

Quick Notes: "Life in the Fast Lane" by Eagles

Official Tempo: 110 bpm

Note: The tempo isn't all that fast – but the riff itself is!

I highly recommend working in segments as you see below:

The first segment consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains a power chord (5-7) on the low E string, followed by a sequence of notes: 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 6, 3, 0. The second measure contains a power chord (5-7) on the low E string, followed by a sequence of notes: 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 6, 3. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The guitar part is shown on a six-string staff with a dashed line for the neck. The fret numbers are written below the staff, and the rhythm is indicated by red numbers: 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 for the first measure and 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 for the second measure. The notes 5 and 7 are marked with 'H' (harmonic) and 'P' (power chord). The notes 7, 5, 7, 6, 3, 0 are marked with '1/2' (half note).

You then go to this:

The second segment consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains a power chord (5-7) on the low E string, followed by a sequence of notes: 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 6, 3, 0. The second measure contains a power chord (5-7) on the low E string, followed by a sequence of notes: 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 6, 3. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The guitar part is shown on a six-string staff with a dashed line for the neck. The fret numbers are written below the staff, and the rhythm is indicated by red numbers: 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 for the first measure and 1 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 for the second measure. The notes 5 and 7 are marked with 'H' (harmonic) and 'P' (power chord). The notes 7, 5, 7, 6, 3, 0 are marked with '1/2' (half note). The second measure includes a 'sl.' (slide) marking over the 7-6-3 sequence.

After the above tab, you are repeating the first section, as shown below:

The third segment consists of two measures of music, identical to the first segment. The first measure contains a power chord (5-7) on the low E string, followed by a sequence of notes: 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 6, 3, 0. The second measure contains a power chord (5-7) on the low E string, followed by a sequence of notes: 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 6, 3. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The guitar part is shown on a six-string staff with a dashed line for the neck. The fret numbers are written below the staff, and the rhythm is indicated by red numbers: 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 for the first measure and 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 for the second measure. The notes 5 and 7 are marked with 'H' (harmonic) and 'P' (power chord). The notes 7, 5, 7, 6, 3, 0 are marked with '1/2' (half note).

The next segment is where we find our rather quick power chord ending:

This will take some time to get down, but it's G5 - A5 - A#5 (Bb5) - B5.
 From there, you go to this:

Now, if you can handle using your 3rd finger on the 5/7 slide it might feel better. I think that's what I did. This above tab is repeated twice before you go into the verse.

The Verse:

If you can use your 1st finger for the ending (4-5-6) then that's the “proper” way. I just use any finger I can manage (haha) and then “think B5” for the next run ahead, which is below:

PM-----|

Blues shuffles are ALL about personal comfort. This would be the wisest way to play the shuffle, but it depends on your fingers. If you need, you can use your 4th finger to go back and forth for all of this, but again – it's a bit taxing.