

TYPES OF CADENCES

A cadence is a two-chord progression that occurs at the end of a phrase.

Perfect Authentic Cadence (PAC)

- Dominant → Tonic (V → I)
- Root Position Chords
- Tonic = highest voice of final chord



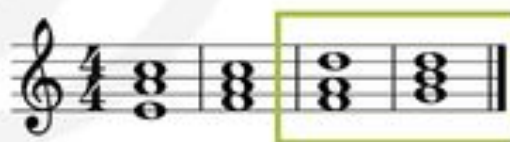
Imperfect Authentic Cadence (IAC)

- Root Position IAC: highest voice of final chord is NOT the tonic
- Inverted IAC: one or both chords are inverted
- Leading Tone IAC: V is replaced with vii diminished chord

Root Position IAC Inverted IAC Leading Tone IAC

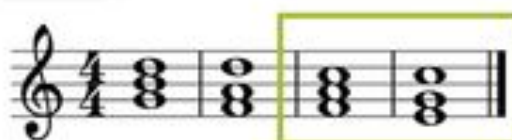
Half Cadence (HC)

- Cadence ending on the dominant (V)



Plagal Cadence (PC)

- Subdominant → Tonic (IV/iv → I)



Deceptive Cadence (DC)

- The dominant chord (V) resolves to a chord other than the tonic. In most cases, this is the submediant chord (VI/vi)

