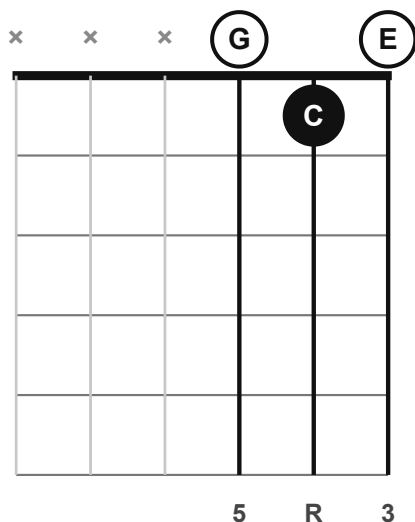
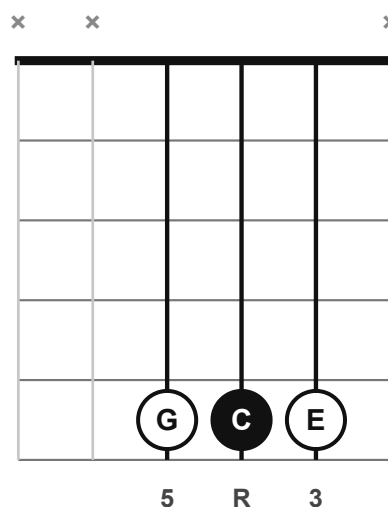


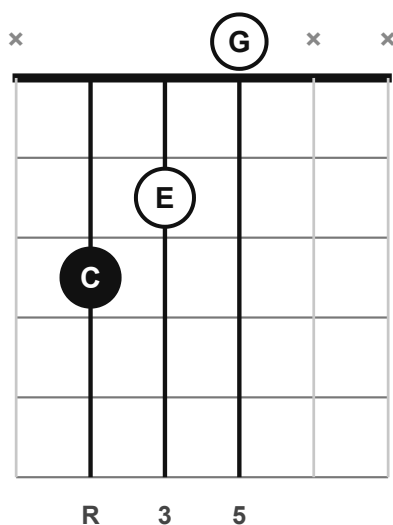
How to play triads on guitar: every string set



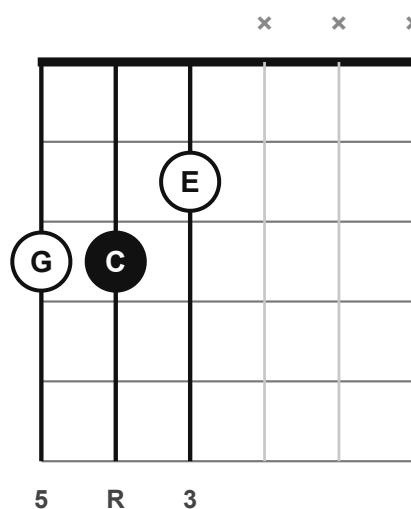
C major on strings 1-2-3. G, C, E from low to high:
second inversion



C major on strings 2-3-4. G, C, E from low to high:
second inversion



C major on strings 3-4-5. C, E, G from low to high:
root position

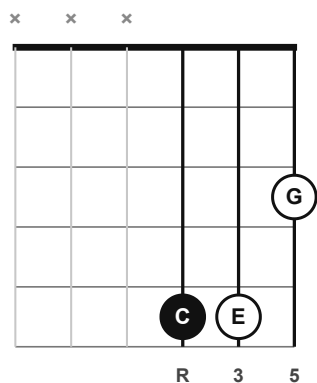


C major on strings 4-5-6. G, C, E from low to high:
second inversion

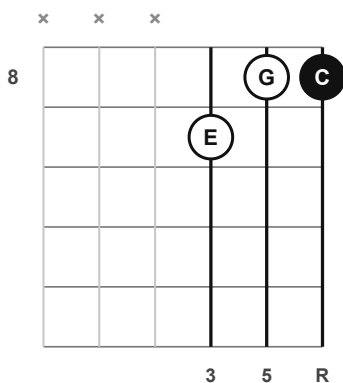
Play this. Play the first strings 1-2-3 diagram, G, C, E from low to high. Sing each note. Then compare it with the root position shape, C, E, G, in the inversions section.

Remember, whenever you see a shape on the high set, see it also on the fourth set. It's the same chord. Create a relationship like the pianist sees an octave.

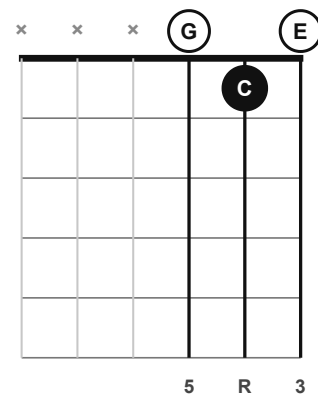
What are guitar triad inversions and why do they matter?



Root position

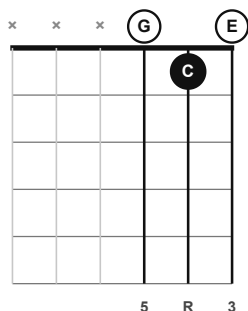
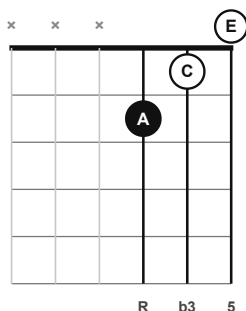
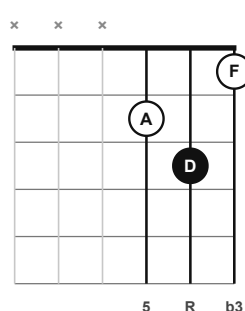
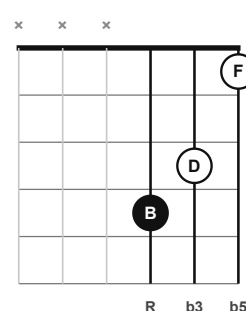


1st inversion



2nd inversion

How do you voice lead triads through chord progressions?

**C (I)** G, C, E**Am (vi)** A, C, E**Dm (ii)** A, D, F**Bdim (vii)** B, D, F

Play this.

From C to A minor, C and E stay where they are; only the G moves up to A. From A minor to D minor, A stays, C moves to D and E moves to F. From D minor to B diminished, D and F stay and A moves to B.