Pitch Equivalent Guitar Fingerings of the A Major Closed Triads

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Remarks

The following is a 5×4 table of some commonly used voicings of the A major closed triads[1] on a 21 fret guitar. Let $X(i, j)$ be the chord in row i and column j, so that, for example, the top left and bottom right chords of the table will be denoted $X(1, 1)$ and $X(5, 4)$ respectively. Notice that:

1. Chords on a given row fall in roughly the same range of frets.
2. Each row contains a root, first inversion and second inversion triad of the closed A major. The fourth chord is an upward pitch translation by one octave of the first chord. Thus, for example, $X(3, 4)$ is one octave higher than $X(3, 1)$ and of the same inversion/permutation.
3. In a given row, each chord follows from the preceding by raising the base note by one octave.
4. Pitch order is constant on fingerings of the same color (located on the diagonals). Since there are 8 colors in the table, there are exactly 8 pitch classes. It is natural to refer to fingerings of the same color as being *pitch equivalent*. Clearly all fingerings in a given pitch class will have the same inversion.
5. Since there are only three even permutations of three notes, the chords in row $i + 3$ will be an octave higher than in row i and of the same inversion.
6. The fingerings of major chords in other keys can now be obtained by a pitch translation of the entire table.

[1] Please refer to the article Guitar Chord Sequences Totally Ordered by Pitch for terminology.

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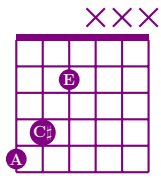
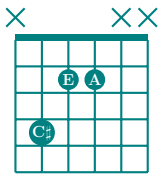
$M_3 \oplus m_3 = P_5$



$m_3 \oplus P_4 = m_6$



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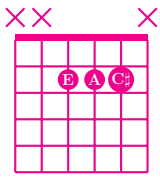

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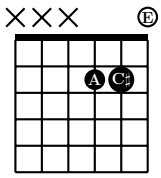

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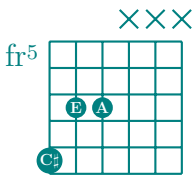

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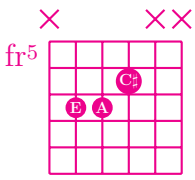

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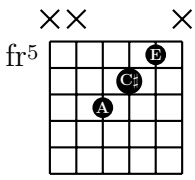

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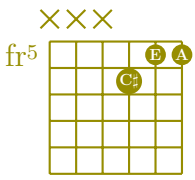

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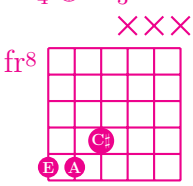

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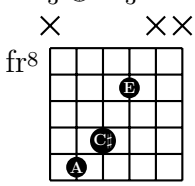

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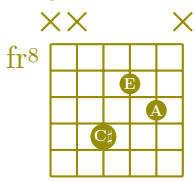

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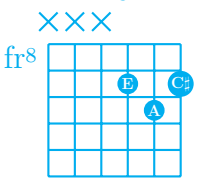

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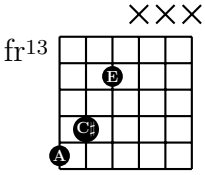

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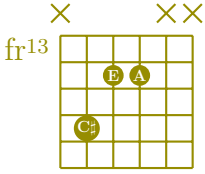

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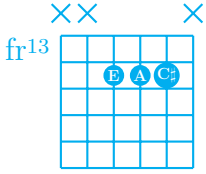

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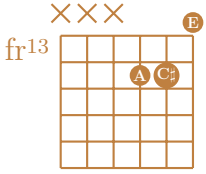

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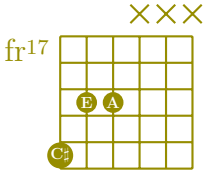

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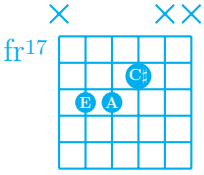

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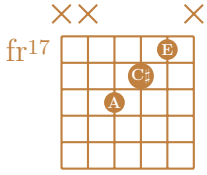

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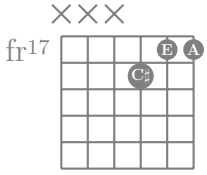

Some Suggestions for Practice

The chords can be practiced

1. One row at a time (so as to remain within a given fret range).
2. One column at a time.
3. All chords of a given color.
4. In order of pitch increasing and pitch decreasing. This can be done by playing along all paths of length 7 connecting $X(5,4)$ to $X(1,1)$. Notice that these paths contain every color exactly once.
5. Interleaved with musically related chords.

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