

SEVENTH CHORD INVERSIONS

THEORY WORKSHEETS

BROCK CHART

SEVENTH CHORD INVERSIONS

Like triads, we can also use inversions with seventh chords.

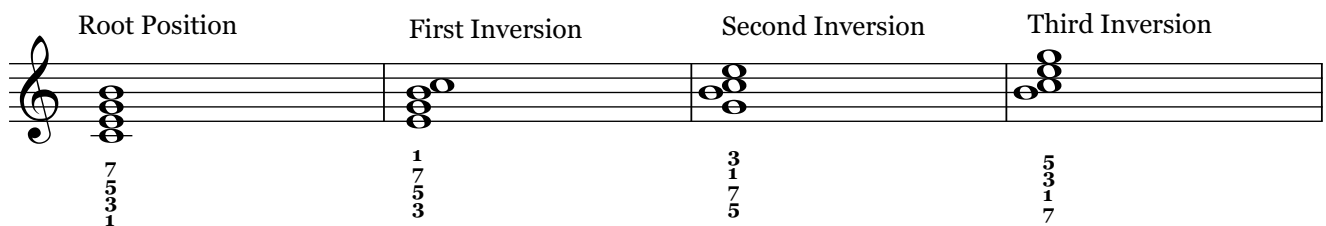
A good way to remember how many possible inversions there are is to look at how many notes are in the chord.

Triads have three notes, so there are three inversions. Seventh chords have four notes, so there are four inversions.



You can use inversions with any type of seventh chord: Major Sevenths, Dominant Sevenths or Minor Sevenths. They will still have the same name: First Inversion, Second Inversion, etc.

Like we saw with triads, the bottom note is what matters when dealing with inversions.



In a Root Position chord, the Root (or the one) will be on the bottom.

In a First Inversion chord, the third will be on the bottom.

In a Second Inversion chord, the fifth will be on the bottom.

In a Third Inversion chord, the seventh will be on the bottom.

SEVENTH CHORD INVERSIONS PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct inversions for each chord.

C ⁷	<u>Root Position</u>	<u>First Inversion</u>	<u>Second Inversion</u>	<u>Third Inversion</u>
				
	1 b7 5 3			
Gm ⁷				
	7 b5 b3 1			
D ^Δ				
			3 1 7 5	
F ⁷				
				5 3 1 b7
A ^{m7}				
	1 7 5 b3			
B ^{bΔ}				
			3 1 7 5	