Major Triads

1a. Major Triads: Root Position (5/3)
   Between the bass note and the upper notes: a MAJOR 3rd and a PERFECT 5th. The root is the bass note.

1b. Major Triads: First Inversion (6/3)
   Between the bass note and the upper notes: a MINOR 3rd and a MINOR 6th. The root is the 6th.

1c. Major Triads: Second Inversion (6/4)
   Between the bass note and the upper notes: a PERFECT 4th and a MAJOR 6th. The root is the 4th.

Minor Triads

2a. Minor Triads: Root Position (5/3)
   Between the bass note and the upper notes: a MINOR 3rd and a PERFECT 5th. The root is the bass note.

2b. Minor Triads: First Inversion (6/3)
   Between the bass note and the upper notes: a MAJOR 3rd and a MAJOR 6th. The root is the 6th.

2c. Minor Triads: Second Inversion (6/4)
   Between the bass note and the upper notes: a PERFECT 4th and a MINOR 6th. The root is the 4th.
Augmented Triads

In root position (5/3), the notes above the bass form a MAJOR 3rd and an AUGMENTED 5th. In 6/3 they become a MAJOR 3rd and a MINOR 6th. In 6/4 they become a DIMINISHED 4th and a MINOR 6th.

![Augmented Triads Diagram]

Diminished Triads

In root position (5/3), the notes above the bass form a MINOR 3rd and a DIMINISHED 5th. In 6/3 they become a MINOR 3rd and a MAJOR 6th. In 6/4 they become an AUGMENTED 4th and a MAJOR 6th.

![Diminished Triads Diagram]

Seventh Chords

Major: M triad + M 7th  
Minor: m triad + m 7th  
Dominant (X): M triad + m 7th  
Half-Diminished: D triad + m 7th  
Diminished: D triad + D 7th

Inversions of Seventh Chords

7 6 4 3 2

Root: bass note  Root: 6th  Root: 4th  Root: 2nd
Triads in a Key: Major Keys

I  ii  iii  IV  V  vi  vii°
M  m  m  M  M  m  dim

Triads in a Key: Minor Keys (in natural form)

i  ii°  III  iv  v  VI  VII
m  dim  M  m  m  M  M

Triads in a Key: Minor Keys (with the most common inflections)

i  ii°  III  iv  V♯  VI  vii°
m  dim  M  m  M  M  d