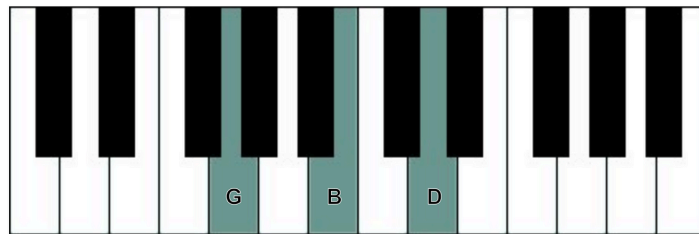


BASIC THEORY: INVERSIONS

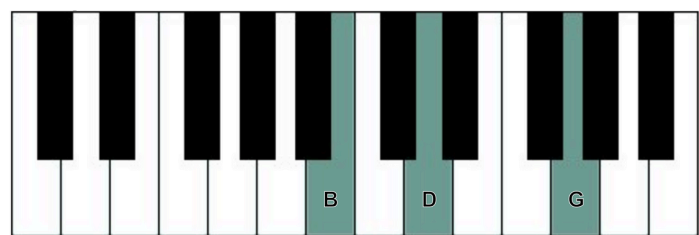
Inversions happen when the notes of a chord are rearranged so a note other than the root is the lowest note. In **root position**, the root is on the bottom. In **first inversion**, the third of the chord is on the bottom. In **second inversion**, the fifth is on the bottom. The notes themselves don't change—only their order.

Here are some inversions shown on a keyboard:

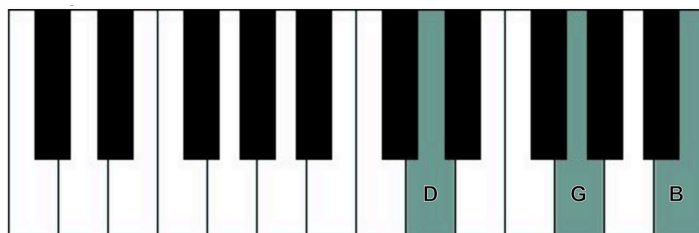
G major in root position:



G major in first inversion, or G/B:



G major in second inversion, or G/D:



It is important to note that keys players can utilize these inversions in their right hand while keeping the root as the lowest note in their left hand, thus keep the chord the same.