

# Pop Chord Symbols - Extensions - Cheat Sheet

All the extensions (9th, 11th, 13th) imply a root, major 3rd, and minor 7th. If there are any changes to those, it will be noted in the pop chord (i.e. Dm9 would require D-F-C-E). The extensions themselves are assumed to be major unless otherwise noted.

**G<sup>9</sup>**                      **G<sup>11</sup>**                      **G<sup>13</sup>**

Needs to be at least a 9th above the bass.      >=11th      >=13th

C:    V<sup>9</sup>                      V<sup>11</sup>                      V<sup>13</sup>

The voicings for these sound best if the extension is above the 7th in the chord.

b just means the note is lowered a half step, not that it has to have a flat. Same with # - raised a half-step

**C(b<sup>9</sup>)**                      **C(#<sup>9</sup>)**                      **C(add<sup>9</sup>)**

Add 9 means that you simply add a 9th to a triad. No 7th required. You can "add" most things, but 9th seems to be most common

**C<sup>6</sup>**                      **C%**

The 6th is always major even if the chord is minor. You don't find a 6th and a 7th in the same chord.

This one has a 6th and a 9th but no 7th.

**C<sup>13</sup>(b<sup>9</sup>)**                      **Gm(ma7)(9)(#11)**

13th                      Major 7th  
9th (flatted a half step)                      11th (raised a half step)  
3rd                      9th  
7th                      5th  
Root                      minor 3rd  
Root