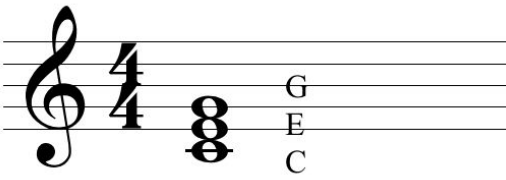
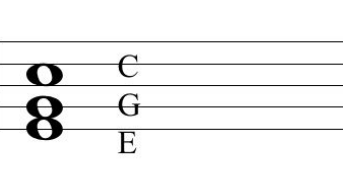
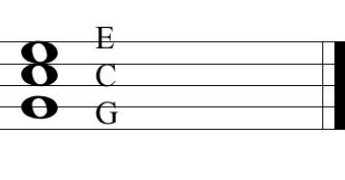


Chord Inversions

A **chord's inversion** describes the relationship of its lowest notes to the other notes in the chord. For instance, a C-major triad contains the tones C, E and G; its inversion is determined by which of these tones is the lowest note (or bass note) in the chord.

Triads (3 tone chords) have a **root position** and **2 inversions**

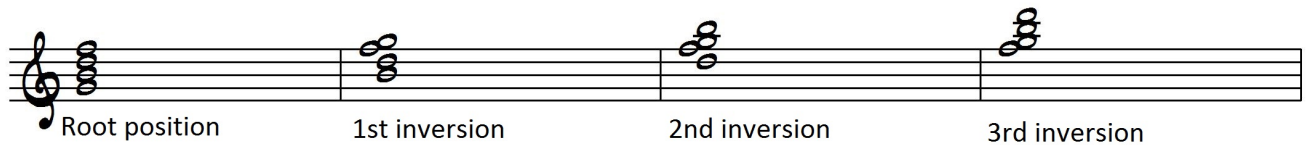
"Stable & Strong"	Slightly less stable	Least stable
Root Position	1st Inversion	2nd Inversion
		
Chord root on the bottom	3rd of the chord on the bottom	5th of the chord on the bottom

Inversions also can be written as broken chords or sequences.

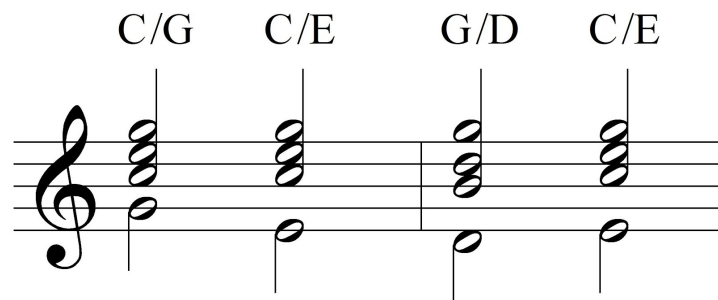


Chord inversions add a **richness** to a chord progression or flow of melodies and are a great tool for composers to use.

Quadrads are 4 tone chords and have a root position and 3 inversions. The common construction of Quadrads follows the same principle as Triads by using Tertian Harmony, meaning they are created by stacking three 3rds. Example G7 inversions:



A notation for chord inversion often used in popular music is to write the name of a chord followed by a forward slash and then the name of the bass note. This is called a **slash chord**. For example, a C-major chord in first inversion (i.e., with E in the bass) would be notated as "C/E".



Inversions can be used in both, melodies and chord accompaniment.

