

Triad Arpeggio Diagrams

These triad arpeggio diagrams appear in my video lesson “How to Play Triad Arpeggios.” The best way to see how this works is to watch the lesson, which you can find by [clicking here](#).

A triad is made of three notes: the root, 3rd, and 5th. The root is the note upon which the chord is built, and the 3rd and 5th stack on top.

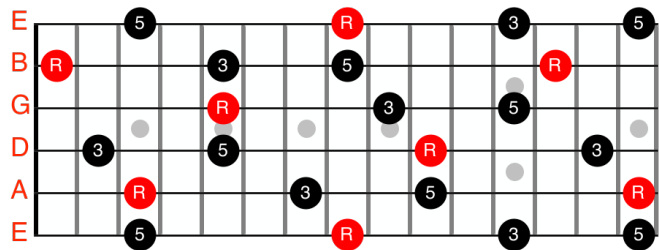
There are four types of triads: major, minor, diminished, and augmented. To play any of these arpeggios, start on a root note (marked in red) and then play a nearby 3rd and 5th. Depending on your choices, the three notes may be on different strings, or two notes of the arpeggio may be on the same string.

The most common way to play arpeggios is to play **R-3-5-3-R**, which is what you’ll see in the [video lesson](#).

Major Triad

Arpeggios

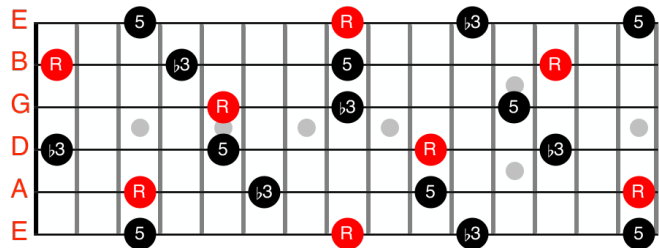
Major triads include a root, major 3rd, and perfect 5th (R-3-5).



Minor Triad

Arpeggios

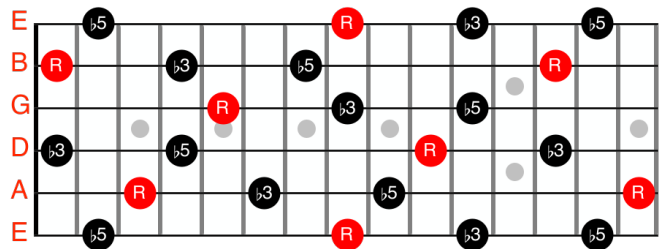
Minor triads include a root, minor 3rd, and perfect 5th (R-b3-5).



Diminished Triad

Arpeggios

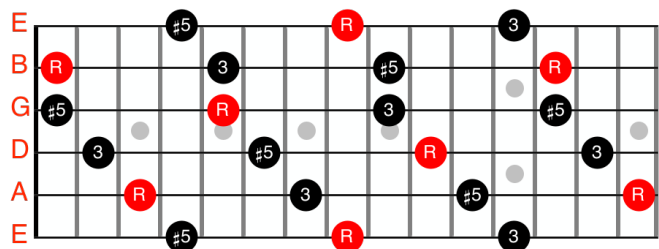
Diminished triads include a root, minor 3rd, and diminished 5th (R-b3-b5).



Augmented Triad

Arpeggios

Augmented triads include a root, major 3rd, and augmented 5th (R-3-#5).



To put these arpeggios to use, you need to know the names of the notes on the fretboard. If you need some help with that, check out [this lesson on learning the fretboard](#).