

Two musical examples, (b) and (c), showing secondary sevenths in C major. Each example consists of a treble and bass staff. Example (b) shows a sequence of chords: C7, F7, C7, F7, C7, F7, C7, F7. Example (c) shows a sequence of chords: C7, F7, C7, F7, C7, F7, C7, F7. The bass staff in both examples has a '7' under each chord, indicating the seventh.

114. Secondary sevenths have three inversions, the figuring of which is the same as that employed for the inversions of  $V_7$ . Of these, the first and third inversions, *a* and *b*, are of frequent occurrence, but little use, comparatively speaking, is made of the second inversion, *c*. The inversions of  $II_7$ , in the key of C, are shown in the following example, the chord of resolution being V or  $V_7$ , the same as when  $II_7$  is in root position.

Two musical examples, (a) and (b), showing the first and third inversions of the secondary seventh  $II_7$  in C major. Each example consists of a treble and bass staff. Example (a) shows the first inversion of  $II_7$  (D7) resolving to V (F). Example (b) shows the third inversion of  $II_7$  (D7) resolving to V (F). The bass staff in both examples has figures: 6 5 for (a) and 4 2 6 5 for (b).