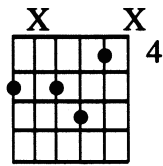
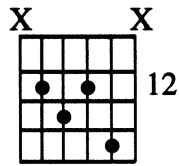


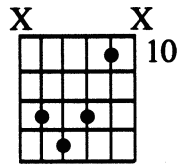
A7(b5)



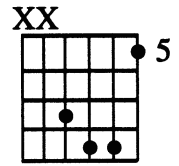
A7(b5)



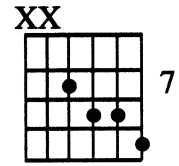
A7(b5)



A7(b5)

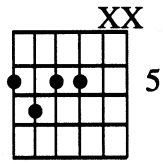


A7(b5)

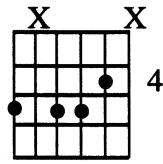


A7(b5)

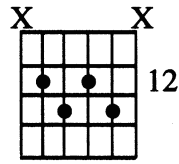
MINOR 7(b5)



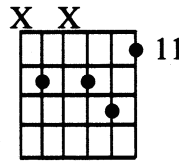
A-7(b5)



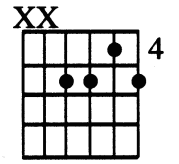
A-7(b5)



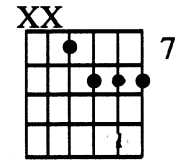
A-7(b5)



A-7(b5)

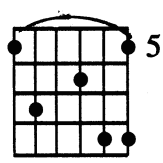


A-7(b5)

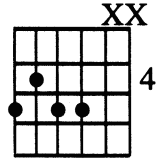


A-7(b5)

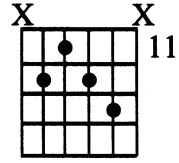
DOMINANT 7(#9)



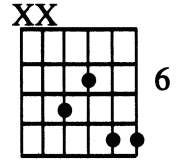
A7(#9)



A7(#9)

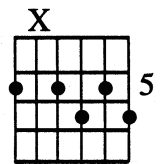


A7(#9)

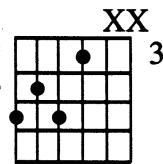


A7(#9)

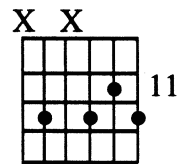
DOMINANT 7(b9)



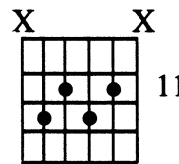
A7(b9)



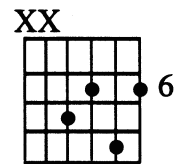
A7(b9)



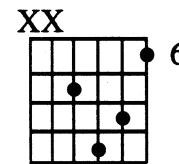
A7(b9)



A7(b9)

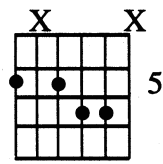


A7(b9)

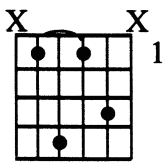


A7(b9)

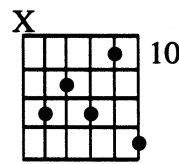
DOMINANT 7(#5)



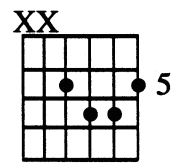
A(#5)



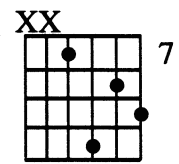
A(#5)



A(#5)



A(#5)




A(#5)

# INVERSIONS

An inverted chord has as its bass, a tone of the chord other than the root. For example, an inverted chord might have the 3rd or the 5th as its bass note.

## ROOT POSITION

When a chord has its tonic as the bass note, the chord is in root position.




5  
3

C Major in root position.

The diagram shows a five-line musical staff with three notes: C (middle C, on the first line), E (on the second line), and G (on the second space). To the right of the staff are the numbers 5 and 3, indicating the scale degrees of the notes.

## FIRST INVERSION

When the lowest note of the triad is the 3rd, the chord is in the first position.



6  
3

C Major in first inversion.

The diagram shows a five-line musical staff with three notes: E (on the second line), G (on the second space), and C (on the first line). To the right of the staff are the numbers 6 and 3, indicating the scale degrees of the notes.

## SECOND INVERSION

When the lowest note of the triad is the 5th, the chord is in the second position.



6  
4

C Major in second inversion.

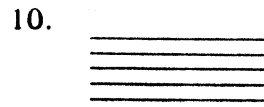
The diagram shows a five-line musical staff with three notes: G (on the second space), C (on the first line), and E (on the second line). To the right of the staff are the numbers 6 and 4, indicating the scale degrees of the notes.

# EXERCISE #76

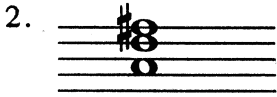
Draw the following triads in the inversion indicated. The first few are done as an example.



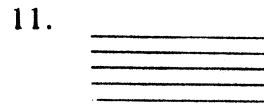
**C**  
Root position



**Bb**  
1st inversion



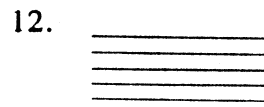
**D**  
2nd inversion



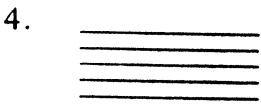
**Eb**  
2nd inversion



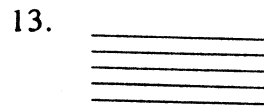
**E**  
2nd inversion



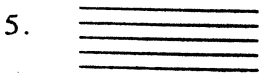
**F#**  
Root position



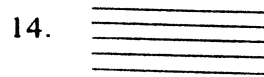
**A**  
1st inversion



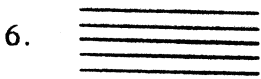
**A**  
Root position



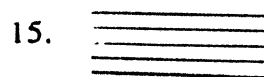
**C**  
Root position



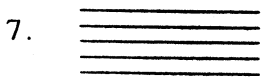
**C**  
2nd inversion



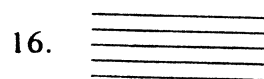
**E**  
2nd inversion



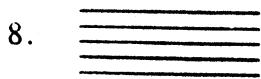
**D**  
Root position



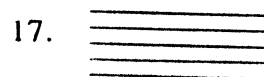
**G**  
Root position



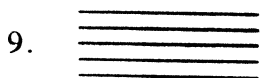
**B**  
1st inversion



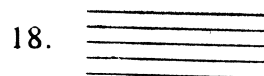
**Bb**  
1st inversion



**C#**  
2nd inversion



**Eb**  
2nd inversion



**F**  
Root position