

# First-Inversion Chords

## PRACTICE BOX ANSWERS

### PRACTICE BOX 12.1

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. F#             | 4. D#              |
| 2. A              | 5. C               |
| 3. E <sub>7</sub> | 6. E#              |
| leading tone      |                    |
| 7. A              | 10. A <sub>b</sub> |
| 8. E              | 11. D <sub>b</sub> |
| 9. F              | 12. F#             |
| subdominant       |                    |

### PRACTICE BOX 12.2

The musical notation shows four first-inversion chords in G major, each with its constituent notes and Roman numeral label:

- E minor: ii<sup>°6</sup>**: Notes F# (treble), G (bass), A (bass). Treble clef has a sharp sign. Labels above: F# A C.
- A major: ii<sup>6</sup>**: Notes B (treble), C# (treble), D# (treble), E (bass). Treble clef has a sharp sign. Labels above: B D F#.
- B<sub>b</sub> major: IV<sup>6</sup>**: Notes C (treble), D (treble), E<sub>b</sub> (treble), F (bass). Bass clef has a flat sign. Labels above: E<sub>b</sub> G B<sub>b</sub>.
- C minor: ii<sup>°6</sup>**: Notes D<sub>b</sub> (treble), E<sub>b</sub> (treble), F<sub>b</sub> (treble), G (bass). Bass clef has a flat sign. Labels above: D F A<sub>b</sub>.



**PRACTICE BOX 12.5**

F# A C	G B D	F A C	A# C# E
6	6	6	6
G major: vii <sup>o6</sup> E minor: ii <sup>o6</sup>	D major: IV <sup>6</sup> B minor: VI <sup>6</sup>	Bb major: V <sup>6</sup> G minor: VII <sup>6</sup>	B major: vii <sup>o6</sup> G# minor: ii <sup>o6</sup>
D F A,	A, C E,	G# B D#	C E, G
6	6	6	6
Eb major: vii <sup>o6</sup> C minor: ii <sup>o6</sup>	Ab major: I <sup>6</sup> F minor: III <sup>6</sup>	B major: vi <sup>6</sup> G# minor: i <sup>6</sup>	F minor: V <sup>6</sup>

The final chord can be analyzed only in F minor because of the accidental in the bass voice.



PRACTICE BOX 12.7

Musical notation for E♭ major and F# minor chords in first inversion. The E♭ major section shows a sequence of chords: I (E♭), I<sup>6</sup> (E♭), IV (A♭), and V (B♭). The F# minor section shows: i (F#), ii<sup>6</sup> (G), V (D#), i (F#), iv (A), and i (F#).

E♭ major: I I<sup>6</sup> IV V I F# minor: i ii<sup>6</sup> V i iv i

Musical notation for E minor and F# major chords in first inversion. The E minor section shows: i (E), III<sup>+</sup> (G#), VI (C#), ii<sup>6</sup> (F#), V (B), and i (E). The F# major section shows: I (F#), vi (D), V<sup>6</sup> (C#), I (F#), ii<sup>6</sup> (G#), V (B), and I (F#). An asterisk is placed above the first measure of the F# major section.

E minor: i III<sup>+</sup> VI ii<sup>6</sup> V i F# major: I vi V<sup>6</sup> I ii<sup>6</sup> V I

Musical notation for D minor and A major chords in first inversion. The D minor section shows: i (D), V<sup>6</sup> (F#), i (D), VI (B), iv (F), ii<sup>6</sup> (G), and V (A). The A major section shows: V (A), I (A), IV<sup>6</sup> (D), I<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> (A), V (A), and vi (F).

D minor: i V<sup>6</sup> i VI iv ii<sup>6</sup> V A major: V I IV<sup>6</sup> I<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> V vi

\* Irregular doubling is required on this chord to prevent parallelism.