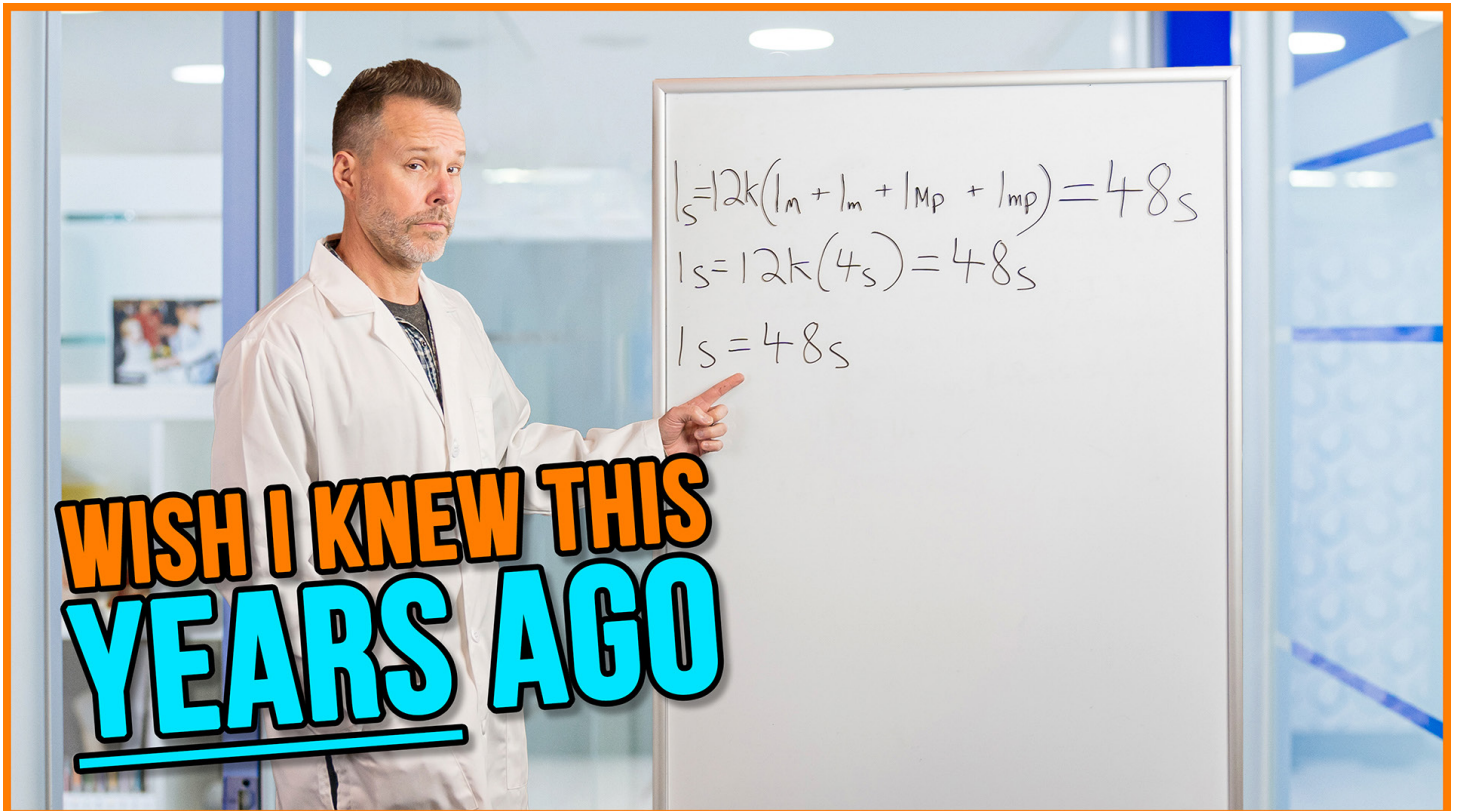


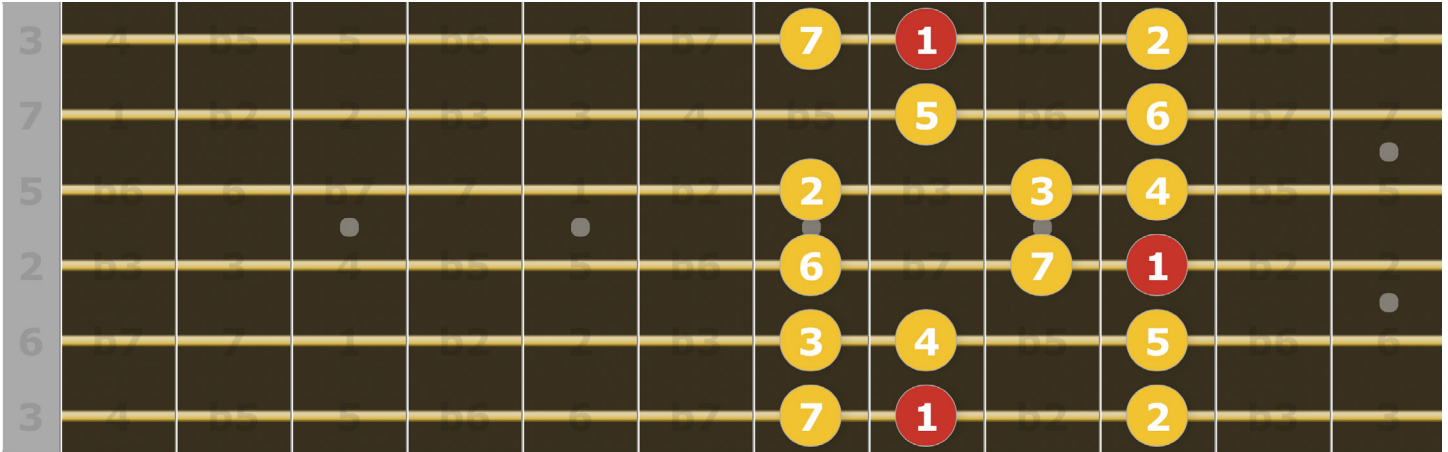
I WISH I KNEW THIS SIMPLE FORMULA YEARS AGO...



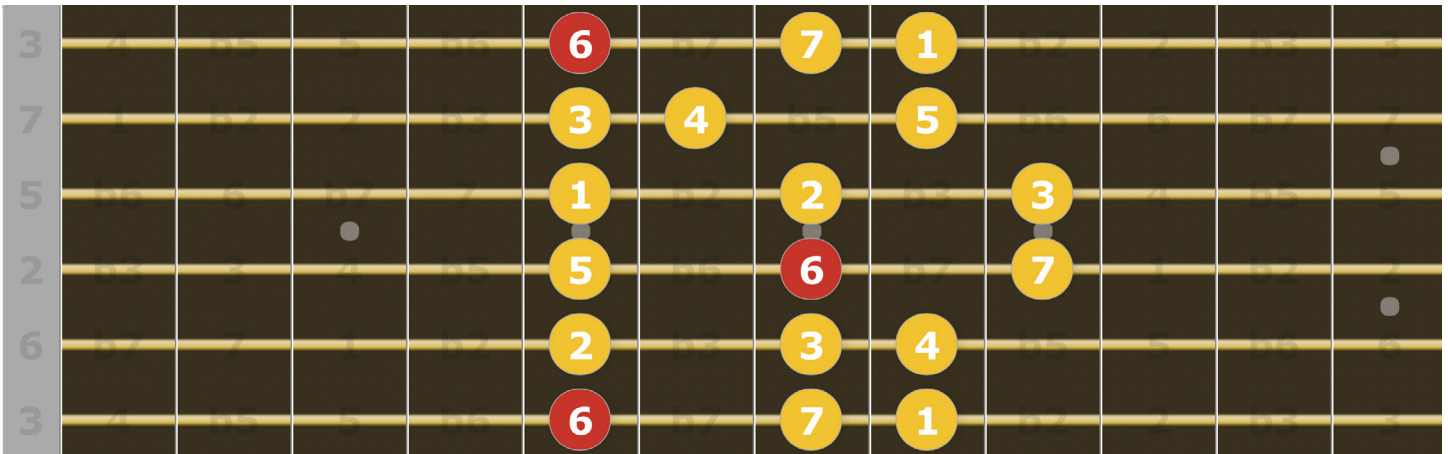
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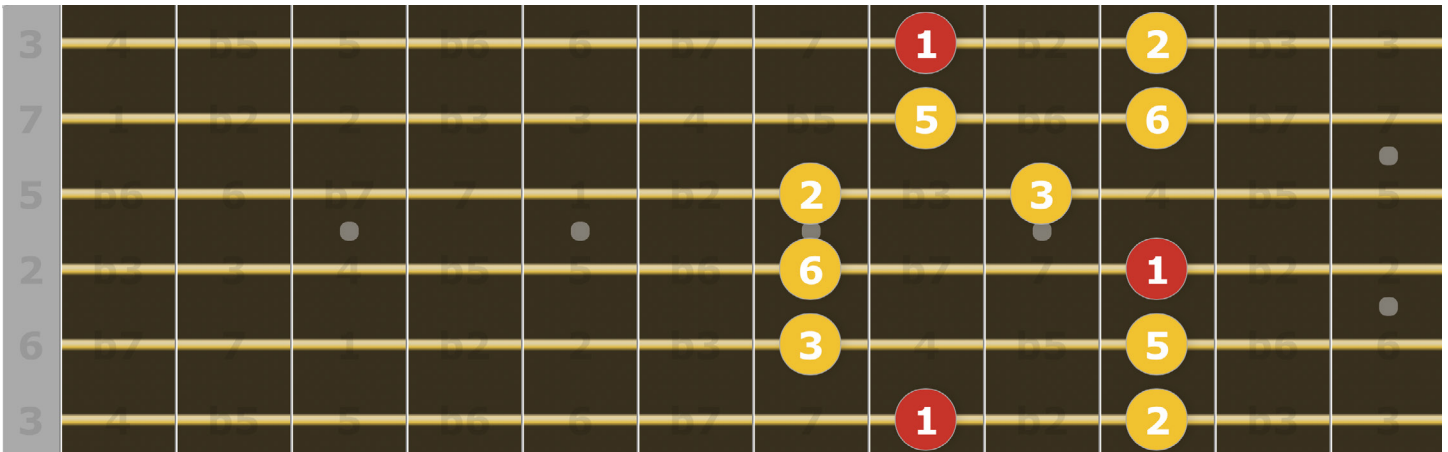
$$1s=12k(1M+1m+1MP+1mp)=48s$$



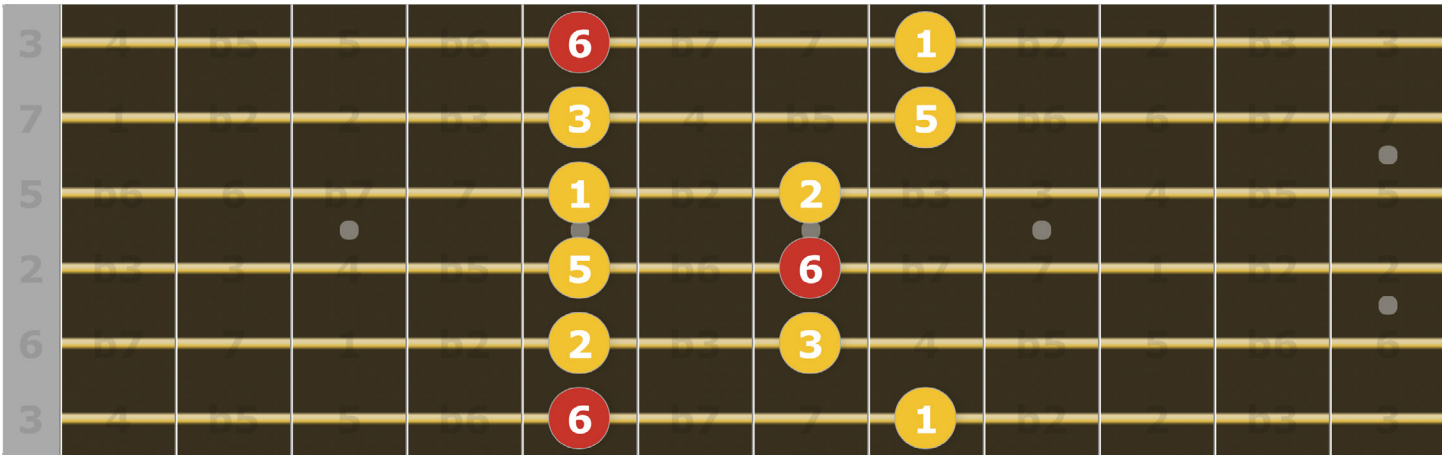
C major has no sharps or flats(CDEFGAB). Red dot represents the root (C in this case). USUALLY when we play a scale, we will play it from ROOT to ROOT. This can be moved up and down the fretboard in all 12 keys.



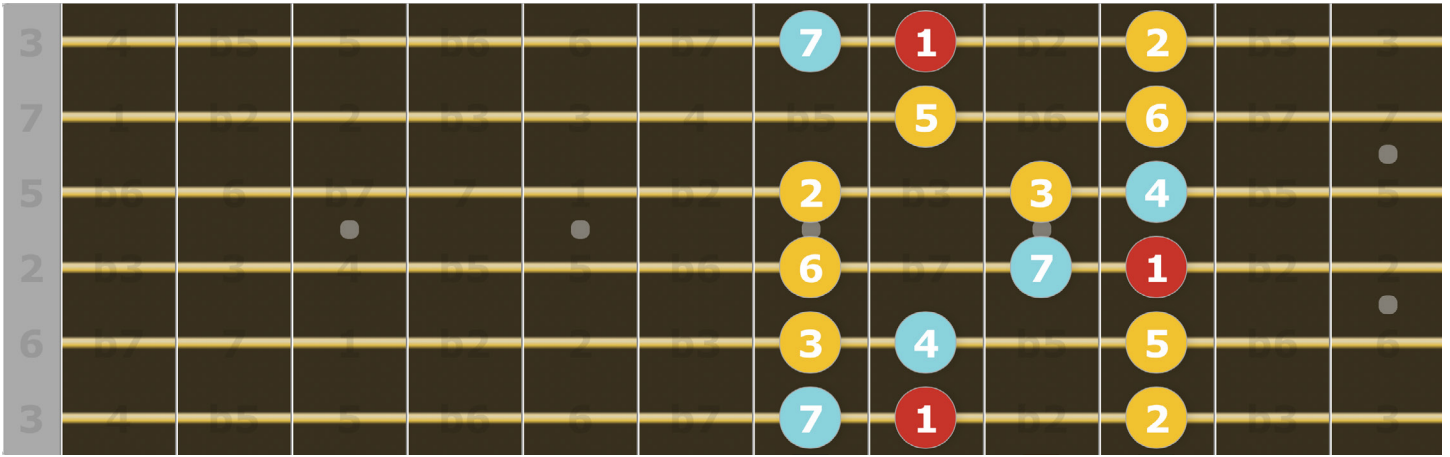
A minor is the relative minor of C major. It contains the EXACT same notes(no sharps or flats). Notice how frets 7, 8 & 9 are identical. The only thing that changes is the note that you start on. This can be moved up and down the fretboard to create all 12 keys.



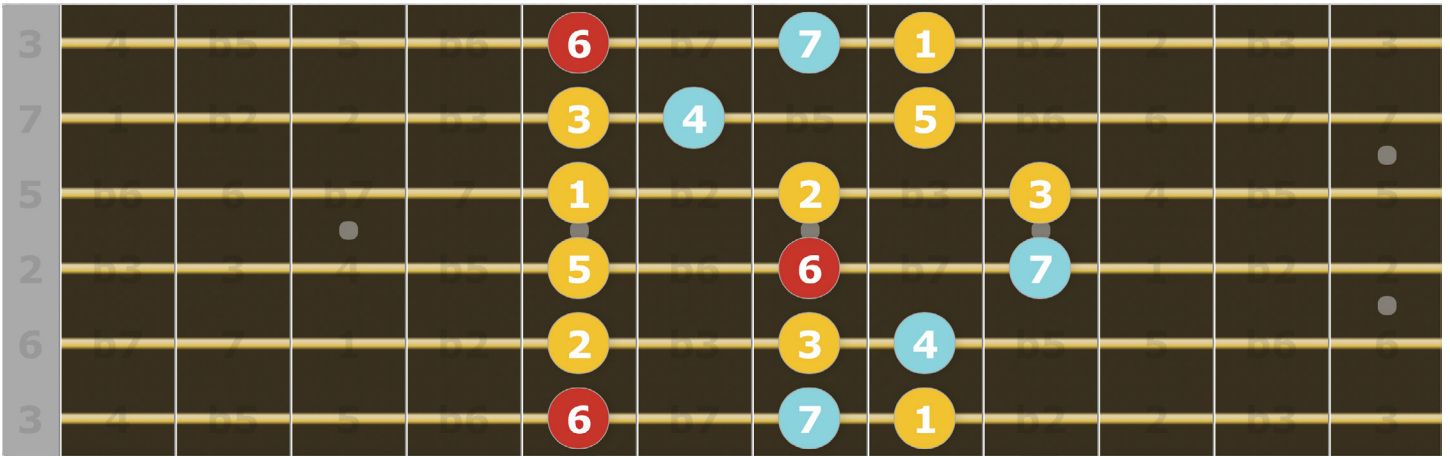
The major pentatonic scale IS the major scale minus the 4th & 7th scale steps. It's that easy! Visually compare the major scale and the major pentatonic scale. This can be moved up and down the fretboard to access all 12 keys.



A minor pentatonic contains the EXACT same notes as C major pentatonic. Again, the difference is our starting and ending notes. We usually practice scales from root to root. Moving this up and down the fretboard allows us to play this in all 12 keys.



Here is another way to look at this. This is the C major scale. If we take away the blue notes(4s and 7s), we get the C major pentatonic scale.



And another look at the A minor scale. If we take away the blue notes(4s and 7s), we get the A minor pentatonic scale.