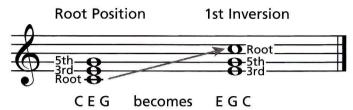
Triads — 1st Inversion

Any root position triad may be changed by moving the root (bottom note) of the chord to another position. This is called an INVERSION—it means the notes are rearranged and a tone other than the root is the bottom note of the chord.

The first inversion can be made from a C triad by moving the root (C) to the top of the chord.



All letter names are the same, but the 3rd (E) is now on the bottom, and the root (C) is now on top. This is called 1st INVERSION.

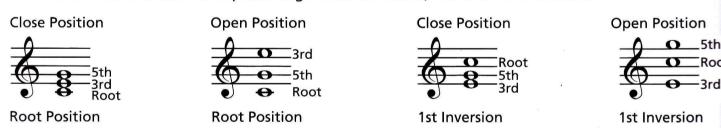
1st Inversion Triads in C major (3rd is on the bottom).



In 1st inversion, the 3rd is always the bottom note.

OPEN and CLOSE POSITIONS

When the notes of a chord are spaced within an octave, it is in CLOSE POSITION. When the notes of a chord are spaced larger than an octave, it is in OPEN POSITION.



Exercises =

Rewrite the following root position triads in open position.



Using the given notes as the root, add the 3rd and 5th below each note to make 1st inversion triads in the key of C.



Using the given notes as the 3rd, add the 5th and root above each note to make 1st inversion triads in the key of C (close position).



100

Triads—1st Inversion

Rewrite the following root position triads in open position. Use accidentals as needed.



- The bottom note in a first inversion triad is the _______. 10
- Using the given notes as the root, add the 3rd and 5th *below* each note to make 1st inversion triads (close position). Use accidentals as needed.



Using the given notes as the 3rd, add the 5th and root *above* each note to make 1st inversion triads (close position). Use accidentals as needed.



Rewrite the following root position triads in 1st inversion (close position). Use accidentals as needed.

