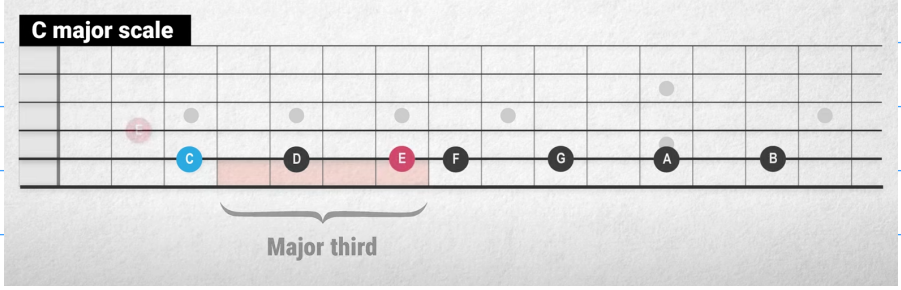
Chord Theory Part 1 - Triads - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n_-u4a_Qx-c

Intervals that you should know

1. The 3rd interval :

- Major third :

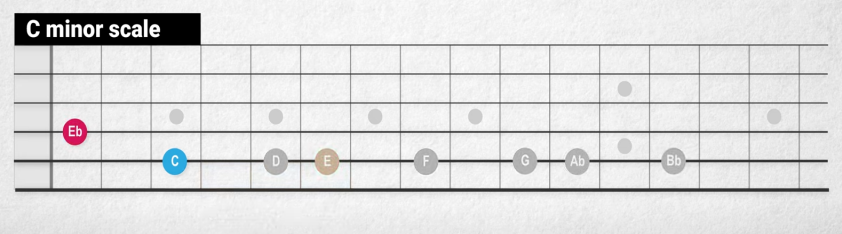
A distance of two whole steps. Creates a happy sound



Also can be seen as the distance between the first & the third note of a diatonic scale.

- Minor third:

A distance of 1.5 steps. Creates a sad/dark sound



Also can be seen as the distance between the first & the third note of a diatonic minor scale.

2. The Fifth interval :

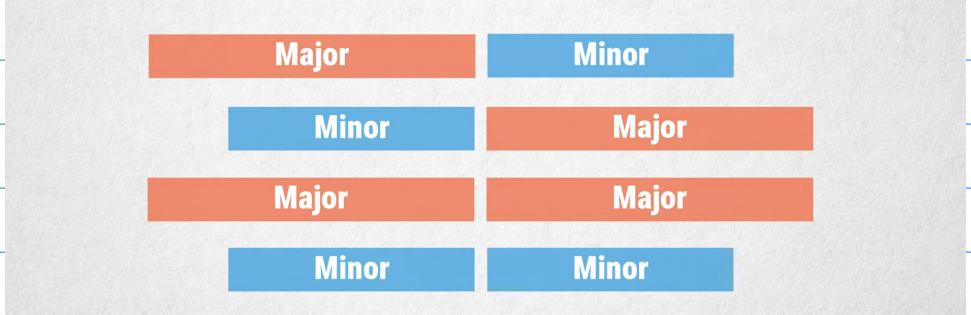
Also can be seen as the distance between the first & the fifth note of a diatonic scale.

It has three versions - The perfect 5th, diminished 5th & the augmented 5th

- The perfect fifth - 3.5 steps. Musically it is said to have a consonant sound

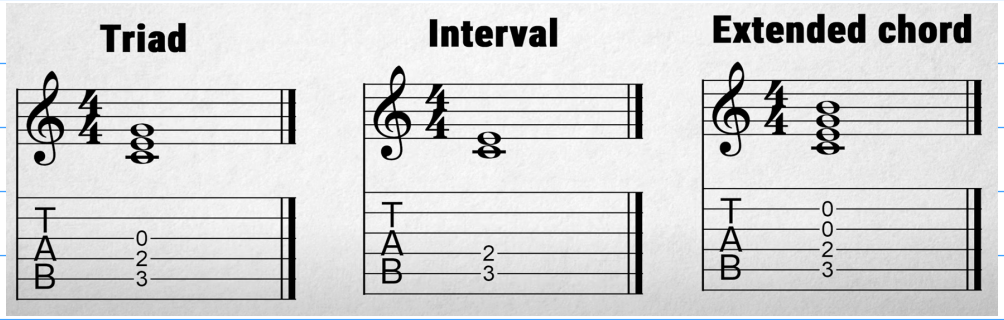
- The diminished fifth - 3 steps. It has tension/eerie. It has a disonant sound

- Augmented fifth - 4 steps.



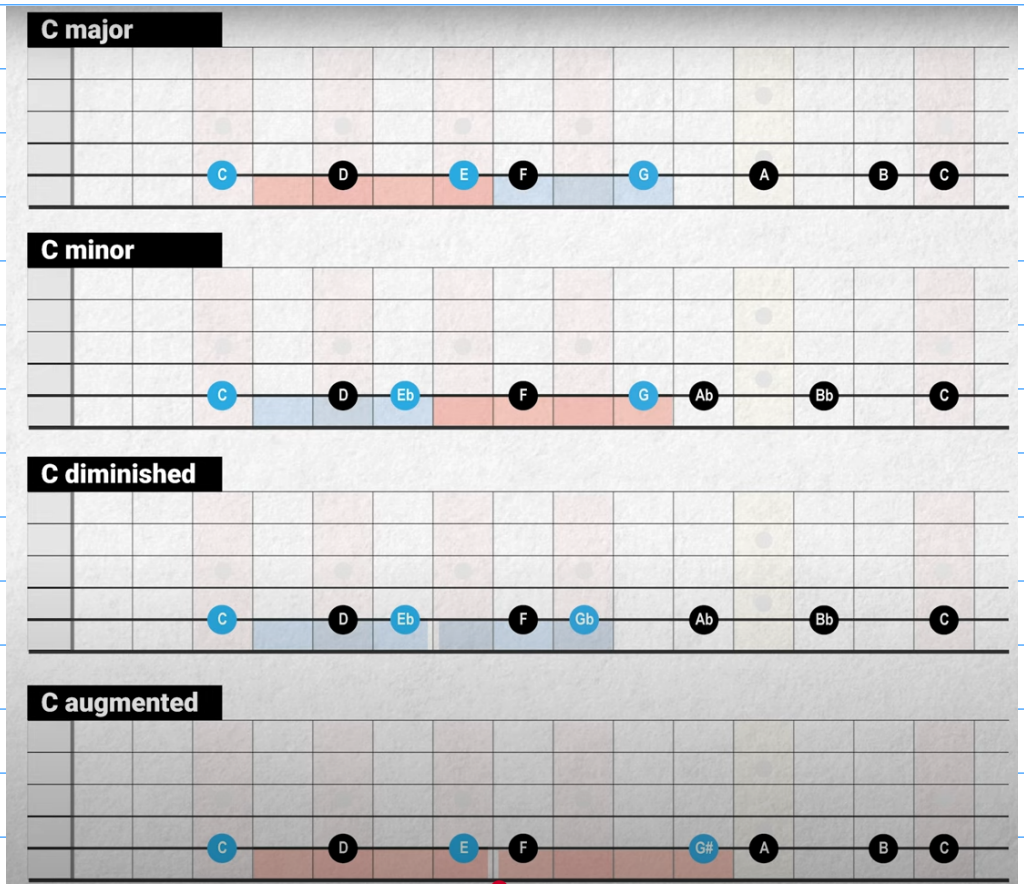
Triad is the minimum number of 3 unique notes to be considered a chord

Less notes is considered an interval & more notes is considered an extended chord



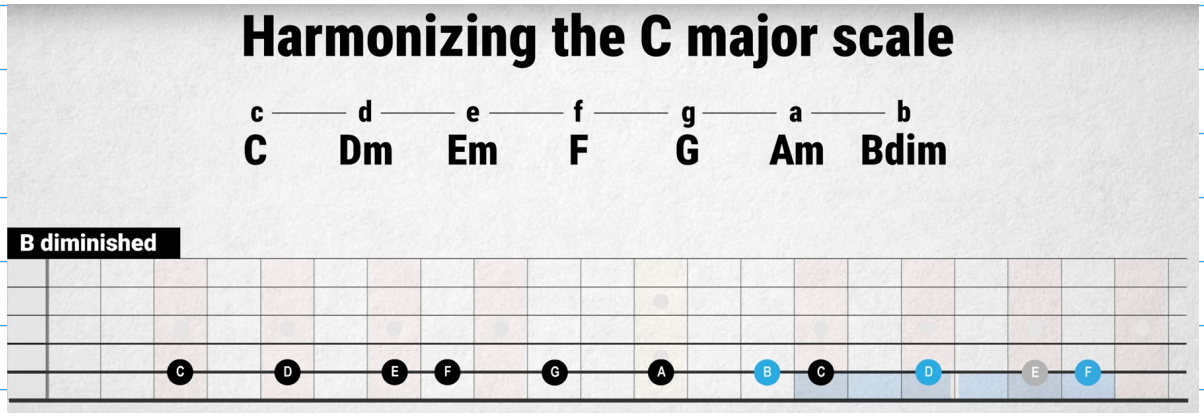
Triads are formed by stacking two types of thirds

1. Major triad/chord: Major 3rd + Minor 3rd	1 - 3 - 5
2. Minor triad/chord: Minor 3rd + Major 3rd	1 - b3 - 5
3. Augmented chord: Major 3rd + Major 3rd	1 - 3 - 5#
4. Diminished chord: Minor 3rd + Minor 3rd	1 - b3 - b5



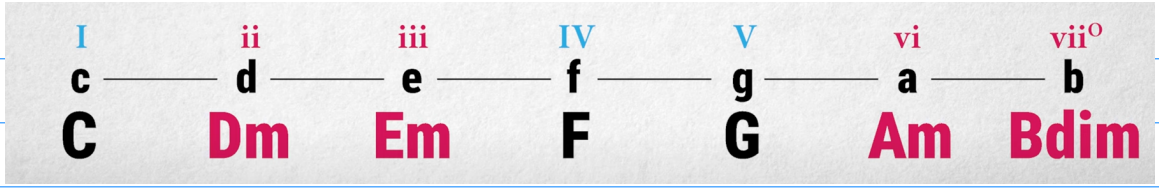
Harmonizing the C major scale

Building triads/chords on every note of a major scale - Harmonizing a scale



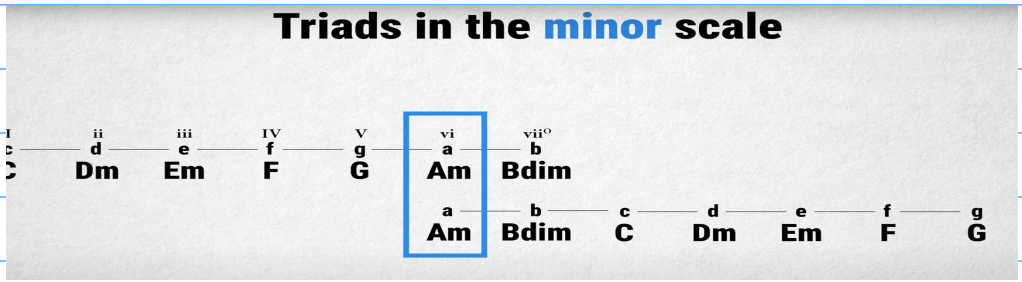
Scale degrees

The first note of a scale is known as tonic



How to get the minor scale?

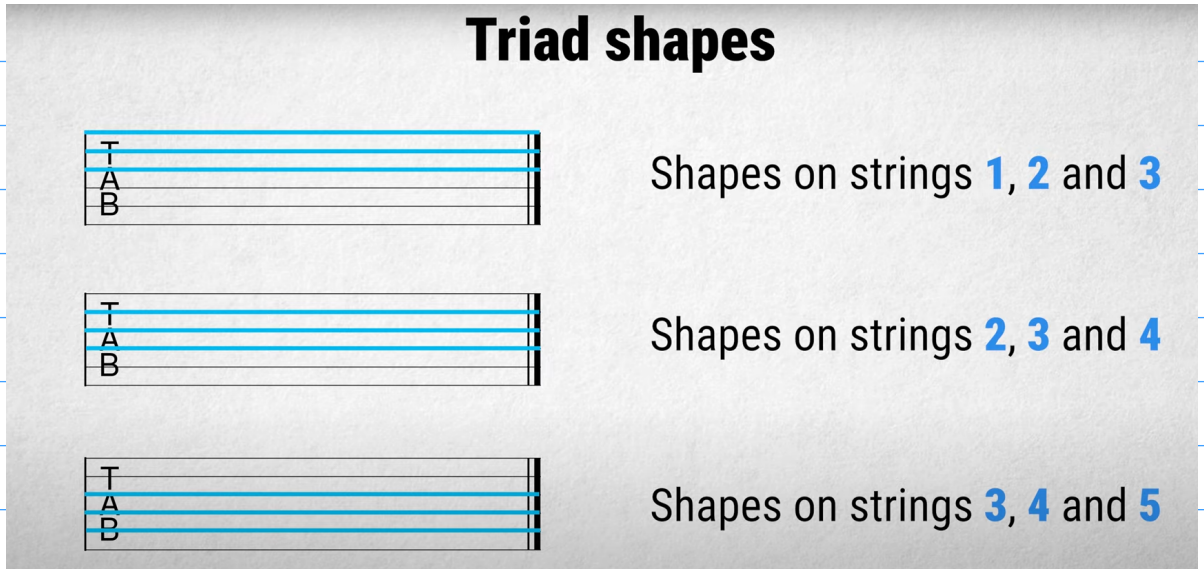
Go the the 6th and retain everything



Therefore, the major scale has a diminished on the 7th, whereas the minor has a diminished on the 2nd

To get to augmented chord, you'd have to go to the harmonic minor or the melodic minor.

These triads can be played in three places - Root on the 1st string , root on the 2nd string & root on the first.



Altered chords: Suspended chords

Here the 3rd in the triad is replaced or "suspended" with the 2nd or the 4th.

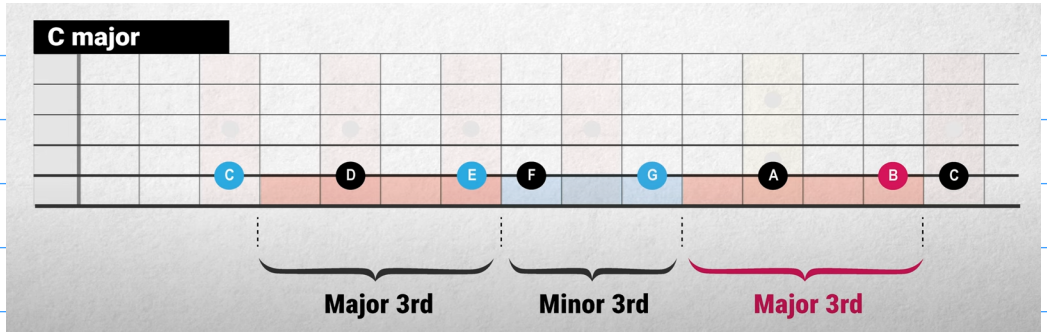
They are notated as sus2 or sus4 chords

7th chords, added tone & extended chords - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C_NyIiSD9wQ

If you take a major triad and stack another major 3rd, you end up with a major 7th chord

1. Major 3rd + min 3rd + Major 3rd = maj7 - 5.5 steps between root and 7th degree

1 - 3 - 5 - 7



2. Dominant 7th	1 - 3 - 5 - b7	Written as C7
3. Minor 3rd triad + b7 = min7	1 - b3 - 5 - b7	Written as Cmin7
4. diminished triad + b7 = Half diminished7	1 - b3 - b5 - b7	Written as Cm7b5
5. diminished triad + bb7th = dim7	1 - b3 - b5 - bb7	Written as Cdim7
6. Aug triad + minor7th = aug7	1- 3 - 5# - b7?	Written as Caug7

Note about dominant chords: They appear as the 5 in a major scale. It has a minor 3rd at the end(b7) which gives it a dissonant sound. It wants to resolve to a 1. The ii - V - I makes sense now, I guess?

Instead of b7(the min7 chord), if you add a 7, then it becomes a minor-major 7th chord

This minor-major 7th is the tonic of the melodic and harmonic minor scale

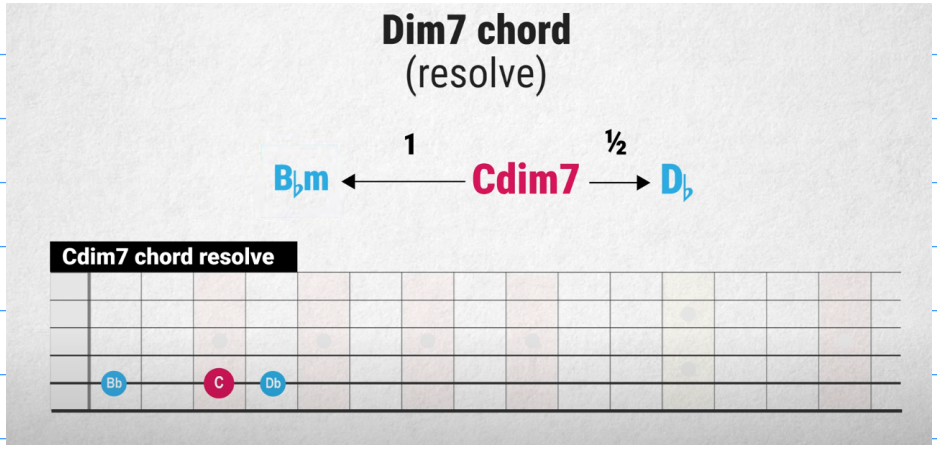
Maj7#5 chord: Aug triad + 7

Dom7#5 chord: Aug triad + b7

Half diminished: Min7b5 chord: 1 b3 b5 + b7 i.e. dim triad + b7

7th degree of the major scale/ 2nd degree of the minor scale

Full diminished: Dim7 - 1 b3 b5 + bb7



This makes sense as the 2 of minor scale is dim. Therefore, resolution is one step below

In major scale, it is the 7th degree, and to get to root, it's a half step away. That's the res.