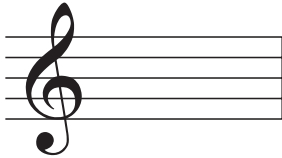


## Triad Inversions

### A. Making some inverted triads

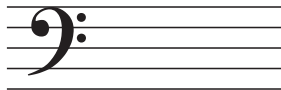
Review our Theory Anthology Chapter 16 (pp. 60-62) for information on triad inversions.

1)



B $\flat$  major  
in 2nd inversion

2)



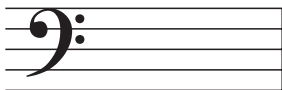
F major  
in 1st inversion

3)



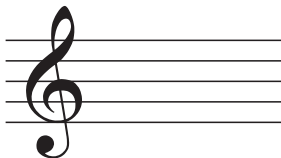
A $\flat$  major  
in 2nd inversion

4)



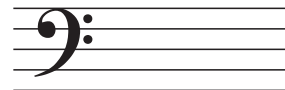
C minor  
in 2nd inversion

5)



D minor  
in 1st inversion

6)

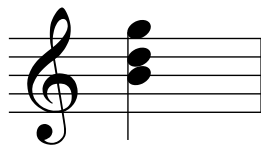


C $\sharp$  minor  
in 1st inversion

### B. Recognizing inverted triads

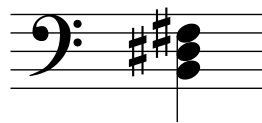
Below each chord please indicate what it is, including what inversion it is in. So a sample answer would be "A major in 1st inversion." But some of these are in root position!

7)



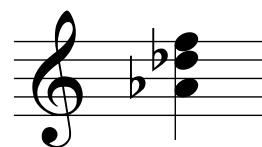
\_\_\_\_\_   
 in \_\_\_\_\_

8)



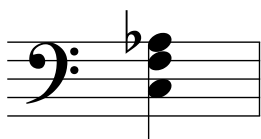
\_\_\_\_\_   
 in \_\_\_\_\_

9)



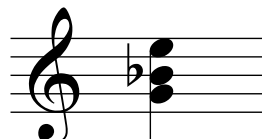
\_\_\_\_\_   
 in \_\_\_\_\_

10)



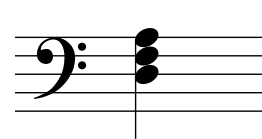
\_\_\_\_\_   
 in \_\_\_\_\_

11)



\_\_\_\_\_   
 in \_\_\_\_\_

12)

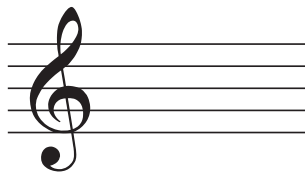


\_\_\_\_\_   
 in \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Diatonic triads in various inversions

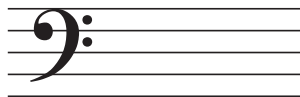
Make the triads indicated by the key indicator and roman numeral. Invert them as indicated. Uppercase key indicators (like B $\flat$ ;) indicate major keys, lowercase (like g:) indicate minor keys.

13)



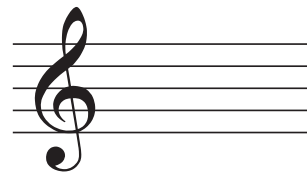
E: V  
in root position

14)



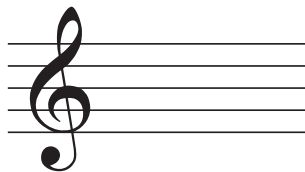
B $\flat$ : iii  
in root position

15)



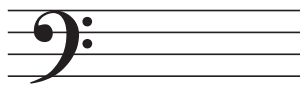
D: IV  
in 1st inversion

16)



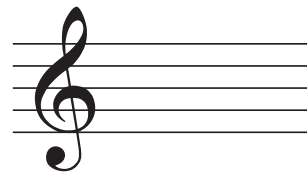
g: iv  
in 1st inversion

17)



A: ii  
in 2nd inversion

18)



A $\flat$ : V  
in 1st inversion