Am(maj7) Guitar Chord Chart

A minor major 7th · notes A C E G♯ · formula 1 ♭3 5 7 · 13 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/a-m-maj7 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



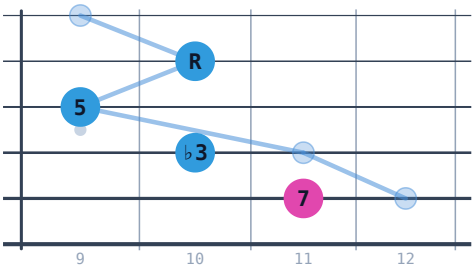
Character: mysterious

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

13 ways to play Am(maj7)

C shape · 3rd inversion

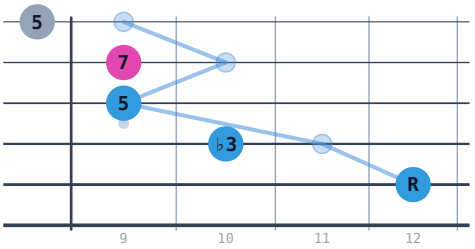
Am(maj7)/G♯



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

C shape · Root position

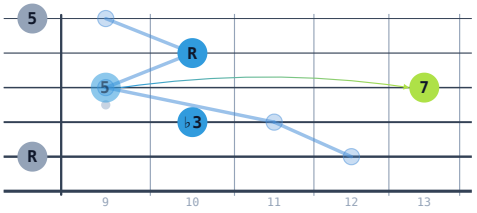
Am(maj7)



x 12 10 9 9 0
1 ♭3 5 7 (A C E G♯)
Base triad: A minor, root position The 7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 1st inversion

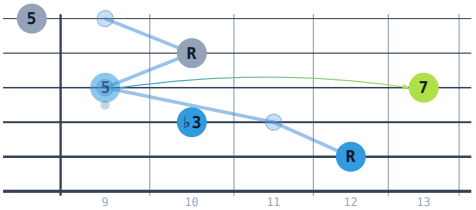
Am(maj7)/C



x 0 10 13 10 0
♭3 7 1 (C G♯ A)
Base triad: A minor, 1st inversion The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

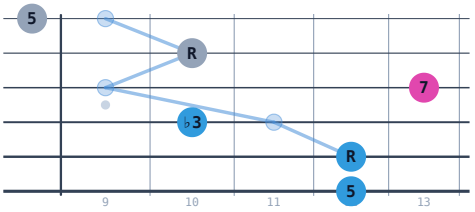
Am(maj7)



x 12 10 13 10 0
1 ♭3 7 (A C G♯)
Base triad: A minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

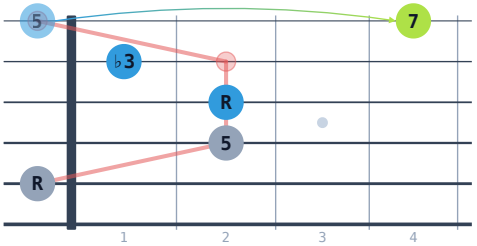
Am(maj7)/E



12 12 10 13 10 0
5 1 ♭3 7 (E A C G♯)
Base triad: A minor, 2nd inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

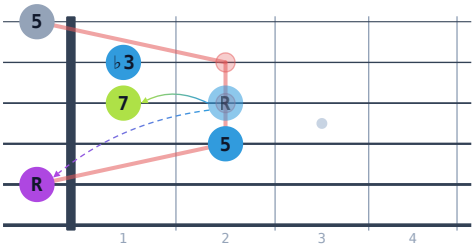
Am(maj7)



x 0 2 2 1 4
1 ♭3 7 (A C G♯)
Base triad: A minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

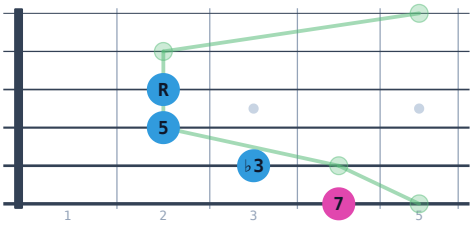
Am(maj7)



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

G shape · 3rd inversion

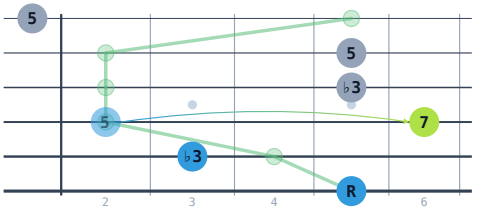
Am(maj7)/G♯



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

G shape · Root position

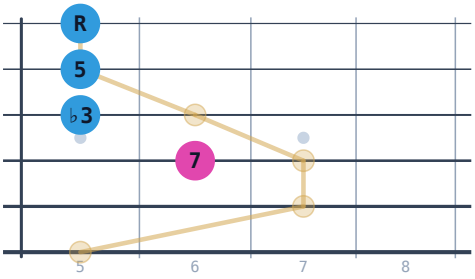
Am(maj7)



5 3 6 5 5 0
1 ♭3 7 (A C G♯)
Base triad: A minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 3rd inversion

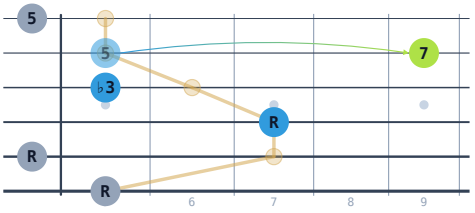
Am(maj7)/G♯



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

E shape · Root position

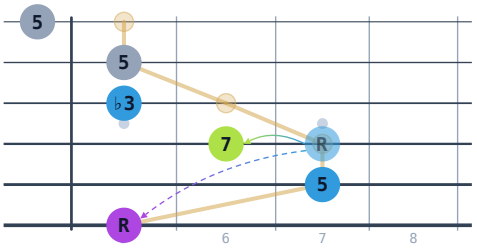
Am(maj7)



5 0 7 5 9 0
1 ♭3 7 (A C G♯)
Base triad: A minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

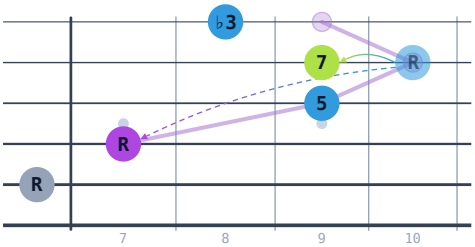
Am(maj7)



5 7 6 5 5 0
1 5 7 ♭3 (A E G♯ C)
Base triad: A minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 7th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Am(maj7)



x 0 7 9 9 8
1 5 7 ♭3 (A E G♯ C)
Base triad: A minor, 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.