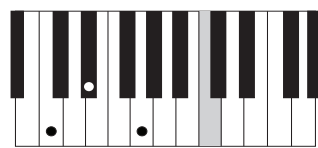
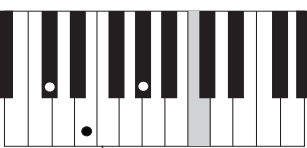
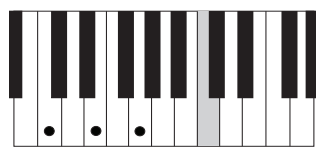
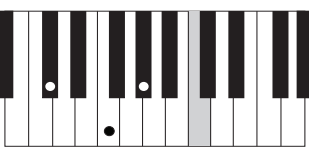
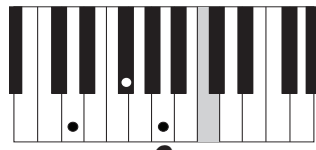
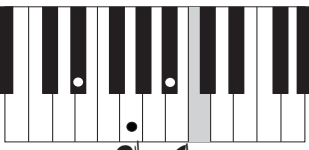
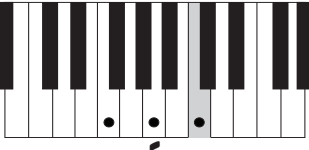
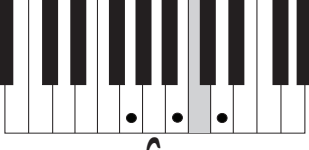
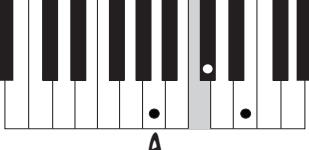
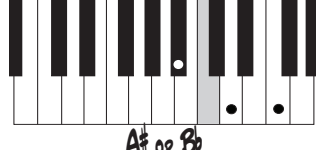
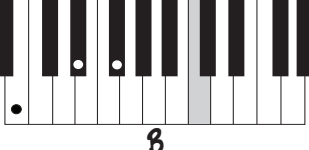


THE PIANO GUY'S QUICK START CHORD CHART

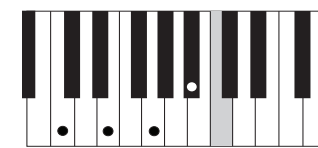
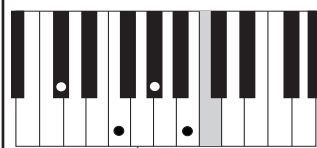
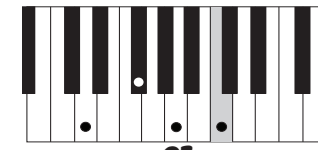
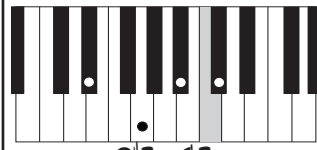
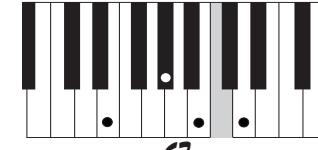
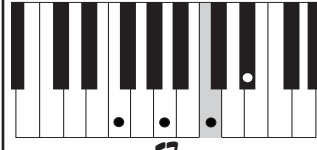
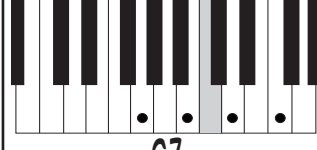
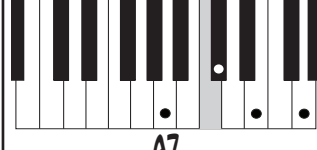
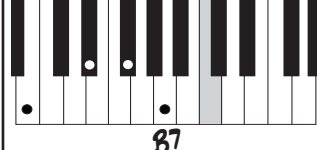
MINOR CHORDS

 C min	 C# min or D♭ min
 D min	 D# min or E♭ min
 E min	 F min
 F# min or G♭ min	 G min
 G# min or A♭ min	 A min
 A# min or B♭ min	 B min

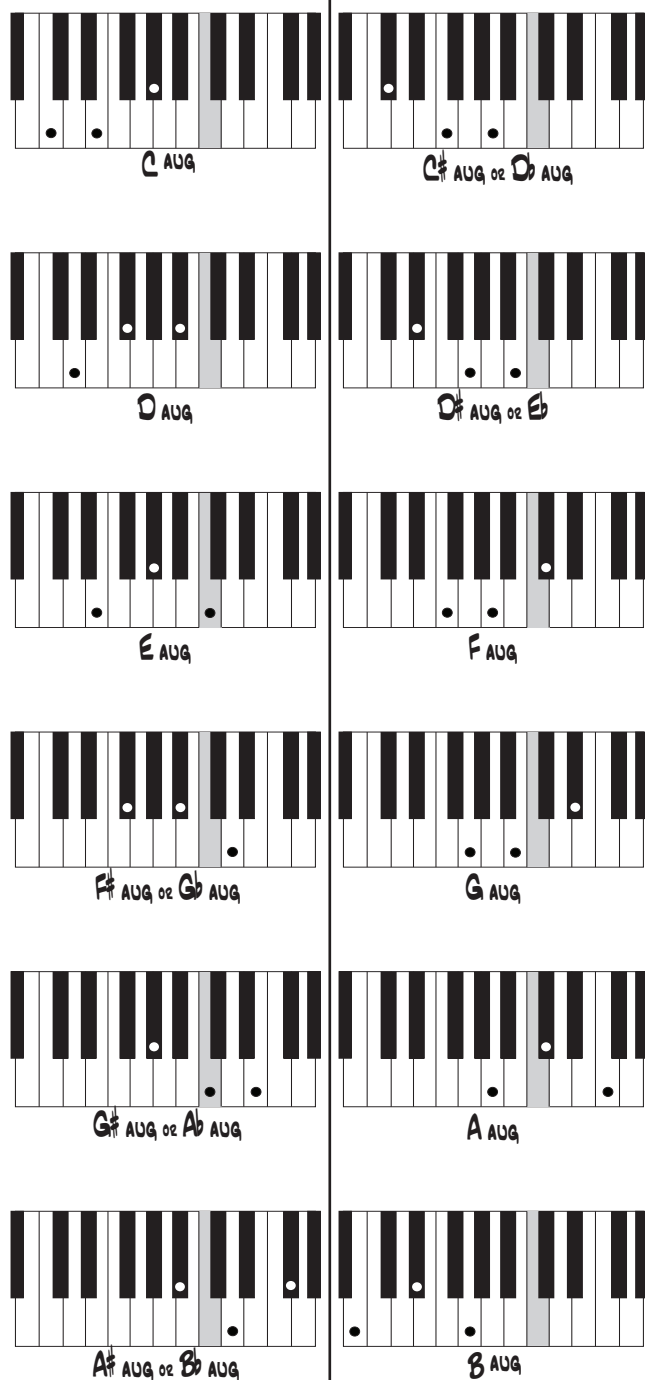
MAJOR CHORDS

 C	 C# or D♭
 D	 D# or E♭
 E	 F
 F# or G♭	 G
 G# or A♭	 A
 A# or B♭	 B

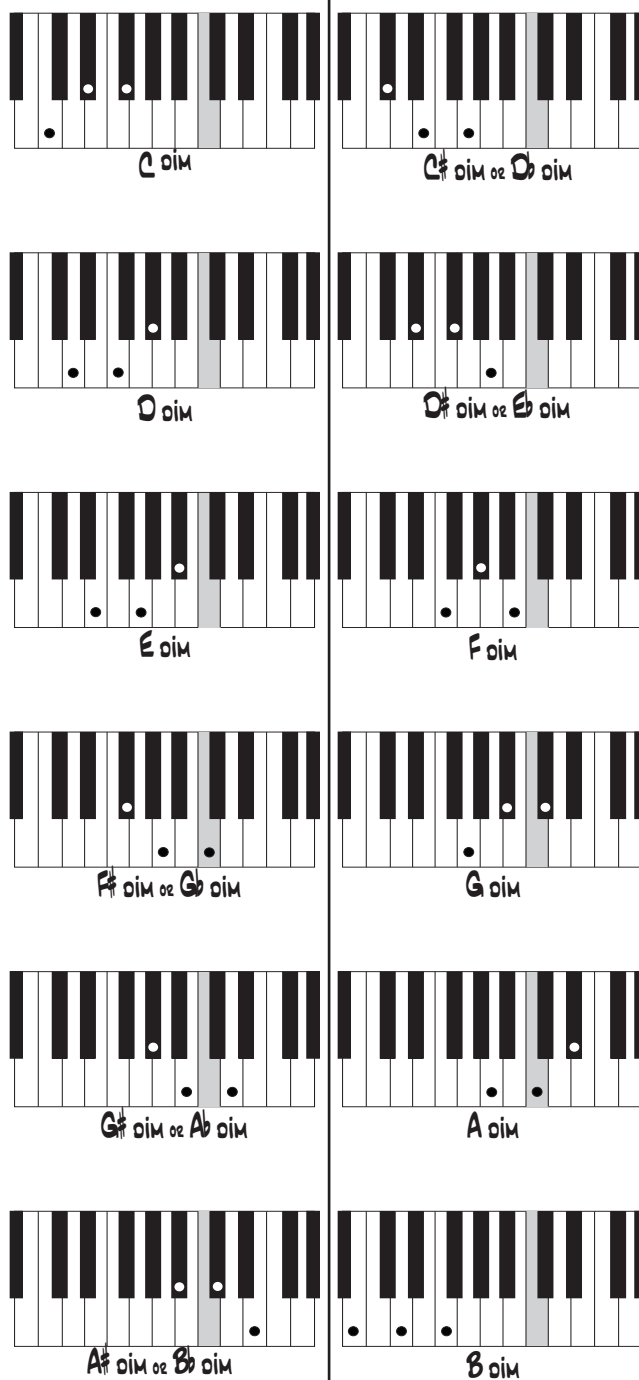
7TH CHORDS

 C7	 C#7 or D♭7
 D7	 D#7 or E♭7
 E7	 F7
 F#7 or G♭7	 G7
 G#7 or A♭7	 A7
 A#7 or B♭7	 B7

AUGMENTED CHORDS



DIMINISHED CHORDS



CHORD FORMULAS

If you want a little more detail on how these were developed, the chart below contains the formulas needed to figure out any chord, based on the number on half-steps between each note.

The R in each formula refers to the Root of the chord, or in other words, the lowest note on which you'll then build the rest of the chord.

So for example, the Major formula (R-4-3) built on a C would be mentally interpreted as:

Start on the Root, that is the first note—C. Then go up (*to the right on a keyboard*) 4 half-steps to arrive on an E; that is the second note in the chord. Then move on up from that E, 3 more half-steps, to arrive on a G, and that will be the third note in the chord. So, a C Major chord = C-E-G

CHORD TYPE	FORMULA (R=ROOT)
MAJOR	R - 4 - 3
MINOR	R - 3 - 4
7TH	R - 4 - 3 - 3
AUGMENTED	R - 4 - 4
DIMINISHED	R - 3 - 3
MAJOR 7TH	R - 4 - 3 - 4
MINOR 7TH	R - 3 - 4 - 3

Interested in learning to play non-classical styles of piano using chord symbols and lead sheets?

Come see if we might be a good fit at:
pianoinaflash.com