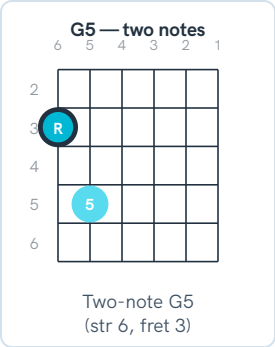
One Shape, Many Roots

The power chord is **root + perfect fifth** (optionally add the octave). No third — so one shape fits any major or minor context. Slide the same shape to a new root fret.

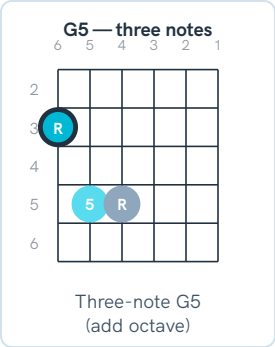
1 · THE SHAPE

Root on **string 6 or 5** at fret X. Fifth on the next string at fret **X + 2** (7 semitones higher). Octave: same fret, one more string in (12 semitones = same pitch class as root). Pitch-class set: {0, 7} — no 3rd (3 or 4). Guitar notation sounds one octave lower than written.

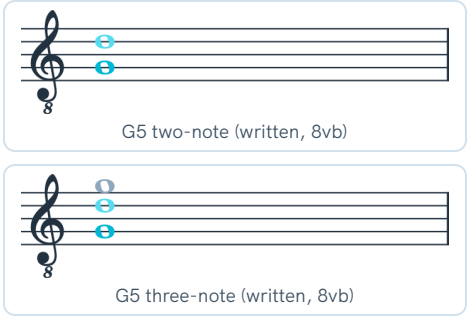
Root (R) Fifth (5) Octave (R, same pitch class)



Two-note G5
(str 6, fret 3)



Three-note G5
(add octave)



G5 two-note (written, 8vb)

G5 three-note (written, 8vb)

2 · NAME THE POWER CHORD

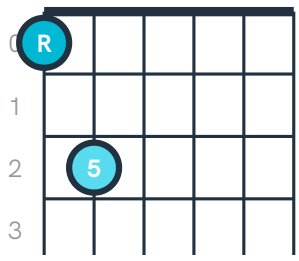
Find the root note at the given string and fret, then add "5". String 6 reference: open=E, fret 1=F, fret 3=G, fret 5=A, fret 8=C. String 5: open=A, fret 3=C, fret 5=D, fret 10=G.

#	Root position	Write the name	Key
1	String 6, fret 3	_____	G5
2	String 6, fret 5	_____	A5
3	String 6, fret 8	_____	C5
4	String 5, fret 3	_____	C5
5	String 5, fret 5	_____	D5
6	String 5, fret 10	_____	G5

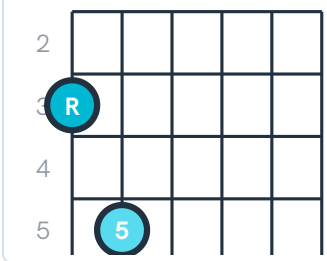
3 · MOVE THE SHAPE

Keep the same two-finger grip; slide to a new root. The fifth stays at fret +2 on the next string. The last example shows the same shape starting on string 5.

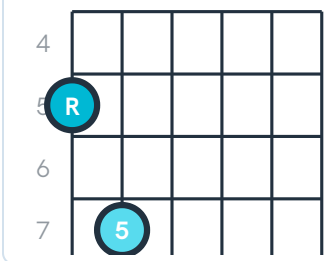
E5
String 6, fret 0
frets 0–4



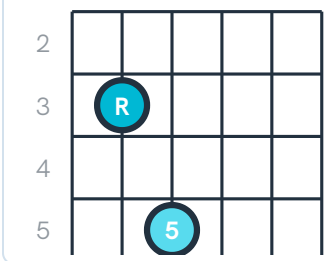
G5
String 6, fret 3
frets 2–6



A5
String 6, fret 5
frets 4–8



C5
String 5, fret 3
frets 2–6



TRY IT

Play G5 (str 6, fret 3). Slide to fret 5 — name the chord. Slide to fret 8 — name it. Try C5 on string 5. Ask your teacher to check that the shape stays identical each time.

Answers (string, fret → name): 1. G5; 2. A5; 3. C5; 4. C5; 5. D5; 6. G5

Listen · quarter = 72 · 1–2: G5 two- and three-note (notes plucked low to high). 3: A5 — same shape at fret 5. 4: C5 on string 5.
Audio after publication: tissimo.co/worksheets/guitar-power-chord-shape-map

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