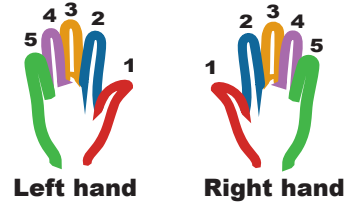


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In music theory, a major chord is a chord that has a root, a major third, and a perfect fifth. When a chord comprises only these three notes, it is called a major triad.

A major triad can also be described by its intervals: the interval between the bottom and middle notes is a major third, and the interval between the middle and top notes is a minor third.

A given major chord may be voiced in many ways. For example, the notes of a C major triad, C–E–G, may be arranged in many different vertical orders and the chord will still be a C major triad. However, if the lowest note (i.e. the bass note) is not the root of the chord, then the chord is said to be in an inversion: it is in root position if the lowest note is the root of the chord, it is in first inversion if the lowest note is its third, and it is in second inversion if the lowest note is its fifth.



v fold v

## MAJOR CHORDS (1,3,5) - LEFT HAND

C maj	C				E			G					C				E
D maj	D				F#			A					D				F#
E maj	E				G#			B					E				G#
F maj	F				A			C					F				A
G maj	G				B			D					G				B
A maj	A				C#			E					A				C#
B maj	B				D#			F#					B				D#
Db maj	Db				F			Ab					Db				F
Eb maj	Eb				G			Bb					Eb				G
Gb maj	Gb				Bb			Db					Gb				Bb
Ab maj	Ab				C			Eb					Ab				C
Bb maj	Bb				D			F					Bb				D
ROOT																	
1ST																	
2ND																	

^ fold ^