

Inversão de Intervalos

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- Aulas de harmonia tradicional (clássica), harmonia funcional e contraponto
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INVERSÃO DE INTERVALOS (Definição)

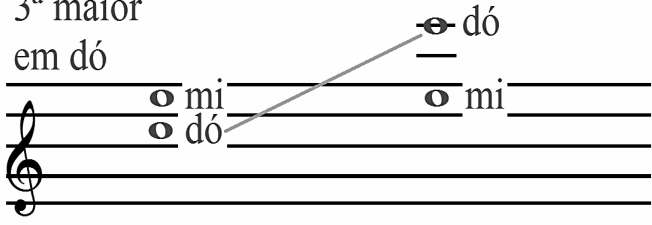
3ª maior em dó



A musical staff with a treble clef. The first line has a whole note 'C' (dó) on the first space. The second line has a whole note 'E' (mi) on the second space. A vertical line connects the two notes.

6ª menor em mi

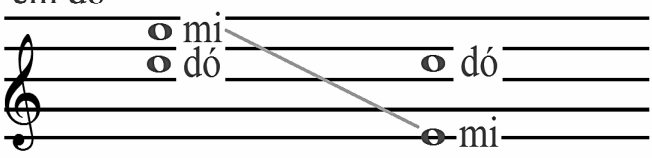
3ª maior em dó



A musical staff with a treble clef. The first line has a whole note 'C' (dó) on the first space. The second line has a whole note 'E' (mi) on the second space. The third line has a whole note 'C' (dó) on the third space. A vertical line connects the 'C' and 'E' notes. A diagonal line connects the 'E' and the lower 'C' notes.

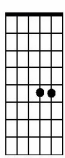
6ª menor em mi

3ª maior em dó



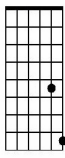
A musical staff with a treble clef. The second line has a whole note 'E' (mi) on the second space. The third line has a whole note 'C' (dó) on the third space. The fourth line has a whole note 'C' (dó) on the fourth space. A vertical line connects the 'E' and the lower 'C' notes. A diagonal line connects the 'E' and the upper 'C' notes.

3ª maior em dó



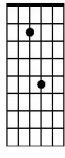
A fretboard diagram with six strings and six frets. The first string has a dot on the first fret. The second string has a dot on the second fret.

6ª menor em mi



A fretboard diagram with six strings and six frets. The second string has a dot on the second fret. The first string has a dot on the fifth fret.

6ª menor em mi



A fretboard diagram with six strings and six frets. The second string has a dot on the second fret. The first string has a dot on the fifth fret.

AS DUAS REGRAS

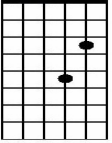
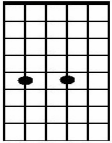
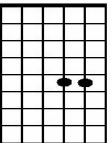
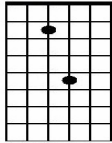
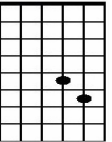
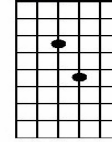
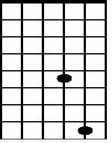
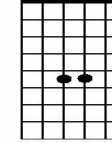
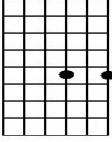
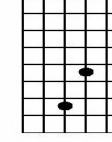
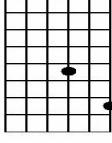
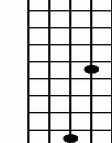
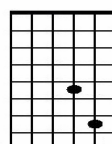
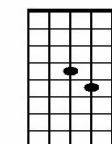
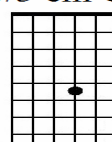
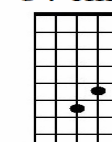
1) A soma de um intervalo direto mais a sua inversão resulta sempre em “9”. Por exemplo:

- 2^a invertida resulta em 7^a e vice versa ($2 + 7 = 9$)
- 3^a invertida resulta em 6^a e vice versa ($3 + 6 = 9$)
- 4^a invertida resulta em 5^a e vice versa ($4 + 5 = 9$)

2) Quando invertidos, os intervalos ficam também invertidos na sua qualificação, ou seja:

- Maiores tornam-se Menores e vice versa
- Aumentados tornam-se Diminutos e vice versa
- Justos permanecem Justos

ALGUNS EXEMPLOS DE INTERVALOS INVERTIDOS

Intervalo Direto	Invertido
<p>2 em C</p> 	<p>7 em D</p> 
<p>3 em C</p> 	<p>b6 em E</p> 
<p>4 em C</p> 	<p>5 em F</p> 
<p>5 em C</p> 	<p>4 em G</p> 
<p>6 em C</p> 	<p>3m em A</p> 
<p>7M em C</p> 	<p>b2 em B</p> 
<p>#4 em C</p> 	<p>b5 em F#</p> 
<p>#5 em C</p> 	<p>b4 em G#</p> 

EXEMPLOS BÁSICOS DE APLICAÇÃO

Base (sextas)

T	9	8	7	10
A	9	8	7	
B				11

Inversões (terças)

T				
A	9	8	7	6
B	11	10	9	7

Adicionaremos a nota lá (fixa), que não entrará no cálculo das inversões

T	10
A	
B	

T	9	9	8	8	7	7	5
A	9	10	8	10	10		
B			8		7		6

Inversão

Exemplo 1

T		10		10		10		10		10
A		9		8		7		7		6
B		11		11		10		10		9

VARIANTES

Variantes baseadas em deslocamentos de oitavas. Os casos a seguir não se tratam de “inversões”, pois, os intervalos permanecerão os mesmos.

Exemplo 2

Deslocando uma oitava acima a parte mais aguda do intervalo de terça.

Exemplo 3

Deslocando uma oitava abaixo a parte mais grave do intervalo de terça.

Exemplo 4

Deslocando uma oitava abaixo a parte mais grave e uma oitava acima a parte mais aguda do intervalo de terça.

Os exemplos 2, 3, 4 podem ser aplicados sobre qualquer intervalo direto e/ou sua respectiva inversão.