# INVERSION OF INTERVALS

Intervals are inverted in the same manner that chords are inverted. The bottom note is moved to the top by raising it an octave. However, when intervals are inverted they become opposite, as if shown in a mirror. When intervals are inverted, both the number size and the type change.

The NUMBER SIZE of an interval and its inversion always add up to 9. Therefore, a 2nd inverted becomes a 7th (2 + 7 = 9), a 3rd inverted becomes a 6th (3 + 6 = 9), a 4th inverted becomes a 5th (4 + 5 = 9), etc.
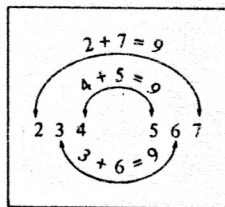
2nd becomes 7th	3rd becomes 6th	4th becomes 5th

The TYPE OF INTERVAL becomes opposite when inverted. Major becomes Minor, Minor becomes Major, Augmented becomes Diminished, Diminished becomes Augmented, but Perfect remains Perfect.

DIMINISHED	MINOR	PERFECT	MAJOR	AUGMENTED
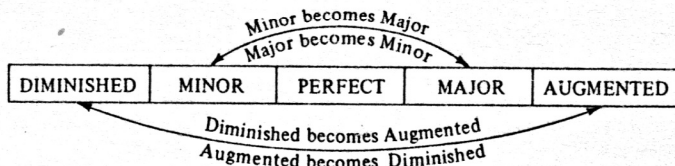
Putting these two rules together, we find that a Minor 2nd inverted becomes a Major 7th. Minor becomes Major and 2nd becomes 7th. (2 + 7 = 9) A Diminished 3rd inverted becomes an Augmented 6th. Diminished becomes Augmented and 3rd becomes 6th. (3 + 6 = 9) A Perfect 5th inverted becomes a Perfect 4th. Perfect stays Perfect and 5th becomes 4th. (5 + 4 = 9)

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Supply these answers concerning inversions of intervals.

1. Augmented is the opposite of ....

2. Major is the opposite of ....

3. Perfect inverted is..

4. An Augmented 4th inverted becomes a ....

5. A Minor 3rd inverted becomes a..

6. A Diminished 7th inverted becomes an ....

7. A Major 6th inverted becomes a..