

**Major, minor, sevenths & extended chords  
+20 chord categories | +250 chord diagrams**

*The*  
**Piano Chord**  
*Collection*

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HI-RES VERSION

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Sheet music songs with notes and chords can be found from

<https://www.pianochord.org/the-pianochordcollection-extra.html>

# Intro

This eBook is a collection of chords for piano. You are presented of diagrams that show the notes in chords in many categories including all the common ones.

Thanks for purchasing this eBook!

\* \* \*

## Sharps and flats

A list with names of notes that may confuse you and what they stand for:

- C#: the same as Db
- D#: the same as Eb
- F#: the same as Gb
- G#: the same as Ab
- A#: the same as Bb

For simplifying matters, Cb, Fb, E#, B# and double accidentals are not used.

## Intervals

Intervals in music describe the distance between two notes. Some of the intervals you will hear about in the presentations of the chords are: second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, eleventh and thirteenth.

Intervals are used to describe the structure of a scale, not a chord. So, for example, when “the third” is mentioned it is referring to the third degree in the scale, not the third note in the chord. To avoid misunderstanding, this is often mentioned in parentheses. In the section “Chords and scales comparison tables”, the correspondence between scales and chords are illustrated in overviews.

## Fingerings

What the best fingerings are can depend on the size of the hand and also the situation sometimes.

However, you should accept the main rules such as to include the thumb for white keys and avoid playing with the thumbs on black keys if not forced.

## Notes

A full-scale piano includes a total of 88 keys, but there are only twelve different notes which are repeated from low to high tones. In some cases, two note names are used. These are called enharmonic notes and how they are written depends on the key they belong to. The symbols (accidentals) are known as sharps (#) and flats (b).

## Intervals

When chords are explained it is often referred to intervals. Intervals in music describe the distance between two notes based on scale degree. Some of the common intervals in the context of chords are third, fifth and seventh. The diagrams below clarify intervals with the C note used as the starting point.

C



C#/D♭



D



D#/E♭



E



F



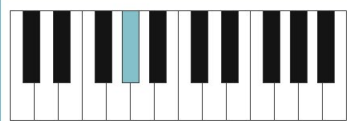
F#/G♭



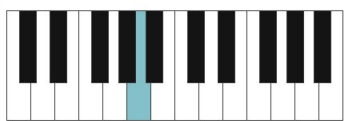
G



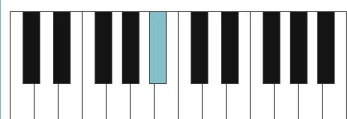
G#/A♭



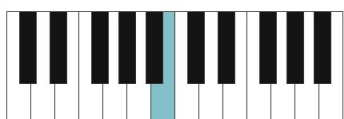
A



A#/B♭



B

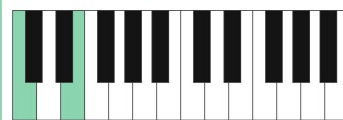


minor 3rd



Notes: C - E♭ (3 steps)

major 3rd



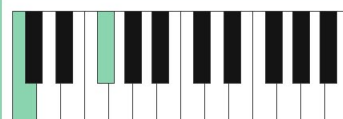
Notes: C - E (4 steps)

perfect 4th



Notes: C - F (5 steps)

tritone



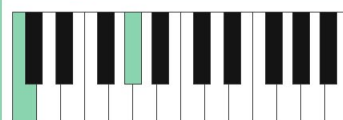
Notes: C - G♭ (6 steps)

perfect 5th



Notes: C - G (7 steps)

augmented 5th



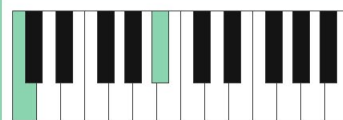
Notes: C - G# (8 steps)

major 6th



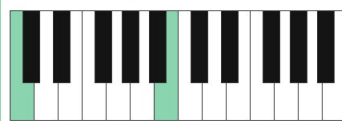
Notes: C - A (9 steps)

minor 7th



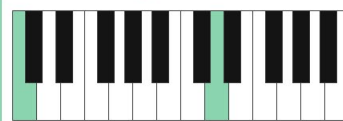
Notes: C - B♭ (10 steps)

major 7th



Notes: C - B (11 steps)

major 9th



Notes: C - D (14 steps)

11th



Notes: C - F (17 steps)

13th



Notes: C - A (21 steps)

## Major triads

Major triads include three notes and these can be referred to as the root, the major third and the perfect fifth. This means that the notes in the chord are the first, the third and the fifth notes in the related scale. "Maj" is short for major, but in major triads the letter stands usually alone.

Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3.

## Minor triads

Minor triads include three notes and these can be referred to as the root, the minor third and the perfect fifth. It can also be referred to the first, the third and the fifth notes in the related scale. "m" is the most used abbreviation for minor.

Interval pattern: 1 - 3 - 4.

### C



Notes: C - E - G

### C#/D♭



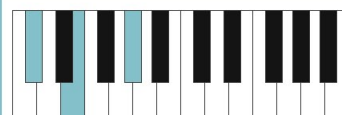
Notes: C# - F - G# / D♭ - F - A♭

### Cm



Notes: C - E♭ - G

### C#m/D♭m



Notes: C# - E - G# / D♭ - E - A♭

### D



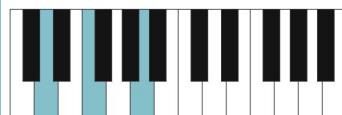
Notes: D - F# - A

### D#/E♭



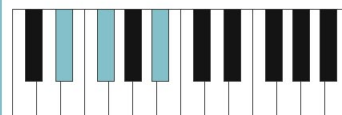
Notes: D# - G - A# / E♭ - G - B♭

### Dm



Notes: D - F - A

### D#m/E♭m



Notes: D# - F# - A# / E♭ - G♭ - B♭

### E



Notes: E - G# - B

### F



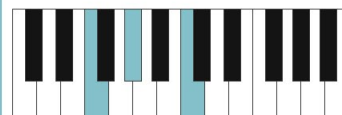
Notes: F - A - C

### Em



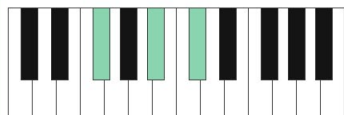
Notes: E - G - B

### Fm



Notes: F - A♭ - C

### F#/G♭



Notes: F# - A# - C# / G♭ - B♭ - D♭

### G



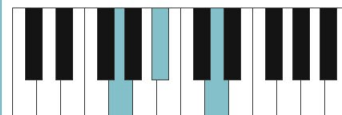
Notes: G - B - D

### F#m/G♭m



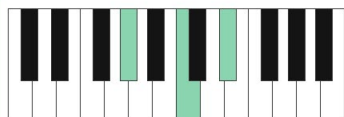
Notes: F# - A - C# / G♭ - A - D♭

### Gm



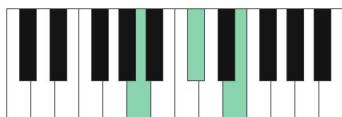
Notes: G - B♭ - D

### G#/A♭



Notes: G# - C - D# / A♭ - C - E♭

### A



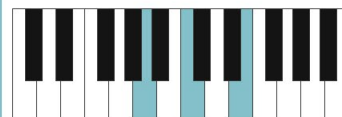
Notes: A - C# - E

### G#m/A♭m



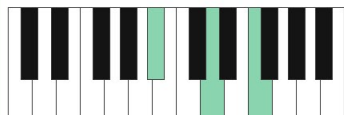
Notes: G# - B - D# / A♭ - B - E♭

### Am



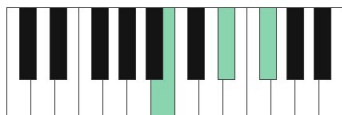
Notes: A - C - E

### A#/B♭



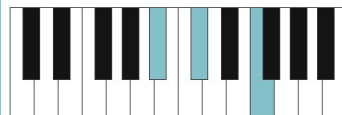
Notes: A# - D - F / B♭ - D - F

### B



Notes: B - D# - F#

### A#m/B♭m



Notes: A# - C# - F / B♭ - D♭ - F

### Bm



Notes: B - D - F#

# Diminished & Augmented chords

## Diminished triads

“Dim” stands for diminished and what happens in these chords is that both tones besides the root are flattened. Hence, the third and the fifth are flattened one semi-step. Dim chords are quite uncommon and are mainly used for transitions between two chords.

Interval pattern: 1 - 3 - 3.

## Augmented triads

“Aug” stands for augmented. In a triad augmented chord there is the root and two major thirds. You may find the alternative plus symbol, as in C+. These chords are quite uncommon and their function is mostly to be placed between two chords that lack distinct relationship.

Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 4.

### Cdim



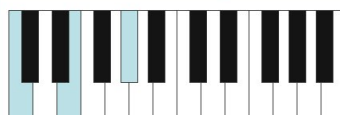
Notes: C - Eb - Gb

### C#dim/Dbdim



Notes: C# - Eb - Gb

### Caug



Notes: C - E - G#

### C#aug/Dbaug



Notes: C# - F - A

### Ddim



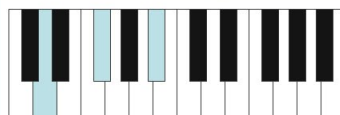
Notes: D - F - Ab

### D#dim/Ebdim



Notes: D# - F - Ab

### Daug



Notes: D - F# - A#

### D#aug/Ebaug



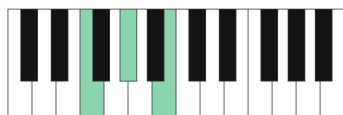
Notes: D# - G - B

### Edim



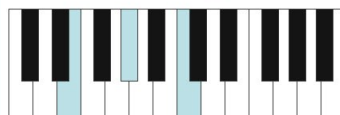
Notes: E - G - Bb

### Fdim



Notes: F - Ab - Bb

### Eaug



Notes: E - G# - C

### Faug



Notes: F - A - C#

### F#dim/Gbdim



Notes: F# - Ab - Cb

### Gdim



Notes: G - Bb - Db

### F#aug/Gbaug



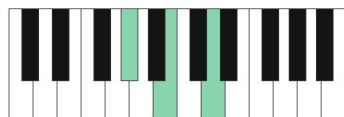
Notes: F# - A# - D

### Gaug



Notes: G - B - D#

### G#dim/Abdim



Notes: G# - B - D

### Adim



Notes: A - C - Eb

### G#aug/Abaug



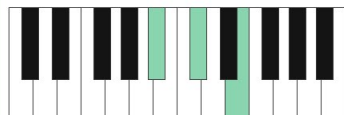
Notes: G# - C - E

### Aaug



Notes: A - C# - D#

### A#dim/Bbdim



Notes: A# - C# - Eb

### Bdim



Notes: B - D - F

### A#aug/Bbaug



Notes: A# - D - F#

### Baug



Notes: B - D# - G

# Suspended 2nd & 4th chords

## Suspended 2nd

“Sus” stands for suspension and what happens in suspended 2nd chords is that the third is replaced with a major second. The abbreviation used for the chords is sus2, but sus2 chords are sometimes written with only a number, as in C2. Interval pattern: 1 - 2 - 5.

## Suspended 4th

“Sus” stands for suspension and what happens in suspended 4th chords is that the third is replaced with a perfect fourth. The abbreviation used for the chords is sus4, but sus4 chords are sometimes referred to only as sus, as in Csus. Interval pattern: 1 - 5 - 2.

### Csus2



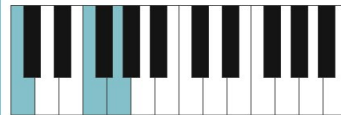
Notes: C - D - G

### C#sus2/Dbsus2



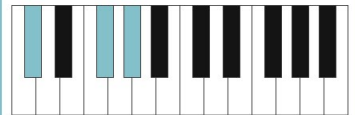
Notes: C# - D# - G# / Db - Eb - Ab

### Csus4



Notes: C - F - G

### C#sus4/Dbsus4



Notes: C# - F# - G# / Db - Gb - Ab

### Dsus2



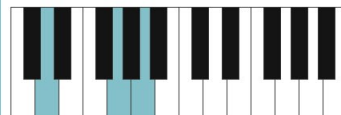
Notes: D - E - A

### D#sus2/Ebsus2



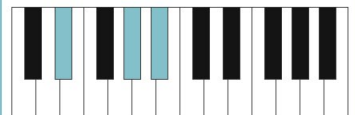
Notes: D# - F - A# / Eb - F - Bb

### Dsus4



Notes: D - G - A

### D#sus4/Ebsus4



Notes: D# - G# - A# / Eb - Ab - Bb

### Esus2



Notes: E - F# - B

### Fsus2



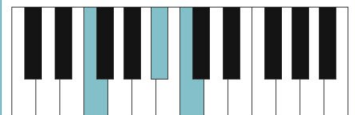
Notes: F - G - C

### Esus4



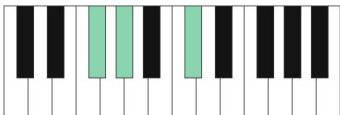
Notes: E - A - B

### Fsus4



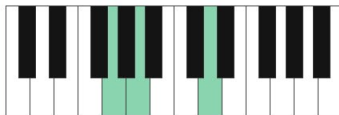
Notes: F - Bb - C

### F#sus2/Gbsus2



Notes: F# - G# - C# / Gb - Ab - Db

### Gsus2



Notes: G - A - D

### F#sus4/Gbsus4



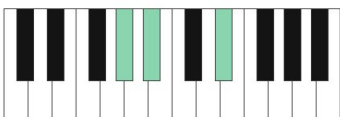
Notes: F# - B - C# / Gb - B - Db

### Gsus4



Notes: G - C - D

### G#sus2/Ab sus2



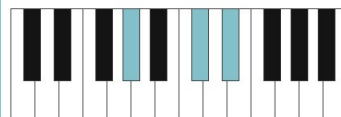
Notes: G# - A# - D# / Ab - Bb - Eb

### Asus2



Notes: A - B - E

### G#sus4/Ab sus4



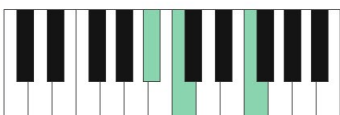
Notes: G# - C# - D# / Ab - Db - Eb

### Asus4



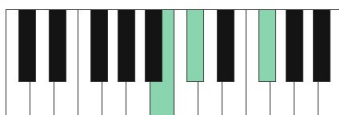
Notes: A - D - E

### A#sus2/Bbsus2



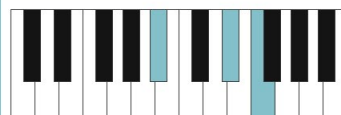
Notes: A# - C - F / Bb - C - F

### Bsus2



Notes: B - C# - F#

### A#sus4/Bbsus4



Notes: A# - D# - F / Bb - Eb - F

### Bsus4



Notes: B - E - F#



# Added 2nd & 9th chords

## Added 2nd

Added 2nd tone chords are major triads with an extra note. They are abbreviated "add" and add2 is one of the two main types. In add2 chords, the second tone in the related scale is added. As you may notice it is actually the same tone that is added for add2 and add9 chords, but on different octaves. Interval pattern: 1 - 2 - 2 - 3.

## Added 9th

Added 9th tone chords are major triads with an extra note. They are abbreviated "add" and add9 is one of the two main types. In add9 chords, the ninth tone in the related scale is added. As you may notice it is actually the same tone that is added for add2 and add9 chords, but on different octaves. Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 7.

### Cadd2



Notes: C - D - E - G

### C#add2/Dbadd2



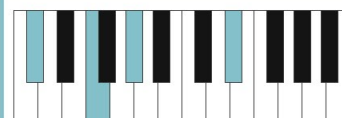
Notes: C# - D# - F - G#

### Cadd9



Notes: C - E - G - D

### C#add9/Dbadd9



Notes: C# - F - G# - D#

### Dadd2



Notes: D - E - F# - A

### D#add2/Ebadd2



Notes: D# - F - G - A#

### Dadd9



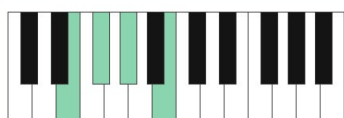
Notes: D - F# - A - E

### D#add9/Ebadd9



Notes: D# - G - A# - F

### Eadd2



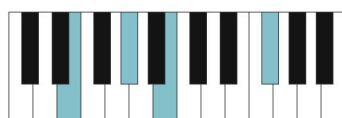
Notes: E - F# - G# - B

### Fadd2



Notes: F - G - A - C

### Eadd9



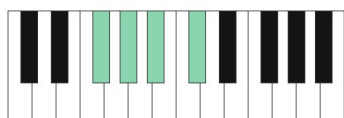
Notes: E - G# - B - F#

### Fadd9



Notes: F - A - C - G

### F#add2/Gbadd2



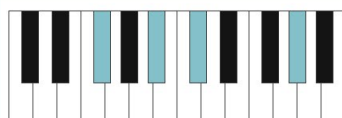
Notes: F# - G# - A# - C#

### Gadd2



Notes: G - A - B - D

### F#add9/Gbadd9



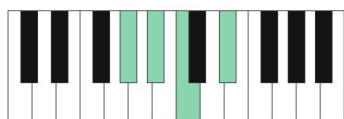
Notes: F# - A# - C# - G#

### Gadd9



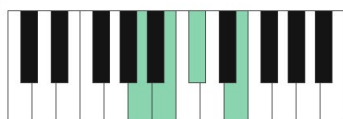
Notes: G - B - D - A

### G#add2/Abadd2



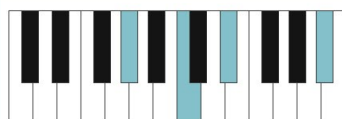
Notes: G# - A# - C - D#

### Aadd2



Notes: A - B - C# - E

### G#add9/Abadd9



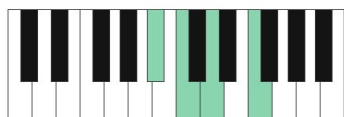
Notes: G# - C - D# - A#

### Aadd9



Notes: A - C# - E - B

### A#add2/Bbadd2



Notes: A# - C - D - F

### Badd2



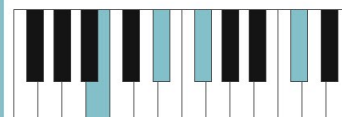
Notes: B - C# - D# - F#

### A#add9/Bbadd9



Notes: A# - D - F - C

### Badd9



Notes: B - D# - F# - C#

# Major & Minor 6th chords

## Major 6th

The Major 6th chord is built by adding a sixth note to major triad, making it a four-note chord (also called a tetrachord). These are often referred to as Major 6th chords, but written without the abbreviation "maj" and are sometimes called Added 6th chords or just 6th chords.

Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 2.

## Minor 6th

The Minor 6th chord is built by adding a sixth note to minor triad. This is the same note that is added to the Major 6th (this chord is at times referred to as Minor Major 6th), which means that the Minor 6th chord doesn't incorporate with its relative minor scale and is somewhat dissonant.

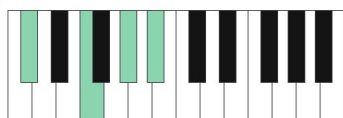
Interval pattern: 1 - 3 - 4 - 2.

### C6



Notes: C - E - G - A

### C#6/Db6



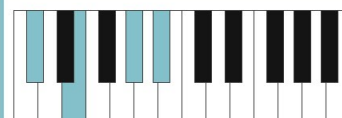
Notes: C# - F - G# - A#

### Cm6



Notes: C - Eb - G - A

### C#m6/Dbm6



Notes: C# - E - G# - A#

### D6



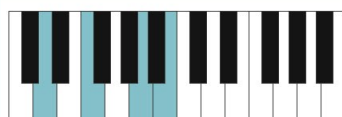
Notes: D - F# - A - B

### D#6/Eb6



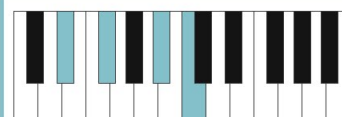
Notes: D# - G - A# - C

### Dm6



Notes: D - F - A - B

### D#m6/Ebm6



Notes: D# - F# - A# - C

### E6



Notes: E - G# - B - C#

### F6



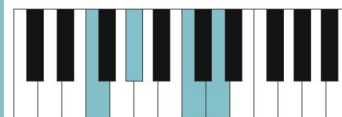
Notes: F - A - C - D

### Em6



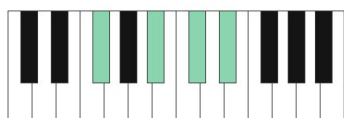
Notes: E - G - B - C#

### Fm6



Notes: F - Ab - C - D

### F#6/Gb6



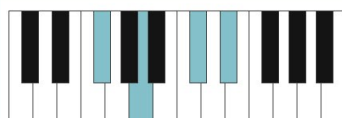
Notes: F# - A# - C# - D#

### G6



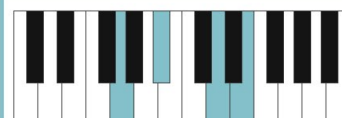
Notes: G - B - D - E

### F#m6/Gbm6



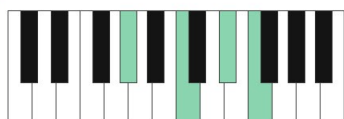
Notes: F# - A - C# - D#

### Gm6



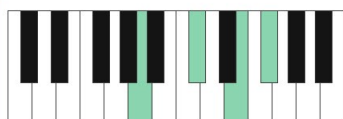
Notes: G - Bb - D - E

### G#6/Ab6



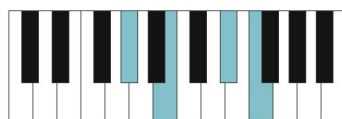
Notes: G# - C - D# - F

### A6



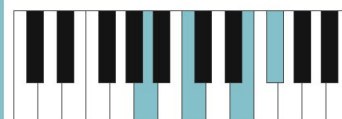
Notes: A - C# - E - F#

### G#m6/Abm6



Notes: G# - B - D# - F

### Am6



Notes: A - C - E - F#

### A#6/Bb6



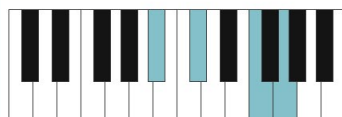
Notes: A# - D - F - G

### B6



Notes: B - D# - F# - G#

### A#m6/Bbm6



Notes: A# - C# - F - G

### Bm6



Notes: B - D - F# - G#

# Major & Minor 7th chords

## Major 7th

The Major seventh chord is built by adding a major seventh note to a major triad, making it a four-note chord.

The fourth note in the chord is also the seventh note in the related major scale. "Maj" is written out as the abbreviation for major. Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 4.

## Minor 7th

The Minor seventh chord is built by adding a minor seventh note to a minor triad, making it a four-note chord.

The fourth note in the chord is also the seventh note in the related minor scale. As the abbreviation for minor, "m" is written out, but also "min" as in Cmin7 is used. Interval pattern: 1 - 3 - 4 - 3.

### Cmaj7



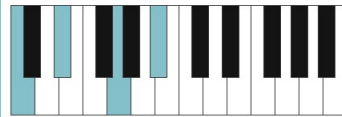
Notes: C - E - G - B

### C#maj7/Dbmaj7



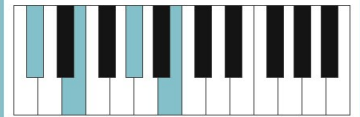
Notes: C# - F - G# - C

### Cm7



Notes: C - Eb - G - Bb

### C#m7/Dbm7



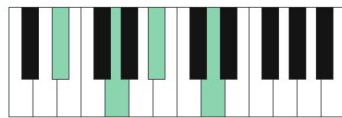
Notes: C# - E - G# - B

### Dmaj7



Notes: D - F# - A - C#

### D#maj7/Ebmaj7



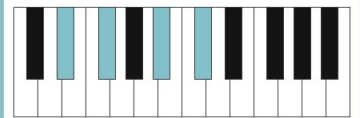
Notes: D# - G - A# - D

### Dm7



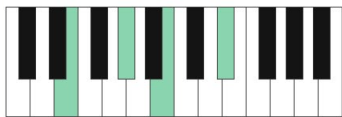
Notes: D - F - A - C

### D#m7/Ebm7



Notes: D# - F# - A# - C#

### E:maj7



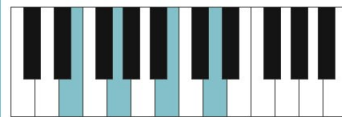
Notes: E - G# - B - D#

### Fmaj7



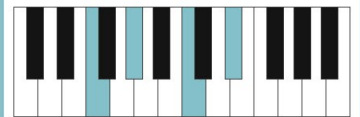
Notes: F - A - C - E

### Em7



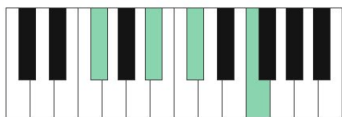
Notes: E - G - B - D

### Fm7



Notes: F - Ab - C - Eb

### F#maj7/Gbmaj7



Notes: F# - A# - C# - F

### Gmaj7



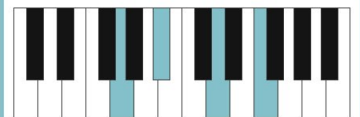
Notes: G - B - D - F#

### F#m7/Gbm7



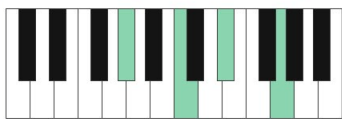
Notes: F# - A - C# - E

### Gm7



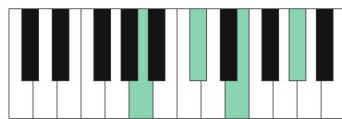
Notes: G - Bb - D - F

### G#maj7/Abmaj7



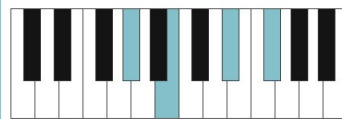
Notes: G# - C - D# - G

### A:maj7



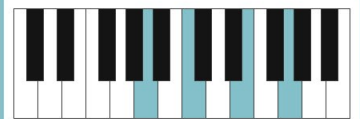
Notes: A - C# - E - G#

### G#m7/Abm7



Notes: G# - B - D# - F#

### Am7



Notes: A - C - E - G

### A#maj7/Bbmaj7



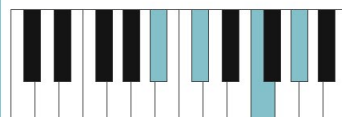
Notes: A# - D - F - A

### B:maj7



Notes: B - D# - F# - A#

### A#m7/Bbm7



Notes: A# - C# - F - G#

### Bm7



Notes: B - D - F# - A

# Dominant 7th & 9th chords

## Dominant 7th

The Dominant 7th chord is built by adding a minor seventh note to a major triad, making it a four-note chord. The name "dominant" refers to the fifth degree of the diatonic scale and it is called dominant because it is most weighty besides the tonic (the root of the scale) and its neither major nor minor.

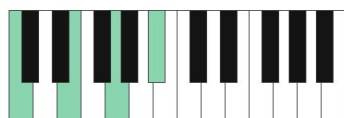
Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 3.

## Dominant 9th

The Dominant 9th chord is built by adding a major third to a Dominant Seventh chord, making it a five-note chord. The Ninth chord is an extended chord, and is called so because it is extended with a third one octave higher, which also is nine scale steps above the root note.

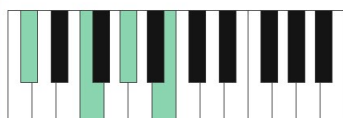
Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 4.

### C7



Notes: C - E - G - Bb

### C#7/Db7



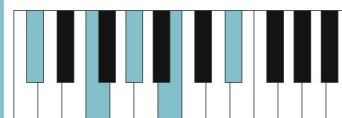
Notes: C# - F - G# - B

### C9



Notes: C - E - G - Bb - D

### C#9/Db9



Notes: C# - F - G# - B - D#

### D7



Notes: D - F# - A - C

### D#7/Eb7



Notes: D# - G - A# - C#

### D9



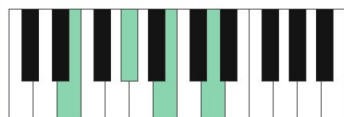
Notes: D - F# - A - C - E

### D#9/Eb9



Notes: D# - G - A# - C# - F

### E7



Notes: E - G# - B - D

### F7



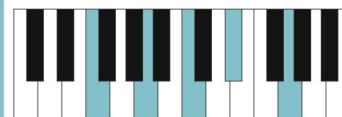
Notes: F - A - C - Eb

### E9



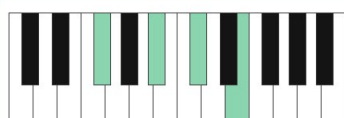
Notes: E - G# - B - D - F#

### F9



Notes: F - A - C - Eb - G

### F#7/Gb7



Notes: F# - A# - C# - E

### G7



Notes: G - B - D - F

### F#9/Gb9



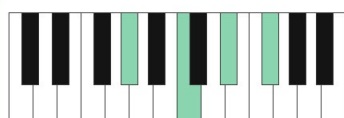
Notes: F# - A# - C# - E - G#

### G9



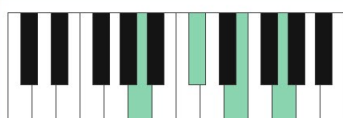
Notes: G - B - D - F - A

### G#7/Ab7



Notes: G# - C - D# - F#

### A7



Notes: A - C# - E - G

### G#9/Ab9



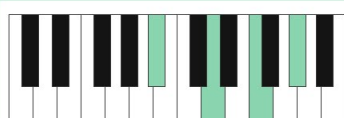
Notes: G# - C - D# - F# - A#

### A9



Notes: A - C# - E - G - B

### A#7/Bb7



Notes: A# - D - F - G#

### B7



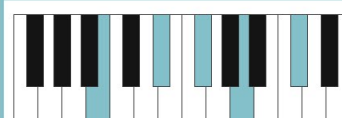
Notes: B - D# - F# - A

### A#9/Bb9



Notes: A# - D - F - G# - C

### B9



Notes: B - D# - F# - A - C#

# Major & Minor 9th chords

## Major 9th

The Major 9th chord is built by adding a third to a Major Seventh chord, making it a five-note chord. The fifth note in the chord is the ninth step in the related major scale. "Maj" is written out as the abbreviation for major. Maj9 must not be confused with the Dominant 9th.

Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3.

## Minor 9th

The Minor 9th chord is built by adding a third (the major ninth) to a Minor Seventh chord, making it a five-note chord. The fifth note in the chord is the ninth step in the related minor scale. For practical reasons the chord is normally played with omitted notes and/or inverted.

Interval pattern: 1 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4.

### Cmaj9



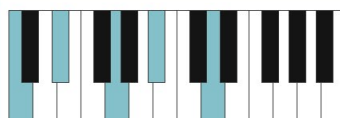
Notes: C - E - G - B - D

### C#maj9/Dbmaj9



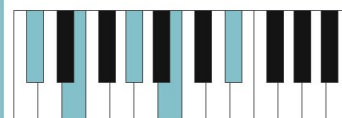
Notes: C# - F - G# - C - D#

### Cm9



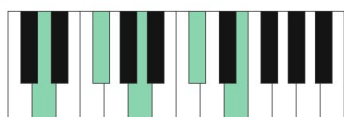
Notes: C - Eb - G - Bb - D

### C#m9/Dbm9



Notes: C# - E - G# - B - D#

### Dmaj9



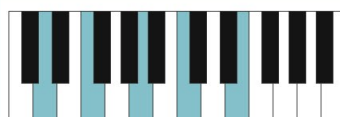
Notes: D - F# - A - C# - E

### D#maj9/Ebmaj9



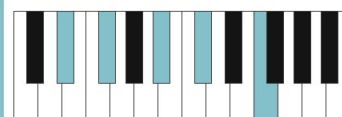
Notes: D# - G - A# - D - F

### Dm9



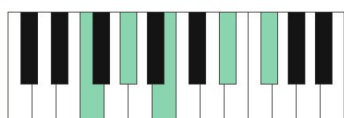
Notes: D - F - A - C - E

### D#m9/Ebm9



Notes: D# - F# - A# - C# - F

### E:maj9



Notes: E - G# - B - D# - F#

### F:maj9



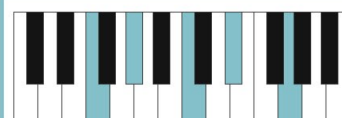
Notes: F - A - C - E - G

### Em9



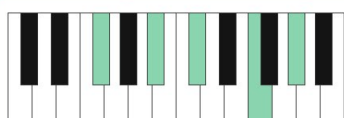
Notes: E - G - B - D - F#

### Fm9



Notes: F - Ab - C - Eb - G

### F#maj9/Gbmaj9



Notes: F# - A# - C# - F - G#

### G:maj9



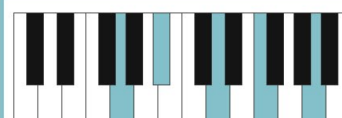
Notes: G - B - D - F# - A

### F#m9/Gbm9



Notes: F# - A - C# - E - G#

### Gm9



Notes: G - Bb - D - F - A

### G#maj9/Abmaj9



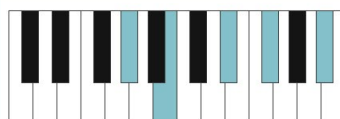
Notes: G# - C - D# - G - A#

### A:maj9



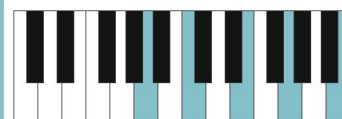
Notes: A - C# - E - G# - B

### G#m9/Abm9



Notes: G# - B - D# - F# - A#

### Am9



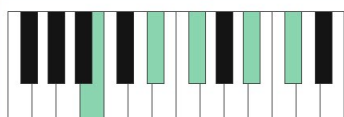
Notes: A - C - E - G - B

### A#maj9/Bbmaj9



Notes: A# - D - F - A - C

### B:maj9



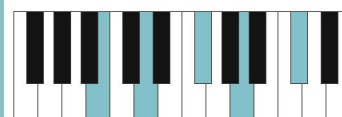
Notes: B - D# - F# - A# - C#

### A#m9/Bbm9



Notes: A# - C# - F - G# - C

### Bm9



Notes: B - D - F# - A - C#

# Major & Minor 11th chords

## Major 11th

The Major Eleventh (maj11) is rather unusual and is more correctly written maj9(#11) since the eleventh normally is raised a semi-step in comparison with the related scale. This is because of the dissonance that otherwise occur between the major third and the eleventh in the chord.

Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4.

## Minor 11th

The Minor Eleventh is built by adding a third to a Minor Ninth chord, making it a six-note chord. For practical reasons the chord is normally played with omitted notes and/or inverted. The chord is often abbreviated as "m11" (alternatively "min11").

Interval pattern: 1 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3.

### Cmaj11



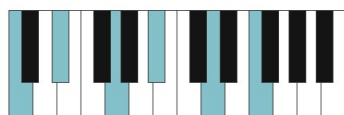
Notes: C - E - G - B - D - F#

### C#maj11/Dbmaj11



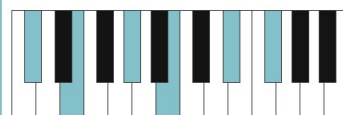
Notes: C# - F - G# - C - D# - G

### Cm11



Notes: C - Eb - G - Bb - D - F

### C#m11/Dbm11



Notes: C# - E - G# - B - D# - F#

### Dmaj11



Notes: D - F# - A - C# - E - G#

### D#maj11/Ebmaj11



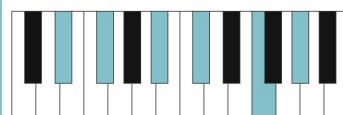
Notes: D# - G - A# - D - F - A

### Dm11



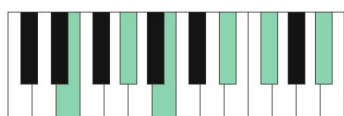
Notes: D - F - A - C - E - G

### D#m11/Ebm11



Notes: D# - F# - A# - C# - F - G#

### Emaj11



Notes: E - G# - B - D# - F# - A#

### Fmaj11



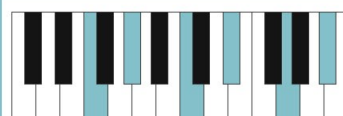
Notes: F - A - C - E - G - B

### Em11



Notes: E - G - B - D - F - A

### Fm11



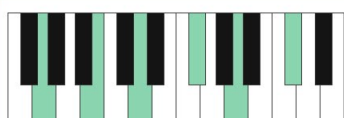
Notes: F - Ab - C - Eb - G - Bb

### F#maj11/Gbmaj11



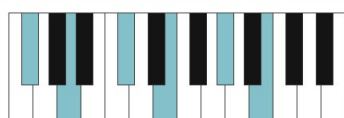
Notes: F# - A# - C# - F - G# - C

### Gmaj11



Notes: G - B - D - F# - A - C#

### F#m11/Gbm11



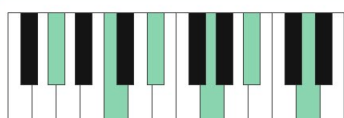
Notes: F# - A - C# - E - G# - B

### Gm11



Notes: G - Bb - D - F - A - C

### G#maj11/Abmaj11



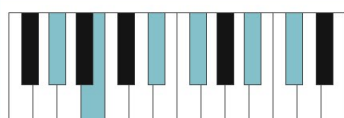
Notes: G# - C - D# - G - A# - D

### Amaj11



Notes: A - C# - E - G# - B - D#

### G#m11/Abm11



Notes: G# - B - D# - F# - A# - C#

### Am11



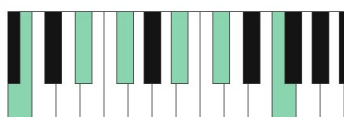
Notes: A - C - E - G - B - D

### A#maj11/Bbmaj11



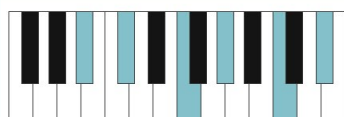
Notes: A# - D - F - A - C - E

### Bmaj11



Notes: B - D# - F# - A# - C# - F

### A#m11/Bbm11



Notes: A# - C# - F - G# - C - D#

### Bm11



Notes: B - D - F# - A - C# - E

# Major & Minor 13th chords

## Major 13th

The Major Thirteenth (maj13) is built by adding a 13th. This chord includes seven notes, but the eleventh is normally left out making it either a six-note or seven-note chord. For practical reasons the chord is normally played with omitted notes and/or inverted. It is not to be confused with the Dominant 13th chord. Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3 - (3) - 7.

## Minor 13th

The Minor Thirteenth (m13) is built by adding a third to a Minor Eleventh chord. As you may notice, all notes in the related minor scale are included, with the last note in the chord as an exception. Interval pattern: 1 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4.

### Cmaj13



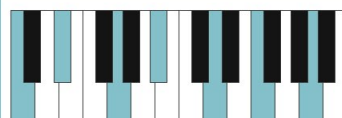
Notes: C - E - G - B - D - A

### C#maj13/Dbmaj13



Notes: C# - F - G# - C - D# - A#

### Cm13



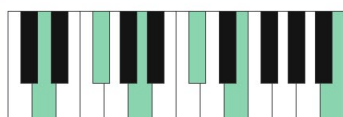
Notes: C - Eb - G - Bb - D - F - A

### C#m13/Dbm13



Notes: C# - E - G# - B - D# - F# - A#

### Dmaj13



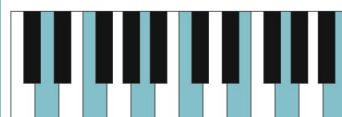
Notes: D - F# - A - C# - E - B

### D#maj13/Ebmaj13



Notes: D# - G - A# - D - F - C

### Dm13



Notes: D - F - A - C - E - G - B

### D#m13/Ebm13



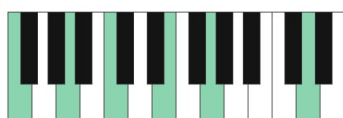
Notes: D# - F# - A# - C# - F - G# - C

### Emaj13



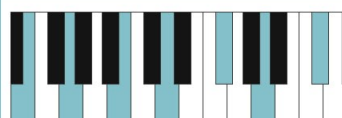
Notes: E - G# - B - D# - F# - C#

### Fmaj13



Notes: F - A - C - E - G - D

### Em13



Notes: E - G - B - D - F# - A - C#

### Fm13



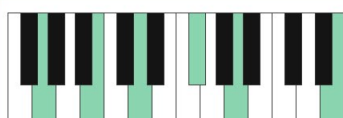
Notes: F - Ab - C - Eb - G - Bb - D

### F#maj13/Gbmaj13



Notes: F# - A# - C# - F - G# - D#

### Gmaj13



Notes: G - B - D - F# - A - E

### F#m13/Gbm13



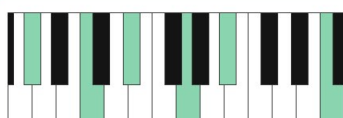
Notes: F# - A - C# - E - G# - B - D#

### Gm13



Notes: G - Bb - D - F - A - C - E

### G#maj13/Abmaj13



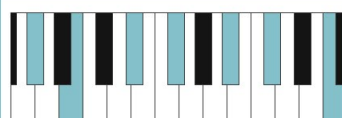
Notes: G# - C - D# - G - A# - F

### Amaj13



Notes: A - C# - E - G# - B - F#

### G#m13/Abm13



Notes: G# - B - D# - F# - A# - C# - F

### Am13



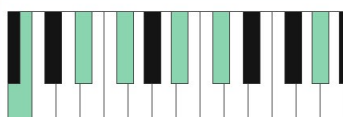
Notes: A - C - E - G - B - D - F

### A#maj13/Bbmaj13



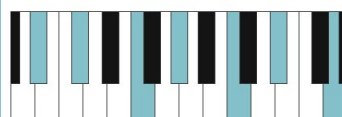
Notes: A# - D - F - A - C - G

### Bmaj13



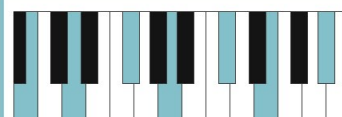
Notes: B - D# - F# - A# - C# - G#

### A#m13/Bbm13



Notes: A# - C# - F - G# - C - D# - G

### Bm13



Notes: B - D - F# - A - C# - E - G#

# Dominant 11th & 13th chords

## Dominant 11th

The Dominant 11th chord is built by adding a major third to a dominant ninth chord, making it a six-note chord. However, the third (the second note in the chord) is normally excluded and this version of the chord is identical with the C9sus4.

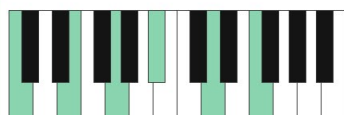
Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 4 - 3 .

## Dominant 13th

The Dominant 13th chord is built by adding a major third to a dominant eleventh chord, making it a seven-note chord. However, one or more notes are normally omitted, usually the fifth (the third note in the chord), the ninth (the fifth note in the chord) and/or the eleventh (the sixth note in the chord).

Interval pattern: 1 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4.

### C11



Notes: C - E - G - Bb - D - F

### C#11/Db11



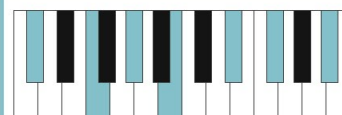
Notes: C# - F - G# - B - D# - F#

### C13



Notes: C - E - G - Bb - D - F - A

### C#13/Db13



Notes: C# - F - G# - B - D# - F# - A#

### D11



Notes: D - F# - A - C - E - G

### D#11/Eb11



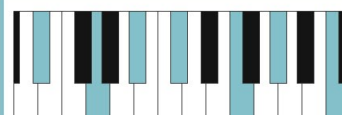
Notes: D# - G - A# - C# - F - G#

### D13



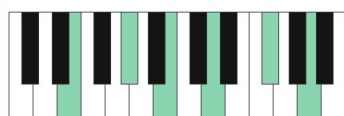
Notes: D - F# - A - C - E - G - B

### D#13/Eb13



Notes: D# - G - A# - C# - F - G# - C

### E11



Notes: E - G# - B - D - F# - A

### F11



Notes: F - A - C - Eb - G - Bb

### E13



Notes: E - G# - B - D - F# - A - C#

### F13



Notes: F - A - C - Eb - G - Bb - D

### F#maj11/Gbmaj11



Notes: F# - A# - C# - E - G# - B

### G11



Notes: G - B - D - F - A - C

### F#13/Gb13



Notes: F# - A# - C# - E - G# - B - D#

### G13



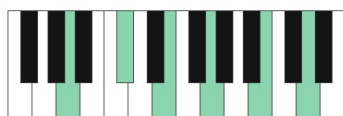
Notes: G - B - D - F - A - C - E

### G#11/Ab11



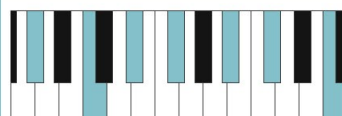
Notes: G# - C - D# - F# - A# - C#

### A11



Notes: A - C# - E - G - B - D

### G#13/Ab13



Notes: G# - C - D# - F# - A# - C# - F

### A13



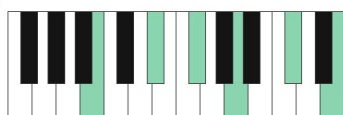
Notes: A - C# - E - G - B - D - F#

### A#11/Bb11



Notes: A# - D - F - G# - C - D#

### B11



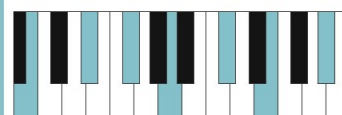
Notes: B - D# - F# - A - C# - E

### A#13/Bb13



Notes: A# - D - F - G# - C - D# - G

### B13



Notes: B - D# - F# - A - C# - E - G#



# Number formulas

In each chord overview, “interval patterns” are included. These are intervals that all chords in a category share. The number formula 1 - 4 - 3, for example, means that you can begin with the root and when go four steps to the right to get the next note in the chord and when go three steps again to reach the last note in the chord. By learning the intervals, you have a “backup” if you forget a chord in a category.

Table 1. Number formulas for chords

Chord family	Intervals
Major triads	1 - 4 - 3
Minor triads	1 - 3 - 4
Diminished triads	1 - 3 - 3
Augmented triads	1 - 4 - 4
Suspended 2nd	1 - 2 - 5
Suspended 4th	1 - 5 - 2
Added 2nd	1 - 2 - 2 - 3
Added 9th	1 - 4 - 3 - 7
Major 6th	1 - 4 - 3 - 2
Minor 6th	1 - 3 - 4 - 2
Major 7th	1 - 4 - 3 - 4
Minor 7th	1 - 3 - 4 - 3
Dominant 7th	1 - 4 - 3 - 3
Dominant 9th	1 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 4
Major 9th	1 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3
Minor 9th	1 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4
Major 11th	1 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4
Minor 11th	1 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3
Major 13th	1 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3 - (3) - 7
Minor 13th	1 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4
Dominant 11th	1 - (4) - 3 - 3 - 4 - 3
Dominant 13th	1 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 4

Note: The parentheses for Major 13th and Dominant 11th indicates notes that are normally left out.

# Key and chord charts

The charts show the relationship of chords in all keys. The first column shows the keys and each row shows chords matching the key.

- Chords on the same rows will always sound great together.
- The roman numerals can be helpful to summarize progressions across keys. For example, the I – IV – V progressions can be A – D – E in the key of A and C – F – G in the key of C.
- The chords can be substituted. For example, C can be substituted with Cmaj7 and Am can be substituted with Am7.

Chart 1. Chords in Major keys

Key	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi
<b>C# Major</b>	C#	D#m	Fm	F#	G#	A#m
<b>F# Major</b>	F#	G#m	A#m	B	C#	D#m
<b>B Major</b>	B	C#m	D#m	E	F#	G#m
<b>E Major</b>	E	F#m	G#m	A	B	C#m
<b>A Major</b>	A	Bm	C#m	D	E	F#m
<b>D Major</b>	D	Em	F#m	G	A	Bm
<b>G Major</b>	G	Am	Bm	C	D	Em
<b>C Major</b>	C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am
<b>F Major</b>	F	Gm	Am	Bb	C	Dm
<b>Bb Major</b>	Bb	Cm	Dm	Eb	F	Gm
<b>Eb Major</b>	Eb	Fm	Gm	Ab	Bb	Cm
<b>Ab Major</b>	Ab	Bbm	Cm	Db	Eb	Fm
<b>Db Major</b>	Db	Ebm	Fm	Gb	Ab	Bbm
<b>Gb Major</b>	Gb	Abm	Bb	B	Db	Ebm

Chart 2. Chords in Natural Minor keys

Key	i	III	iv	v	VI	VII
<b>A# Minor</b>	A#m	C#	D#m	Fm	F#	G#
<b>D# Minor</b>	D#m	F#	G#m	A#m	B	C#
<b>G# Minor</b>	G#m	B	C#m	D#m	E	F#
<b>C# Minor</b>	C#m	E	F#m	G#m	A	B
<b>F# Minor</b>	F#m	A	Bm	C#m	D	E
<b>B Minor</b>	Bm	D	Em	F#m	G	A
<b>E Minor</b>	Em	G	Am	Bm	C	D
<b>A Minor</b>	Am	C	Dm	Em	F	G
<b>D Minor</b>	Dm	F	Gm	Am	Bb	C
<b>G Minor</b>	Gm	Bb	Cm	Dm	Eb	F
<b>C Minor</b>	Cm	Eb	Fm	Gm	Ab	Bb
<b>F Minor</b>	Fm	Ab	Bbm	Cm	Db	Eb
<b>Bb Minor</b>	Bbm	Db	Ebm	Fm	Gb	Ab
<b>Eb Minor</b>	Ebm	Gb	Abm	Bbm	B	Db

Note: The second degree has been excluded since it is represented by less applied dim chords.

Chart 3. Chords in Melodic Minor keys

Key	i	ii	IV	V
<b>A# Melodic Minor</b>	A#m	Cm	D#	F
<b>D# Melodic Minor</b>	D#m	Fm	G#	A#
<b>G# Melodic Minor</b>	G#m	A#m	C#	D#
<b>C# Melodic Minor</b>	C#m	D#m	F#	G#
<b>F# Melodic Minor</b>	F#m	G#m	B	C#
<b>B Melodic Minor</b>	Bm	C#m	E	F#
<b>E Melodic Minor</b>	Em	F#m	A	B
<b>A Melodic Minor</b>	Am	Bm	D	E
<b>D Melodic Minor</b>	Dm	Em	G	A
<b>G Melodic Minor</b>	Gm	Am	C	D
<b>C Melodic Minor</b>	Cm	Dm	F	G
<b>F Melodic Minor</b>	Fm	Gm	Bb	C
<b>Bb Melodic Minor</b>	Bbm	Cm	Eb	F
<b>Eb Melodic Minor</b>	Ebm	Fm	Ab	Bb

Notes:

1. Several degrees have been excluded since they are represented by less applied chords, including augmented and diminished chords.
2. Substituting chords are not always straightforward in these keys. Building four-note chords in the A Melodic Minor key, for example, would result in AminMaj7, Bm7, D7 and E7.

# Chord progressions

This is an introduction that present progression in all the natural keys based on standard chord progressions. The progressions should be played from the left to the right.

## Part 1. Basic (cadences): I - IV - V - I

Key	I	IV	V	I
C	C	F	G	C
G	G	C	D	G
D	D	G	A	D
A	A	D	E	A
E	E	A	B	E
B	B	E	F#	B
F	F	Bb	C	F

## Part 2. Circle (fifths interval): I - VI7 - II7 - V7 - I

Key	I	VI7	II7	V7	I
C	C	A7	D7	G7	C
G	G	E7	A7	D7	G
D	D	B7	E7	A7	D
A	A	F#7	B7	E7	A
E	E	C#7	F#7	B7	E
B	B	G#7	C#7	F#7	B
F	F	D7	G7	C7	F

Part 3. Jazz: ii7 - V7 - Imaj7

Key	ii7	V7	Imaj7
<b>C</b>	Dm7	G7	Cmaj7
<b>G</b>	Am7	D7	Gmaj7
<b>D</b>	Em7	A7	Dmaj7
<b>A</b>	Bm7	E7	Amaj7
<b>E</b>	F#m7	B7	Emaj7
<b>B</b>	C#m7	F#7	Bmaj7
<b>F</b>	Gm7	C7	Fmaj7

Part 4. Minor blues: i - iv - i - V7 - iv - i

Key	i	iv	i	V7	iv	i
<b>Am</b>	Am	Dm	Am	E7	Dm	Am
<b>Em</b>	Em	Am	Em	B7	Am	Em
<b>Bm</b>	Bm	Em	Bm	F#7	Em	Bm
<b>Dm</b>	Dm	Gm	Dm	A7	Gm	Dm
<b>Gm</b>	Gm	Cm	Gm	D7	Cm	Gm
<b>Cm</b>	Cm	Fm	Cm	G7	Fm	Cm

# Chords and scales comparison tables

The tables show the relationship of chords and scales. The first column shows the keys and each row shows chords matching the keys. The key of C and Am are used as examples for major and minor scales respectively. After the seventh degree, the notes are repeating on a higher octave.

Table 1. Major scales and chords

Degrees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>C Major scale</b>	C	D	E	F	G	A	B						
<b>C chord</b>	C		E		G								
<b>C6 chord</b>	C		E		G	A							
<b>Cmaj7 chord</b>	C		E		G		B						
<b>Cmaj9 chord</b>	C		E		G		B		D				
<b>Cmaj11 chord</b>	C		E		G		B		D		F#		
<b>Cmaj13 chord</b>	C		E		G		B		D				A

Note: The 11th interval in the maj11 chord is raised and therefore outside the key. This degree can be written as #11.

Table 2. Minor scales and chords

Degrees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>A Minor scale</b>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G						
<b>Am chord</b>	A		C		E								
<b>Am6 chord</b>	A		C		E	F#							
<b>Am7 chord</b>	A		C		E		G						
<b>Am9 chord</b>	A		C		E		G		B				
<b>Am11 chord</b>	A		C		E		G		B		D		
<b>Am13 chord</b>	A		C		E		G		B		D		F#

Note: The 6th and 11th intervals in the m6 and m13 chords are raised and therefore outside the key.

Table 3. Major scales and assorted chords

Degrees	1	2	b3	3	#3	4	b5	5	#5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>C Major scale</b>	C	D		E		F		G		A	B						
<b>Cdim chord</b>	C		E <sub>b</sub>				G <sub>b</sub>										
<b>Caug chord</b>	C			E					G <sub>#</sub>								
<b>Csus2 chord</b>	C	D						G									
<b>Csus4 chord</b>	C					F		G									
<b>Cadd2 chord</b>	C	D		E				G									
<b>Cadd9 chord</b>	C			E				G					D				