SCALES

Major = Δ = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Dom. 7th = 7 = 1 2 3 4 5 6 $\boxed{6}$ 8 Minor = - = 1 2 $\boxed{6}$ 3 4 5 6 $\boxed{6}$ 8 (Dorian)

These are the three most-used scales and chords.

Half-dim.=
$$\emptyset$$
 = 1 \flat 2 \flat 3 4 \flat 5 \flat 6 \flat 7 8
 $B\emptyset = C^{\triangle} = B \ C \ D \ E \ F \ G \ A \ B$

Half-diminished scales are the same as a major scale 1/2 step above.

#2 = "Half-dim.#2", like:
$$B \not = B C \not = D E F G A B$$

Blues scale = 1 $\not = 3$ 4 $\not = 4$ 5 $\not = 7$ 8

Major pentatonic = 1 2 3 5 6 8

Minor pentatonic = 1 $\not= 3$ 4 5 $\not= 7$ 8

Minor pent. (J. Coltrane) = 1 2 $\not= 3$ 5 6 8

Scales are your best friends—get to know them inside out. They'll do whatever you ask them to do. Make sure you know them well.

1							
CHORDS	Major	=	1	3	5		
(Triads: 1, 3 & 5)	Minor	=	1	b3	5		
	Diminished	=	1	ь3	b5		
	Augmented	=	1	3	#5		
7th CHOP	RDS Major	=	1	3	5	7	= CΔ
(1, 3, 5 & 7)	Dominant			_	_	ь7	= C7
(1, 3, 3 & 1)	Minor						= C
Diminished				-	_	bb7 (6th)	= Co
Dom. 7th #5		=	1	3	#5	b7 `	= C7+5
Minor/Major 7th		=	1	b3	5	7	$= C-\Delta$
Half-diminished		=	1	b3	b 5	b 7	= CØ
1							

- 1) Δ = Major 7th, it can mean a major scale (C Δ) or it can mean a major 7th note (C- Δ)
- 2) 7 = Lowered 7th
- 3) -= Minor (usually Dorian Minor)
- 4) ° = Diminished scale or chord
- 5) \emptyset = Half-diminished scale or chord
- 6) + or # = Raise the note 1/2 step
- 7) $\text{ or } \flat = \text{Lower the note } 1/2 \text{ step}$
- 8) -3 = Minor third interval (=3 half-steps)
- 9) b9 after a letter (dom.7th chord) means there are 3 altered tones: b9, #9 & #4
- 10) #9 after a letter (dom.7th chord) means there are 4 altered tones: ♭9, #9, #4 & #5