

## Triads: First Inversion and Second Inversion

When the root of the chord is moved to the top and the third becomes the lowest note of the triad, it is said to be in the **first inversion**.

Any first-inversion triad may be inverted again by moving the lowest note to the top. All letter names are the same, but the root is in the middle and the fifth is the lowest note of the triad. This is called the **second inversion**.

## Triads: In All Positions

Play the following:

1. **RH:** ▶ Transpose to G major, G minor and C minor.

2. **LH:** ▶ Transpose to G major, G minor and C minor.

## Naming Triads and Inversions

Roman numerals identify the scale degrees on which triads are built within a key.

Numbers to the right of the Roman numerals indicate the intervals between the lowest note and each of the other notes of the chord. In the first inversion, the number 3 is usually omitted.

	ROOT POSITION	FIRST INVERSION	SECOND INVERSION
Letter names:	C	C/E (C chord with E bottom note)	C/G (C chord with G bottom note)
Roman numerals:	I	I <sub>6</sub> (3)	I <sub>6</sub> 4