

### Arpeggios: Root Position and Inversions

		Root	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
C, G, F, F# Major a, e, d, d#(eb) minor	RH	1231	1241	1241
	LH	5321	5421	5321
D, A, E Major c, g, f minor	RH	1231	2124	1241
	LH	5321	4214	5321
B Major	RH	1231	2312	2123
	LH	5321	3213	2132
B minor	RH	1231	1241	2412 (2124)
	LH	5421 (3)	5421	4214
Bb Major	RH	2124	1241	1241
	LH	4214(3213)	5421	5321
bb minor	RH	2312	3123	1231
	LH	3213	2132	5321
Eb, Ab, Db Major f#, c#, g#,	RH	2124	1241	2412
	LH	2142	5421	4214

### Triads and Inversions (Ex: C E G)

	Root	1st Inv	2nd Inv	Root
RH	135	125	135	135
LH	531	531	521	531

### Four Note Chords (Ex: C E G C)

	Root	1st Inv	2nd Inv (4)	Root
RH	1235	1245	1235	1235
LH	5321 (4)	5421	5321	5321

### Dominant 7<sup>th</sup> Chords and Inversions (Ex: C, E, G, Bb)

	Root	1st Inv	2nd Inv	3rd Inv	Root
RH	1235	1245	1235	1245	1235
LH	5321	5421	5321	5421	5321

**The Circle of Fifths**

The diagram illustrates the Circle of Fifths, showing the relationship between 12 major and minor keys. The outer ring represents major keys, and the inner ring represents minor keys. The keys are arranged in a circle, with each key accompanied by a small musical staff showing its notes. The keys are: C, G, D, A, E, B, F#, C#, G#, D#, A#.