

## Sharp 4th and flat fifth

Sharp 4th and flat fifth intervals refer to the same note. They are 'enharmonic'.

For example, in the C major scale, the 4th note is F which is a perfect 4th. The sharp 4th note is the note immediately next to the perfect 4th note: F#.

Fifth note of C, the fifth note in the scale of C major, is G note. Flat fifth will be Gb. Gb and F# are the same notes.

## Lydian and sharp 4th

The 4th mode of the major scale is the Lydian mode.

The only difference between the Lydian scale and the major scale is, the major scale has a perfect 4th while lydian has a sharp 4th.

In the case of C root, C major scale will have F as the 4th note while C lydian will have F# (same as Gb).

**What would be the chord for lydian? A chord that represents the #4 character of lydian?**

The obvious root chord of C major scale is C major or C major 7th (if we take 4 notes).

The difference of Lydian is the presence of the sharp 4th note. So if we include the sharp 4th note to the major 7th chord, it could represent the lydian scale well.

Now to play chord for C lydian, we can add the sharp 4th note (F#) to the C major chord or C major 7th chord.

**CM7 + F# = C major 7th sharp 4th (CM7#4)**

## Sharp 4th chords

Whenever you find a #4 symbol in a chord name, find the basic chord then add the sharp 4th note for the particular root.

### Sharp 11th

11 = 4 (+7)

11th and 4th refer to the same note.

If the chord name has #11 in it, treat it as a #4th. Find the basic chord, add the #4th note (the note immediately after the perfect 4th).

### Major 7<sup>th</sup> sharp 4th

If we are given the major 7th sharp 4th chord (the chord discussed in Lydian section above),

1. find the major 7th chord,
2. add the sharp 4th note.

Example **B major 7<sup>th</sup> #4**

1. find the **B major 7<sup>th</sup> chord** notes: root-major3rd-fifth-major7th: **B-D#-F#-A#**
2. **#4<sup>th</sup>** note is F
3. **B major 7<sup>th</sup> #4** : B-D#-F#-A#-F(sharp 4<sup>th</sup> note)

### 7#4 chord

To find the notes of the seventh sharp 4<sup>th</sup> chord,

1. Find the notes of 7<sup>th</sup> chord
2. Add the #4<sup>th</sup> note

Example: **G7#11**

1. Find the G7: root-major3rd-fifth-minor7th: G(root)-B(major 3rd)-D(fifth)-F(minor 7th)
2. #11<sup>th</sup> note is same as the #4<sup>th</sup> note: C#

**G7#11** : G B D F C#

## Flat fifth chords

When you see a 'flat fifth' in the chord name,

1. find the chord ignoring the flat fifth part
2. then find the fifth note and flatten it.

## Minor 7th flat five (half diminished seventh)

Find the minor 7th part of the chord. Then flatten the fifth of the minor 7th chord.

For example **Cm7b5** (C minor 7th flat five):

1. Ignore the flat five part of the chord to get: **Cm7**
2. Find Cm7: root - minor 3rd - fifth - minor 7th (minor 7th chord has both third and seventh as minors): **C(root)-Eb(minor 3rd)-G(fifth)-Bb(minor 7th)**
3. To include the flat fifth note, flatten the fifth note of the minor 7th chord we found in the step above:
  - a. G is the fifth note.
  - b. flatten G : **Gb**
  - c. Instead of G, use the note Gb to get the flat fifth chord.
4. Cminor7thflatfifth chord has the notes: **C Eb Gb Bb**

## Major7th flat five

Find the major 7th part of the chord. Identify the fifth note, flatten it.

For example **DM7b5** (D Major 7th flat five):

1. Ignore the flat five part of the chord to identify the chord: DM7
2. Find the notes of **DMajor7th**: Root-major3rd-fifth-major7th:(**D-F#-A-C#**)
3. To include the flat fifth part of the chord name, identify the fifth note, flatten it and use the flat fifth note instead of the fifth note.
  - a. fifth note is A
  - b. flat fifth notes is Ab (same as G#)

- c. in the major seventh chord we found in step 2, include the flat fifth note (G#) instead of the fifth note (A)
4. **DMajor7thb5: D-F#-G#-C#**

## 7th b5

1. Find the 7th chord
2. Identify the 5th note, flatten it and use the flat fifth note in the chord instead of the fifth note.

Example: **G7b5**

1. Find G7: root-major3rd-fifth-minor7th: G-B-D-F
2. Fifth note is: D. Flat fifth is Db
3. G7b5: root-major3rd-flatfifth-minor7th: G-B-Db-F

## Diminished chord and diminished 7th chords

**Diminished and diminished 7th chord are also flat fifth chords.**

**Diminished = minor chord with a flat fifth note**

C minor: C(root) Eb(minor 3rd) G(fifth)

C minor flat fifth (same as C diminished) = C Eb(flat fifth note) Gb

**Diminished 7th = Minor 6th chord with a flat fifth**

C minor 6th = C(root) Eb(minor 3rd) G(fifth) A(major 6th)

C minor 6th flat five = C diminished 7th = C Eb Gb (flat fifth note) A

Diminished seventh chord has a major 6th interval, also called the diminished 7th interval, hence the name of the chord.

**Half diminished 7th = minor 7th chord with a flat fifth**

C minor 7th = C(root) Eb(minor 3rd) G(fifth) Bb(minor 7th)

C minor 7th flat five = C Eb Gb(flat fifth) Bb