## Inversion - Cheat Sheet

## Intervals:

Inverting an interval is as simple as taking the bottom note and making it the top.



Some things to know:

When inverted - a major interval becomes minor a minor interval becomes major a perfect interval stays perfect a diminished interval becomes augmented an augmented interval becomes diminished \*The quantities of the intervals always add up to 9 (M6/m3, for example)

## **Triads:**

Triads have three positions: Root position (root is in the bass) First Inversion (3rd is in the bass) Second inversion (5th is in the bass)



Note - the only note that *has* to be specific is the bass. The order of the others does not matter. Example: All of the triads below are a 1st inversion C Major chord - the only things that have to be true are that there is a C,E, and G, and that the third of the chord is in the bass.

