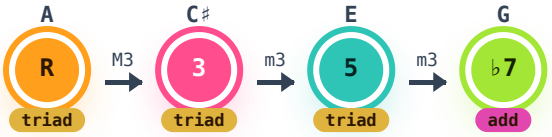
A7 Guitar Chord Chart

A dominant 7th · notes A C♯ E G · formula 1 3 5 ♭7 · 19 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/a-7 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



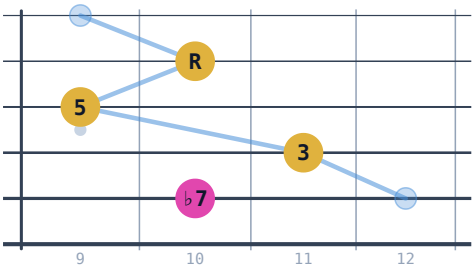
Character: 🎸 **bluesy**

Triad note root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place **Substitute** an extension on a triad note's string
Added an extension on a string of its own **Anchored root** the root on the string below
Bass a slash chord's bass note **Doubling** the same note an octave away

19 ways to play A7

C shape · 3rd inversion

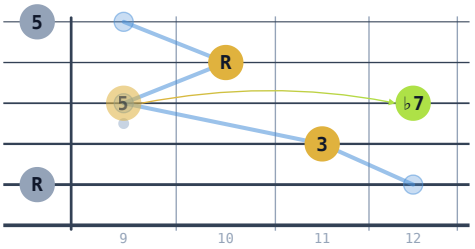
A7/G



x 10 11 9 10 x
♭7 3 5 1 (G C♯ E A)
Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 1st inversion

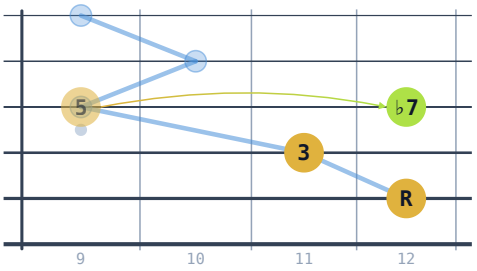
A7/C♯



x 0 11 12 10 0
3 ♭7 1 (C♯ G A)
Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

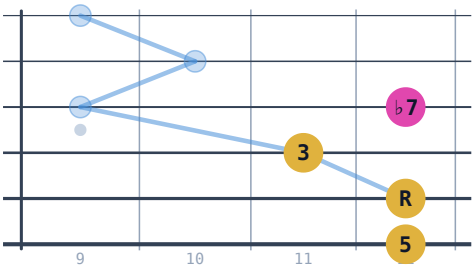
A7



x 12 11 12 x x
1 3 ♭7 (A C♯ G)
Base triad: A major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

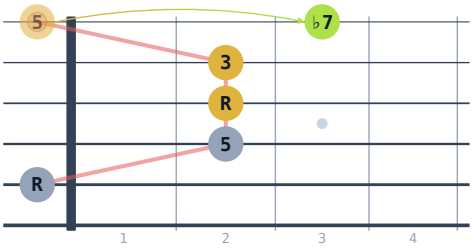
A7/E



12 12 11 12 x x
5 1 3 ♭7 (E A C♯ G)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

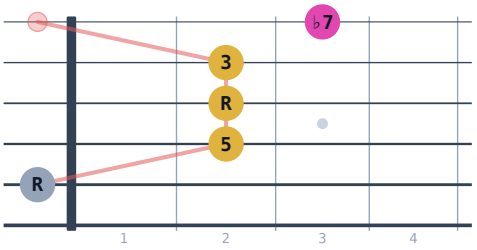
A7



x 0 2 2 2 3
1 3 ♭7 (A C♯ G)
Base triad: A major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion

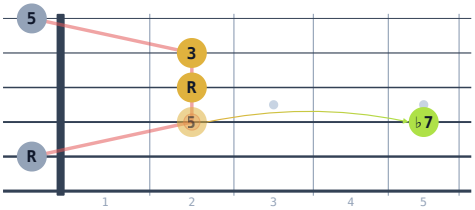
A7/E



x 0 2 2 2 3
5 1 3 ♭7 (E A C♯ G)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 3rd inversion

A7/G



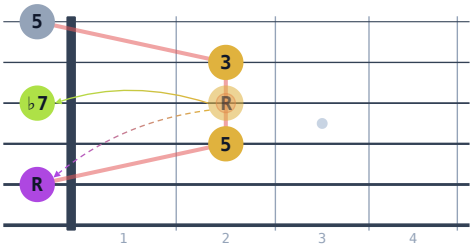
x 0 5 2 2 0

♭7 1 3 (G A C♯)

Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

A7



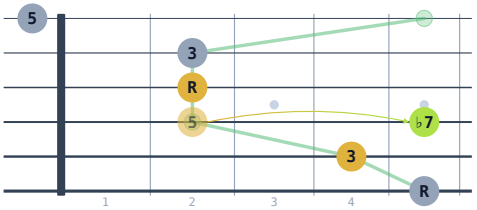
x 0 2 0 2 0

1 5 ♭7 3 (A E G C♯)

Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

A7/C♯



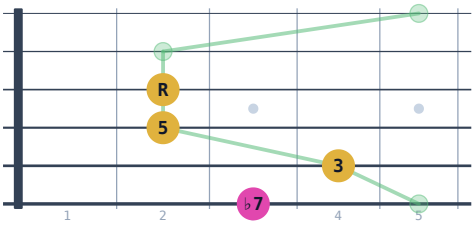
5 4 5 2 2 0

3 ♭7 1 (C♯ G A)

Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · 3rd inversion

A7/G



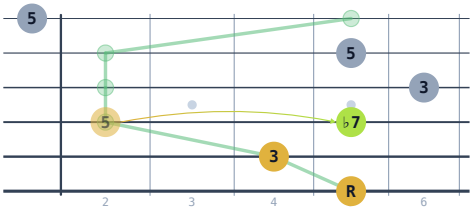
3 4 2 2 x x

♭7 3 5 1 (G C♯ E A)

Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

A7



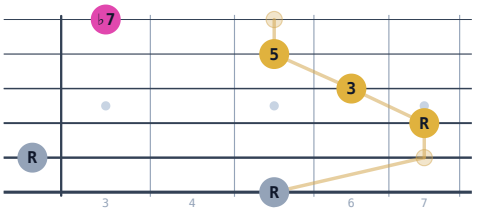
5 4 5 6 5 0

1 3 ♭7 (A C♯ G)

Base triad: A major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

A7



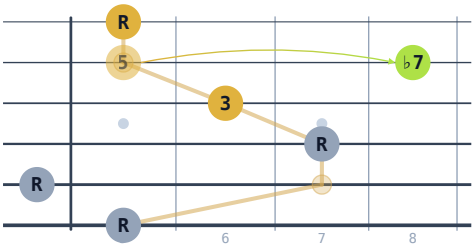
5 0 7 6 5 3

1 3 5 ♭7 (A C♯ E G)

Base triad: A major, root position The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion

A7/C♯



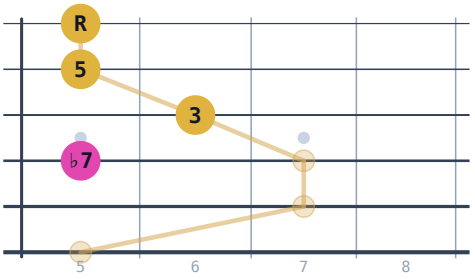
5 0 7 6 8 5

3 ♭7 1 (C♯ G A)

Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 3rd inversion

A7/G



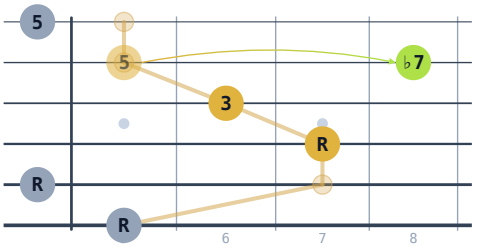
x x 5 6 5 5

♭7 3 5 1 (G C♯ E A)

Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

A7



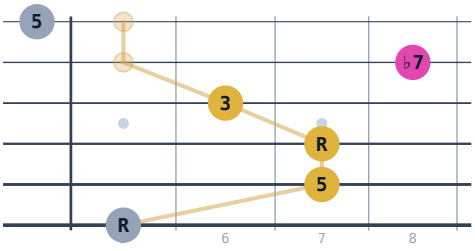
5 0 7 6 8 0

1 3 ♭7 (A C♯ G)

Base triad: A major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

A7/E



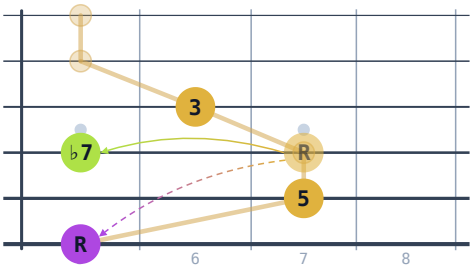
5 7 7 6 8 0

5 1 3 ♭7 (E A C♯ G)

Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

A7



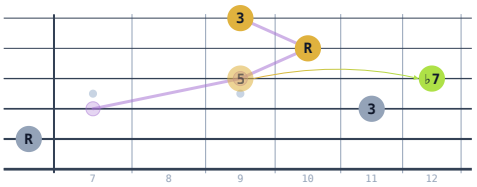
5 7 5 6 x x

1 5 ♭7 3 (A E G C♯)

Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

D shape · 3rd inversion

A7/G



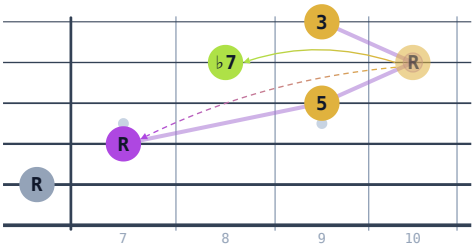
x 0 11 12 10 9

♭7 1 3 (G A C♯)

Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

A7



x 0 7 9 8 9

1 5 ♭7 3 (A E G C♯)

Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

Construction rules

Start from a triad. Root, 3rd and 5th, stacked in thirds. The 3rd makes it major or minor; the 5th makes it diminished or augmented when it moves.

A third on top makes a 7th chord. A major 7th over a major triad is maj7, a ♭7 is a dominant 7. Over minor you get m7 or m(maj7); over diminished, m7♭5 or the °7, whose 7th is lowered twice.

On guitar, something has to give. Each extension takes the string of a triad note that matters less, usually the 5th, or gets a string of its own. The root and 3rd stay: they say what the chord is.

The root can move down. When an extension needs the root's string, the root can drop to the string below the triad: an anchored voicing keeps the bass and frees a string on top.