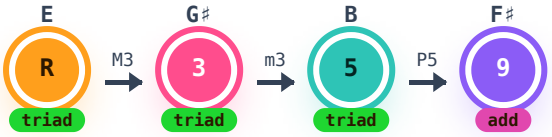
Eadd9 Guitar Chord Chart

E add 9 · notes E G♯ B F♯ · formula 1 3 5 9 · 6 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/e-add9 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



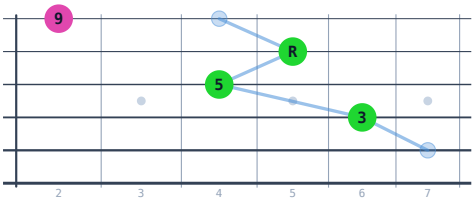
Character: ✨ **shimmering**

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

6 ways to play Eadd9

C shape · 1st inversion

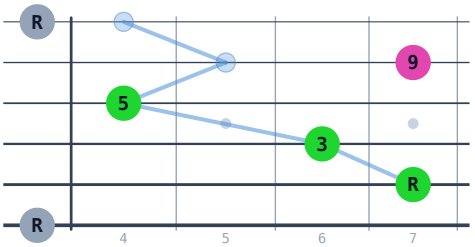
Eadd9/G♯



x x 6 4 5 2
3 5 1 9 (G♯ B E F♯)
Base triad: E major, 1st inversion The 9th gets a string of its own.

C shape · Root position

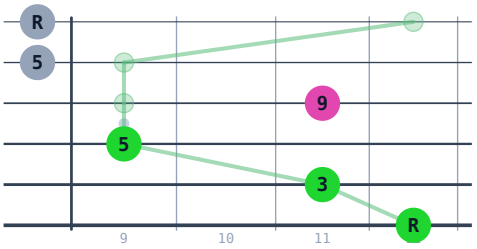
Eadd9



0 7 6 4 7 0
1 3 5 9 (E G♯ B F♯)
Base triad: E major, root position The 9th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

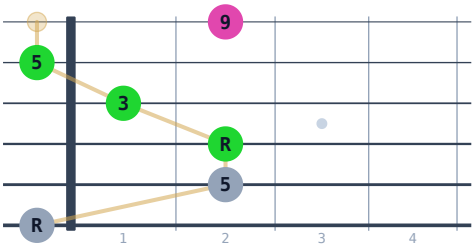
Eadd9



12 11 9 11 0 0
1 3 5 9 (E G♯ B F♯)
Base triad: E major, root position The 9th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

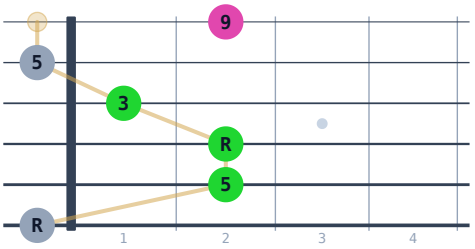
Eadd9



0 2 2 1 0 2
1 3 5 9 (E G♯ B F♯)
Base triad: E major, root position The 9th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

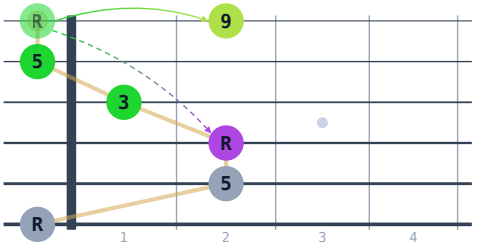
Eadd9/B



0 2 2 1 0 2
5 1 3 9 (B E G♯ F♯)
Base triad: E major, 2nd inversion The 9th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion · Anchored

Eadd9



0 2 2 1 0 2
1 3 5 9 (E G♯ B F♯)
Base triad: E major, 1st inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 9th 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.

No 7th, no stack. 6, add9, add11 and 6/9 are a triad with a colour note, not a stack. Without a 7th the chord sounds open rather than jazzy.

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.