Invert the intervals

To **invert** an interval, the **bottom note jumps up an octave** and lands on top. The top note stays where it is. Same two letters, new interval — and the two always fill exactly one octave.

PART 1 · NAME IT, FLIP IT, NAME IT AGAIN

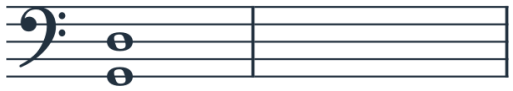
Name each interval. In the empty bar, write its inversion as two whole notes stacked together (keep the top note, write the bottom note an octave higher). Then name the new interval.

1



name _____ → inversion _____

2



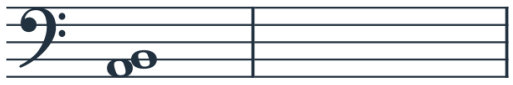
name _____ → inversion _____

3



name _____ → inversion _____

4



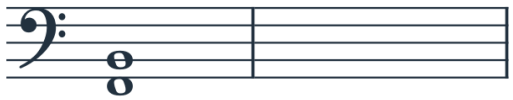
name _____ → inversion _____

5



name _____ → inversion _____

6



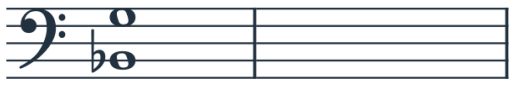
name _____ → inversion _____

7



name _____ → inversion _____

8



name _____ → inversion _____

PART 2 · FLIP IT IN YOUR HEAD

No staff this time: use the four rules. **Numbers add to 9 · major ↔ minor · perfect stays perfect · augmented ↔ diminished**.

M3 →	**P4** →	**A4** →	**m7** →	**m2** →	**M6** →
P5 →	**d5** →	**m3** →	**M2** →	**M7** →	**P8** →

Hint Check yourself with half steps: an interval and its inversion always add up to **12** (1 + 11, 2 + 10, 3 + 9 …). When you write the inversion, copy any sharp or flat that went with the moving note — the letter and its accidental travel together. Handout 228.

Answers (flip the page): Part 1: 1. M3→m6 (G-E♭) 2. P5→P4 (D-G) 3. m3→M6 (F-D) 4. M2→m7 (B-A) 5. P4→P5 (A-E) 6. A4→d5 (B-F) 7. m7→M2 (F-G) 8. M6→m3 (G-B♭) · Part 2: M3→m6 P4→P5 A4→d5 m7→M2 m2→M7 M6→m3 P5→P4 d5→A4 m3→M6 M2→m7 M7→m2 P8→P1

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