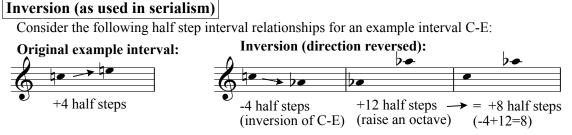
## Learn Music Theory. net 6.15 Surviving Serialism 3: Inversion, R, RI Secrets



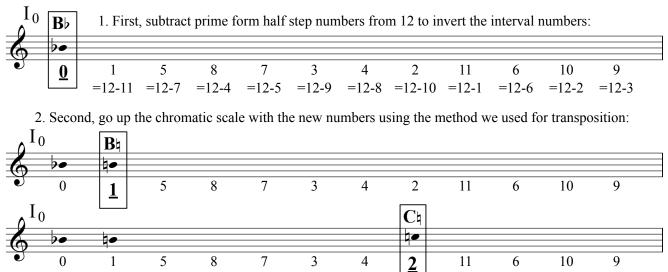
In fact, the inversion of an interval is always related to the original as the remainder from 12...

## ...for any *positive* (upward) interval of x half steps *less than an octave*, 12 - x = inversion.

So, to *invert* the prime form, *subtract each number* (except zero) *from 12*. As an example, given this prime form...



...here's how to build the inversion:



Continuing up the chromatic scale, 3 is C#, 4 is D\\$, 5 is E\\$, 6 is E\\$, 7 is F\\$, 8 is F\\$, 9 is G\\$, 10 is A\\$, and 11 is A\\$:



## **R**, **RI** and Combining Operations

To get the *retrograde*, list the *prime* form backwards, starting with the last pitch class and reading right to left. To get the *retrograde inversion*, list the *inversion* form backwards, reading the notes from right to left.

*To combine inversion or transposition with retrograde,* do each operation one after the other, in any order. For instance, to find RI6, transpose the prime form up to P6, then perform the inversion operation to get I6, and *finally* read I6 backwards to get RI6.

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