Collected Homework #4 Answers

For this assignment, our "theme" will be the following:



Find each of the following variations on this theme.

$$T_5$$
, T_5R , I , T_7I , and I_G

Comments: Recall that we can use the "musical clock" diagram as a visual aid for finding transpositions and (especially) inversions. Under the standard inversion, each note is "reflected" across the C-F# axis; or, using number codes, each note is replaced by its opposite (mod 12).

For the inversion centered at G, each note is "reflected" across the G-C# axis; an easier way to see this may be to redraw the clock with G, rather than C, at the top (see below).

Homework Answers (notes only):

$T_7 I:$	A#	A D#	г G	E G#	D A#	г G	с G#	A#	B	с G#	$\mathbf{A} = \text{use to find } \mathbf{I}_7 \mathbf{I} \mathbf{J}$ $\mathbf{D} \#$
(T ·	Л	٨	Б	Б	п	Б	Б	п	C #	Б	Λ use to find T ()
<i>I</i> :	F	Bb	D	D#	F	D	D#	F	F#	D#	A #
T_5R :	G	D	B	С	D	Eb	С	D	Eb	G	С
<i>T</i> ₅ :	С	G	Eb	D	С	Eb	D	С	B	D	G
Melody:	G	D	Bb	А	G	Bb	А	G	F#	А	D

(Comment: We could also have found T_7I by using the $IT_n = T_{-n}I$ rule, which tells us that T_7I is equivalent to IT_5 . That would have allowed us to just raise the result for I by five semitones, rather than going to the extra work of finding and inverting T_7 . Check for yourself – it works!)

I_G: G C E F G E F G G#F C

Notice that the above answer for I_G preserves, but reverses, all intervals from the original melody in a way that keeps the first note, G, fixed.

Also notice that the variation we get from I_G is two semitones higher than the variation we get from I – this shows us that I_G is the same as IT_2 .

