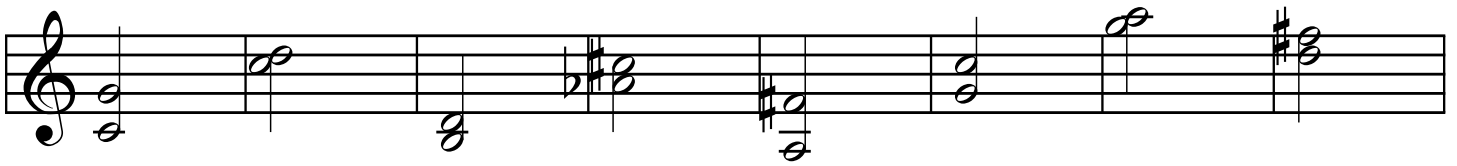


Intervals **CHANGE QUALITY** when inverted.

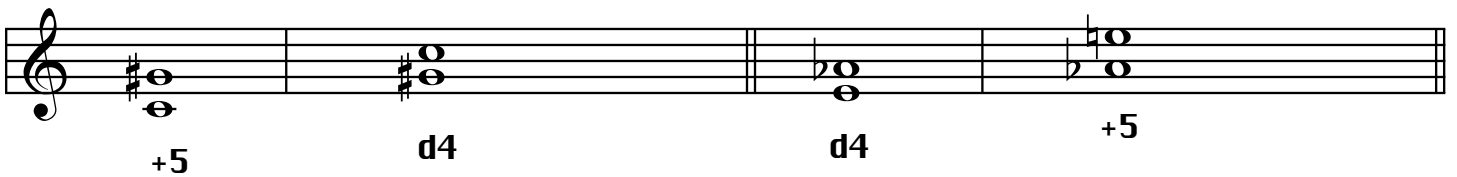
Perfect intervals remain Perfect  
Major becomes Minor, Minor becomes Major  
Augmented become Diminished, Diminished become Augmented



**INVERT AND IDENTIFY ALL INTERVALS.**

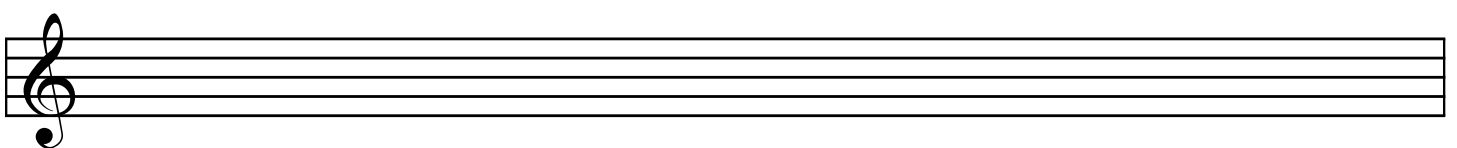
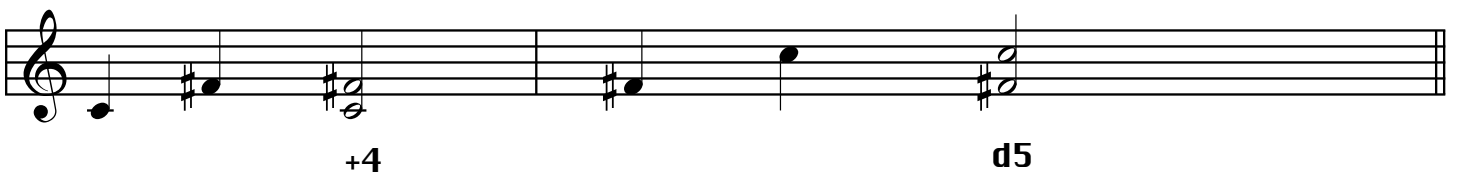


**AUGMENTED intervals become DIMINISHED  
DIMINISHED intervals become AUGMENTED**



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

**TRITONE = 3 Whole Steps**



IDENTIFY AND INVERT ALL  
INTERVALS

