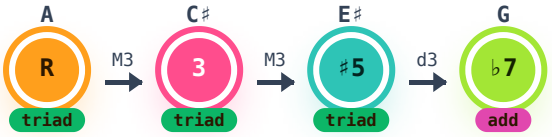
A7♯5 Guitar Chord Chart

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

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/a-7-sharp-5 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



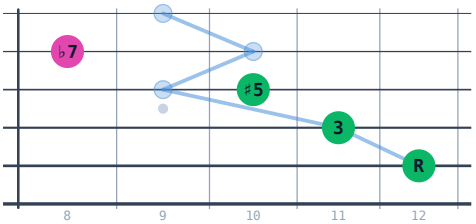
Character: 🔥 restless

- **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

7 ways to play A7♯5

C shape · Root position

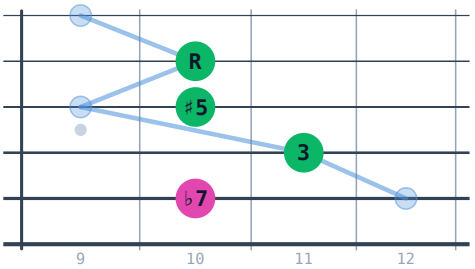
A7♯5



x 12 11 10 8 x
1 3 ♯5 ♭7 (A C♯ E♯ G)
Base triad: A augmented, root position
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 3rd inversion

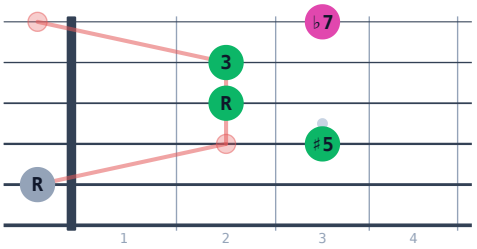
A7♯5/G



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

A shape · 2nd inversion

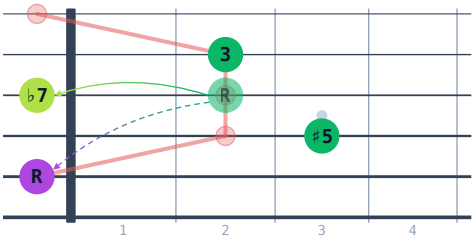
A7♯5/E♯



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

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

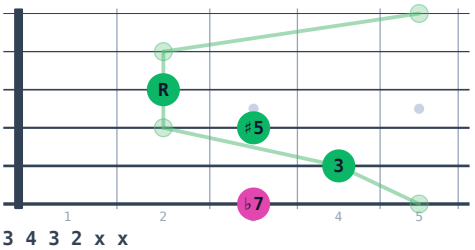
A7♯5



x 0 3 0 2 x
1 ♯5 ♭7 3 (A E♯ G C♯)
Base triad: A augmented, 2nd inversion
The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

G shape · 3rd inversion

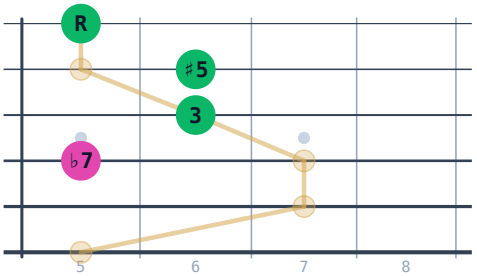
A7♯5/G



3 4 3 2 x x
♭7 3 ♯5 1 (G C♯ E♯ A)
Base triad: A augmented, 1st inversion
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

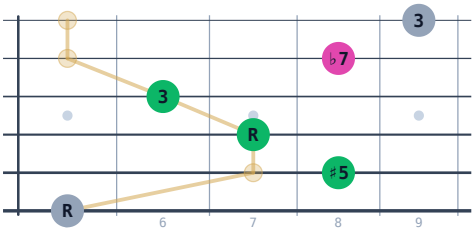
A7♯5/G



x x 5 6 6 5
♭7 3 ♯5 1 (G C♯ E♯ A)
Base triad: A augmented, 1st inversion
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

A7♯5/E♯



5 8 7 6 8 9

♯5 1 3 ♭7 (E♯ A C♯ G)

Base triad: A augmented, 2nd inversion

The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

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.

Alter a dominant for tension. Raise or lower the 5th or the 9th, or add a ♯11 or ♭13, and a dominant 7th pulls harder towards the next chord: G7♯9, G7♭9, G7♭13.