

## (Book 4) Lesson 30a.

The previous arpeggios may also be expanded by the addition of higher triads. The fingerings are many and varied. You should experiment with all possibilities. However, to facilitate a reasonable start, a norm will be suggested. First play as triads and then as arpeggios, moving up the finger board in half tones. The highest triad may have to be omitted once you have moved a fair bit up the finger board. You may also have to do some kind of rhythmic adjustment in the arpeggio pattern.

### Root Position Triads and Arpeggios (fully extended)

The image displays four staves of musical notation for root position triads and arpeggios. Each staff shows a sequence of triads and their corresponding arpeggios. The first two staves are in G major, the third in G minor, and the fourth in A major. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 in circles below the notes. The arpeggios are shown as ascending and descending eighth-note patterns.

Arpeggio practice routines: I have chosen to demonstrate with the A Minor triad mostly because it does not contain any altered notes. Use the same formulas for all of the triad types.

The image displays three staves of musical notation for arpeggio practice routines. Each staff shows a sequence of arpeggios for the A minor triad. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 in circles below the notes. The arpeggios are shown as ascending and descending eighth-note patterns.

Fingerings are not carved in stone. Some great players use only the first three fingers of the left hand. At least one legendary player only used two fingers because of an injury during his young years. However, if you have four capable fingers, it is most likely best to learn to use all of them.