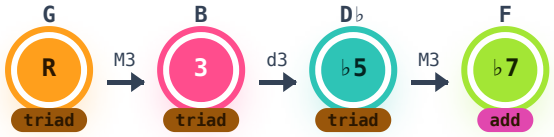
G7♭5 Guitar Chord Chart

G dominant 7th ♭5 · notes G B D♭ F · formula 1 3 ♭5 ♭7 · 8 voicings

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

The formula



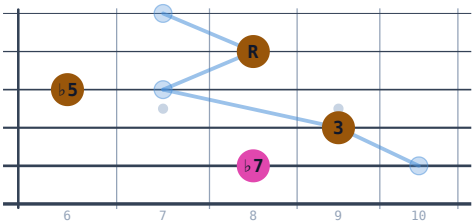
Character: 🔥 edgy

- **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

8 ways to play G7♭5

C shape · 3rd inversion

G7♭5/F

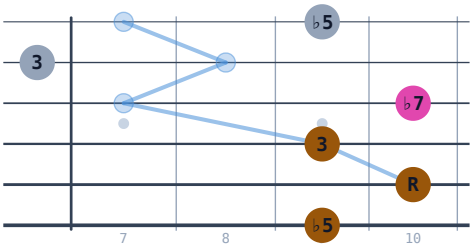


x 8 9 6 8 x

♭7 3 ♭5 1 (F B D♭ G) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 2nd inversion

G7♭5/D♭

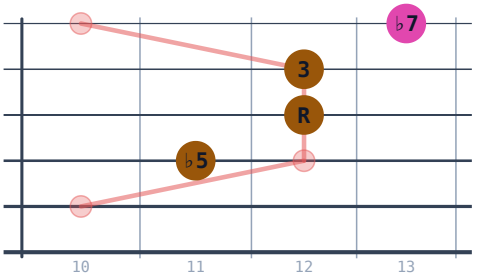


9 10 9 10 0 9

♭5 1 3 ♭7 (D♭ G B F) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

G7♭5/D♭

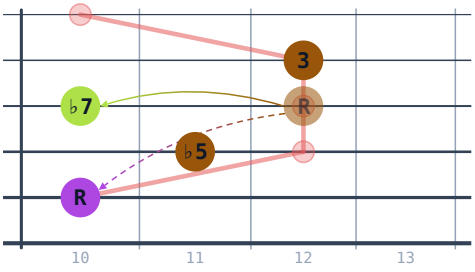


x x 11 12 12 13

♭5 1 3 ♭7 (D♭ G B F) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

G7♭5

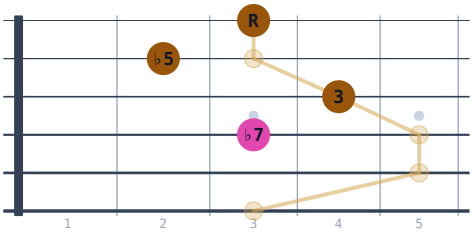


x 10 11 10 12 x

1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (G D♭ F B) The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

E shape · 3rd inversion

G7♭5/F

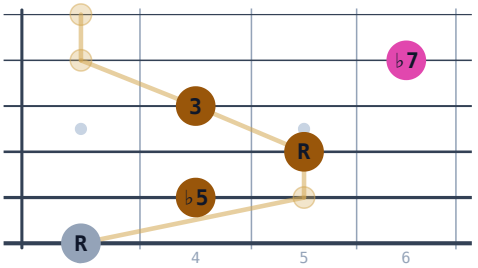


x x 3 4 2 3

♭7 3 ♭5 1 (F B D♭ G) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

G7♭5/D♭

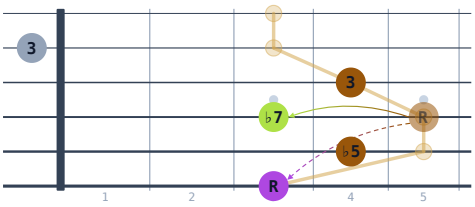


3 4 5 4 6 x

♭5 1 3 ♭7 (D♭ G B F) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

G7♭5

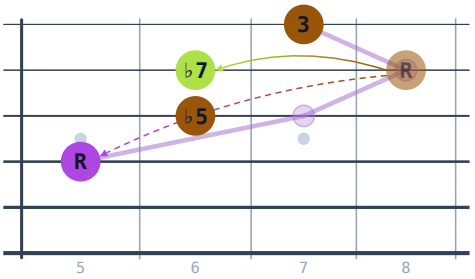


3 4 3 4 0 x

1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (G D♭ F B) The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root’s string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

G7♭5



x x 5 6 6 7

1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (G D♭ F B) 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.

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.