

Triads in Major Keys 3 Name:

We have learned that a TRIAD is a set of 3 pitches, stacked vertically. up until now they have been stacked one on top of the next. However, we can change the order the pitches are stacked without changing the name or quality of the chord itself. This is called INVERTING the chord.

For example, a G Major chord is made up of G, B and D. In the key of G, that chord is I.

I
I⁶
I⁴

First Inversion
Second Inversion

* First inversion takes the root and puts it an octave higher.

We denote this with a ⁶ next to the I because the distance between the bottom pitch (formerly the 3rd) to the top pitch is now a 6th. (3rd becomes bottom)

* Second inversion takes the root and the 3rd an octave higher. We denote this with a ⁴ because the distance between the pitches is now a 6th and a 4th. (5th becomes bottom)

Identify the following triads with inversions in the key of G.

① —
② —
③ —
④ —
⑤ —

⑥ —
⑦ —
⑧ —
⑨ —
⑩ —

Build the given interval.

⑪ V ⑫ V⁶ ⑬ V⁴ ⑭ IV ⑮ IV⁶ 5.8