



Intro to Triads & Inversions: Lesson 3

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In this lesson I emphasize two important concepts that triad inversions opens up.

The first is that by using inversions we can make our chords, and therefore our music, much more interesting; more rich, complex and beautiful. We can start to look at using chords not simply as static shapes, but as three simultaneous voices that each have their own unique qualities in the overall fabric of the music.

The second is that these different voicings are very powerful tools once we understand and apply them because they enable us view and use the entire fretboard. We can play any given chord in any location or register (low or high pitch) by isolating the 1st, 3rd and 5th anywhere on the fretboard we can find them.

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Root Position	First Inversion	Second Inversion	Root Position Octave Higher
<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>T A B</p> <p>3 2 0 0 2 3</p>	<p>2 0 1 1 0 2</p>	<p>0 1 0 0 1 0</p>	<p>5 5 3 3 5 5</p>
<p>5</p>			
<p>6</p>			
<p>7</p>			
<p>8</p>			
<p>9</p>			
<p>10</p> <p>10 10 9</p>	<p>10 9 8</p>	<p>9 8 8</p>	<p>8 8 12</p>
<p>12</p> <p>12 14 15</p>	<p>10 10 10</p>	<p>10 10 10</p>	<p>10 10 10</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>16</p>		
<p>12 14 15</p>	<p>10 10 10</p>	<p>10 10 10</p>	<p>10 10 10</p>