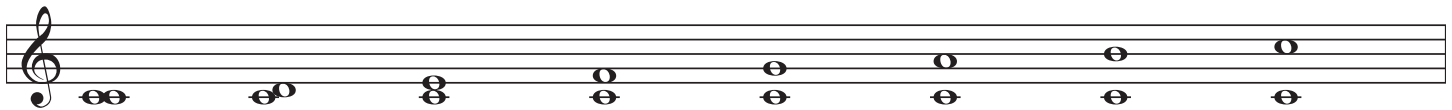


(Book 3) Lesson 12c.

Intervals Inverted

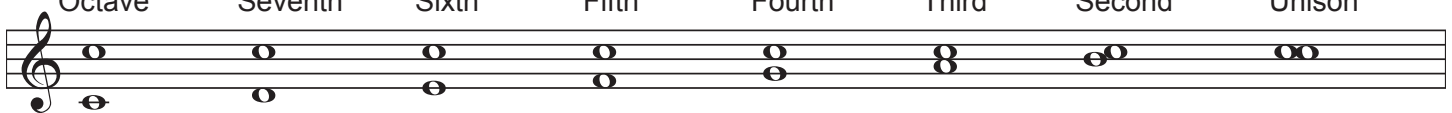
We have judged our intervals to this point, using "C" as the low note.

Perfect Unison	Major Second	Major Third	Perfect Fourth	Perfect Fifth	Major Sixth	Major Seventh	Perfect Octave
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Now we will use "C" as the highest note and turn the scale upside down. This is called, inverting the intervals.


Perfect Octave	Minor Seventh	Minor Sixth	Perfect Fifth	Perfect Fourth	Minor Third	Minor Second	Perfect Unison
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As you can see, all of the intervals which were Major, have now become Minor, except the perfect intervals which have remained perfect.

Side by side comparison is shown below.

Maj2-----Min7th	Maj3---	Min6	Perf4--Perf5	Perf5---Perf4	Maj6--Min3	Maj7--Min2	Perf8--Perf1
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The theory of intervals is necessary to understand the construction of the total basic chord types.

Major, Minor, Diminished and Augmented Triads.