

Cello
Arpeggios
1 Octave

Violoncello
Arpeggios
1 Oktave

Violoncelle
Arpèges
1 Octave

Major/Dur/Majeur



Minor/Moll/Mineur



Cello
Arpeggios
1 Octave

Violoncello
Arpeggios
1 Oktave

Violoncelle
Arpèges
1 Octave

Augmented/Übermäßige/Augmenté



Diminished/Verminderte/Diminué



Cello
Arpeggios
1 Octave

Violoncello
Arpeggios
1 Oktave

Violoncelle
Arpèges
1 Octave

Major Sevenths/Dur-Septimen/Septièmes Majeures

Major Sevenths arpeggios in Cello, Violoncello, and Violoncelle. The notation is in bass clef and includes the following chords: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, B, E, A, D, G. Each chord is shown in a separate staff, with the notes of the arpeggio written in a sequence that starts on the first line of the staff and moves downwards. The notes are: C (C4, E4, G4, Bb4), F (F4, A4, C5, Eb5), Bb (Bb4, D5, F5, Ab5), Eb (Eb4, G4, Bb4, Db5), Ab (Ab4, C5, Eb5, F5), Db (Db4, F5, Ab5, Bb5), Gb (Gb4, Bb4, Db5, Eb5), B (B4, D5, F5, G5), E (E4, G4, B4, C5), A (A4, C5, E5, F5), D (D4, F4, A4, B4), G (G4, B4, D5, E5).

Dominant Sevenths/Dominant-Septimen/Septièmes Dominantes

Dominant Sevenths arpeggios in Cello, Violoncello, and Violoncelle. The notation is in bass clef and includes the following chords: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, B, E, A, D, G. Each chord is shown in a separate staff, with the notes of the arpeggio written in a sequence that starts on the first line of the staff and moves downwards. The notes are: C (C4, E4, G4, Bb4), F (F4, A4, C5, Eb5), Bb (Bb4, D5, F5, Ab5), Eb (Eb4, G4, Bb4, Db5), Ab (Ab4, C5, Eb5, F5), Db (Db4, F5, Ab5, Bb5), Gb (Gb4, Bb4, Db5, Eb5), B (B4, D5, F5, G5), E (E4, G4, B4, C5), A (A4, C5, E5, F5), D (D4, F4, A4, B4), G (G4, B4, D5, E5).

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Minor Sevenths/Moll-Septimen/Septièmes Mineures

Arpeggios for Minor Sevenths (Moll-Septimen/Septièmes Mineures) in bass clef, 1 octave. The notation shows 12 arpeggios, each consisting of a descending eighth-note arpeggio followed by a quarter rest. The arpeggios are labeled with their root notes: A, D, G, C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, C#, F#, B, and E. The key signatures change for each arpeggio to match the root note.

Dominant Sevenths b5/Dominant-Septimen b5/Septièmes Dominantes b5

Arpeggios for Dominant Sevenths b5 (Dominant-Septimen b5/Septièmes Dominantes b5) in bass clef, 1 octave. The notation shows 12 arpeggios, each consisting of a descending eighth-note arpeggio followed by a quarter rest. The arpeggios are labeled with their root notes: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, B, E, A, D, and G. The key signatures change for each arpeggio to match the root note.

Cello
Arpeggios
1 Octave

Violoncello
Arpeggios
1 Oktave

Violoncelle
Arpèges
1 Octave

Half-Diminished Seventh/Halben-Verminderte Septimen/Septièmes Demi-Diminués

Diagram showing the Half-Diminished Seventh (A7b9) chord in bass clef, with the root note A. The chord is shown in three positions: A, D, and G. The notes are A, C, E, G, and Bb. The diagram includes the following notes and accidentals: A, C, E, G, Bb, D, F, G#, C#, F#, B, E.

Diminished Seventh/Verminderte Septimen/Septièmes Diminués

Diagram showing the Diminished Seventh (A7b9) chord in bass clef, with the root note A. The chord is shown in three positions: A, D, and G. The notes are A, C, E, G, and Bb. The diagram includes the following notes and accidentals: A, C, E, G, Bb, D, F, G#, C#, F#, B, E.

Cello
Arpeggios
1 Octave

Violoncello
Arpeggios
1 Oktave

Violoncelle
Arpèges
1 Octave

Major Ninths/Dur-Nonen/Neuvièmes Majeures

Major Ninths arpeggios in Cello, Violoncello, and Violoncelle staves. The notation shows ascending and descending arpeggios for the following chords: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, B, E, A, D, G. Each chord is represented by a two-measure phrase: the first measure contains the ascending arpeggio and the second measure contains the descending arpeggio, both starting on a whole note.

Minor Ninths/Moll-Nonen/Neuvièmes Mineures

Minor Ninths arpeggios in Cello, Violoncello, and Violoncelle staves. The notation shows ascending and descending arpeggios for the following chords: A, D, G, C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, C#, F#, B, E. Each chord is represented by a two-measure phrase: the first measure contains the ascending arpeggio and the second measure contains the descending arpeggio, both starting on a whole note.

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1 Octave

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1 Oktave

Violoncelle
Arpèges
1 Octave

Dominant Ninths/Dominant-Nonen/Neuvièmes Dominantes

12 arpeggios for Dominant Ninths in bass clef, showing 12 arpeggios for chords C, F, B \flat , E \flat , A \flat , D \flat , G \flat , B, E, A, D, and G. Each arpeggio is shown in a single measure, with the chord name above the staff.

Dominant Minor Ninths/Dominant-Moll-Nonen/Neuvièmes Dominantes Mineures

12 arpeggios for Dominant Minor Ninths in bass clef, showing 12 arpeggios for chords C, F, B \flat , E \flat , A \flat , D \flat , G \flat , B, E, A, D, and G. Each arpeggio is shown in a single measure, with the chord name above the staff.

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Major/Dur/Majeur

Major/Dur/Majeur arpeggio patterns for Cello, Violoncello, and Violoncelle. The patterns are shown in bass clef with 2 octaves. The notes are: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, B, E, A, D, G.

Minor/Moll/Mineur

Minor/Moll/Mineur arpeggio patterns for Cello, Violoncello, and Violoncelle. The patterns are shown in bass clef with 2 octaves. The notes are: A, D, G, C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, C#, F#, B, E.

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Augmented/Übermäßige/Augmenté

12 examples of augmented triads in bass clef, each with chromatic movement in both directions. The triads are: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, B, E, A, D, G.

Diminished/Verminderte/Diminué

12 examples of diminished triads in bass clef, each with chromatic movement in both directions. The triads are: A, D, G, C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, C#, F#, B, E.

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Major Sevenths/Dur-Septimen/Septièmes Majeures

The image displays a musical score for Cello/Violoncello, specifically for Major Sevenths (Dur-Septimen/Septièmes Majeures) arpeggios. The score is organized into six horizontal systems, each containing two measures of music. The first measure of each system is an ascending arpeggio, and the second measure is a descending arpeggio. The systems are labeled with their respective starting notes: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, and Db in the first system; Gb and B in the second; E and A in the third; and D and G in the fourth. The notation is in bass clef, and the key signatures change to match the starting notes of the arpeggios. The notes are written as eighth notes, and the measures are separated by double bar lines.

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Dominant Sevenths/Dominant-Septimen/Septièmes Dominantes

The image displays a musical score for Cello/Violoncello, specifically focusing on dominant seventh arpeggios. The score is organized into six horizontal systems, each containing two measures of music. The first measure of each system represents the ascending arpeggio, and the second measure represents the descending arpeggio. The keys are indicated by a sharp or flat symbol above the first measure of each system. The keys are: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, B, E, A, D, and G. The notation is in bass clef, and the arpeggios are written across two octaves. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format, suitable for a music book or sheet music.

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Minor Sevenths/Moll-Septimen/Septièmes Mineures

The image displays 12 musical staves, each representing a different key signature for arpeggiated minor sevenths. The staves are arranged in two columns of six. Each staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature (number of flats or sharps). The notes are arpeggiated in an ascending and then descending pattern. The keys are: A (no sharps or flats), D (one flat), G (two flats), C (three flats), F (four flats), Bb (five flats), Eb (three flats and one sharp), Ab (four flats and one sharp), C# (three sharps), F# (two sharps), B (two sharps), and E (one sharp). Each staff ends with a double bar line.

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Dominant Sevenths $\flat 5$ /Dominant-Septimen $\flat 5$ /Septièmes Dominantes $\flat 5$

C F

B \flat E \flat

A \flat D \flat

G \flat B

E A

D G

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Half-Diminished Sevenths/Halben-Verminderte Septimen/Septièmes Demi-Diminués

A

D

G

C

F

B \flat

D \sharp

G \sharp

C \sharp

F \sharp

B

E

Cello
Arpeggios
2 Octaves

Violoncello
Arpeggios
2 Oktaven

Violoncelle
Arpèges
2 Octaves

Diminished Sevenths/Verminderte Septimen/Septièmes Diminués

The image displays a musical score for three string instruments: Cello, Violoncello, and Violoncelle. The title is "Diminished Sevenths/Verminderte Septimen/Septièmes Diminués". The score is organized into six rows, each containing two measures of music. The first measure of each row is labeled with a chord name: A, D, G, C, F, Bb, D#, G#, C#, F#, B, and E. The second measure of each row is labeled with the same chord name. The music is written in bass clef and consists of arpeggiated notes. The key signature for each measure is indicated by the number of sharps or flats at the beginning of the staff. The notes are written in a way that shows the interval of a diminished seventh between the first and fourth notes of the arpeggio.