Pitcher B – Run Prevention Analysis & Game Plan

Associate Analyst Technical Assessment

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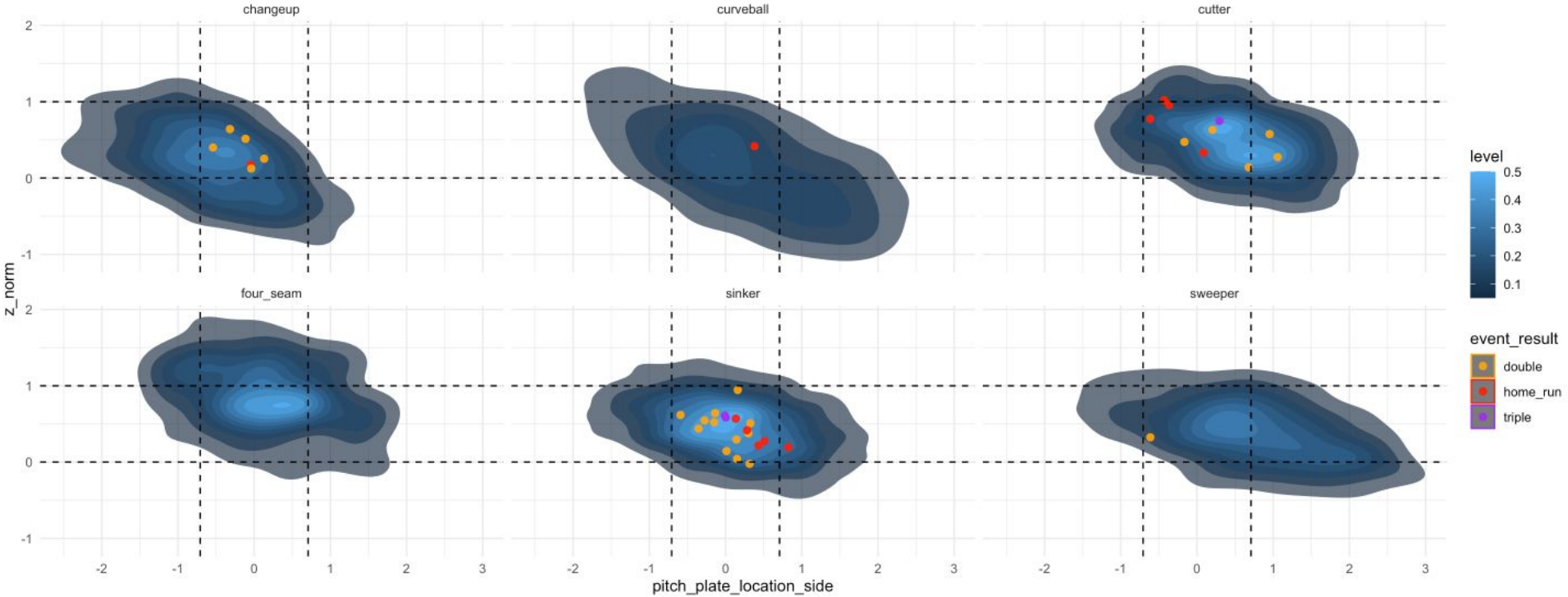
12/19/2025

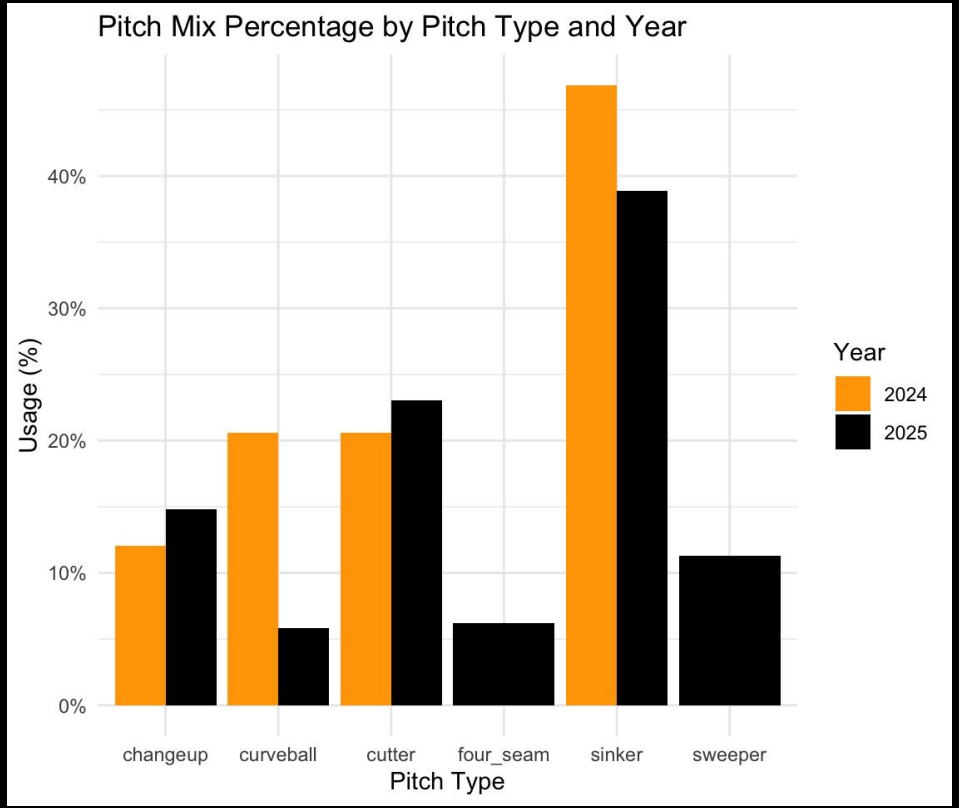
Arsenal, Stuff and Command

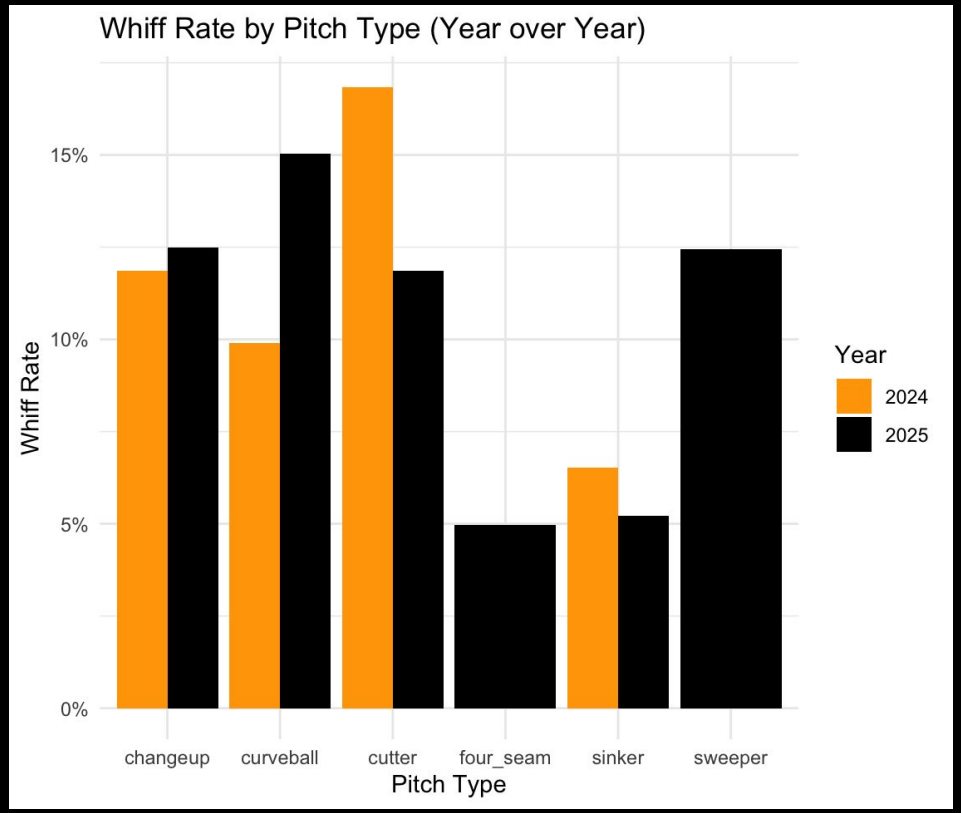


- Pitcher B has 6 pitches in his arsenal and shows pretty good pitch intent control
- Extra-base damage occurs primarily when secondary pitches leak back toward the middle of the zone
- The sinker and cutter show the highest damage sensitivity to missed location, motivating later pitch usage changes

Arsenal Adjustments (YoY)

- In 2025, a four-seam fastball and sweeper were added to the arsenal
- Usage of the curveball and sinker declined as a result
- Expanded velocity and shape separation allowed secondary pitches (notably the changeup) to play more effectively



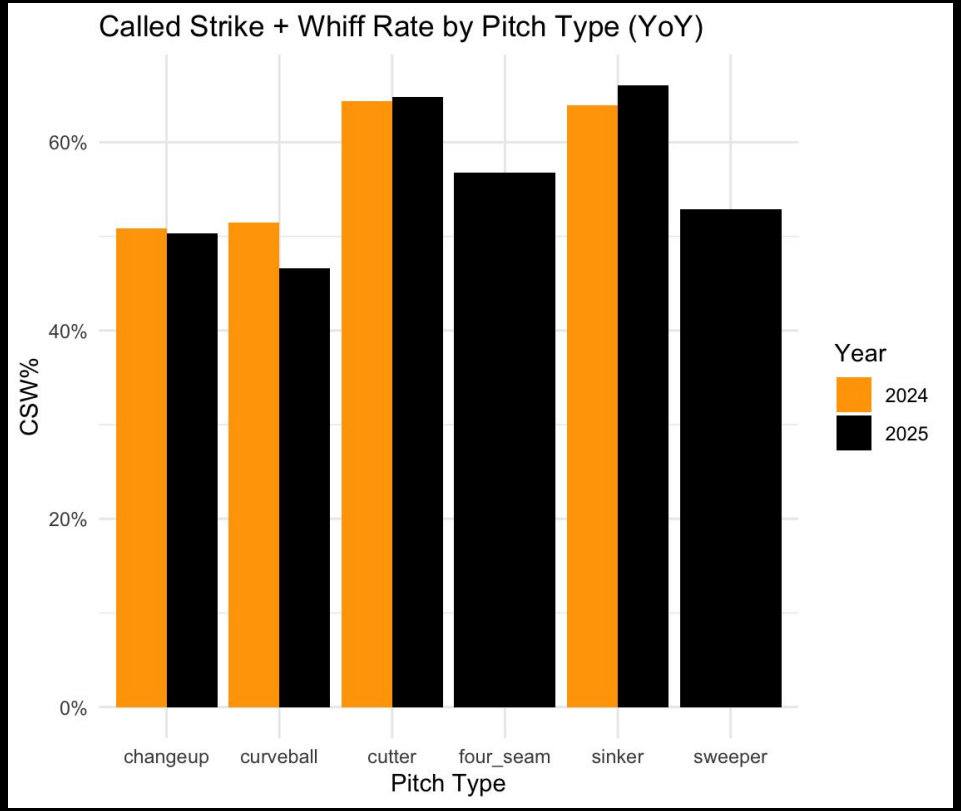


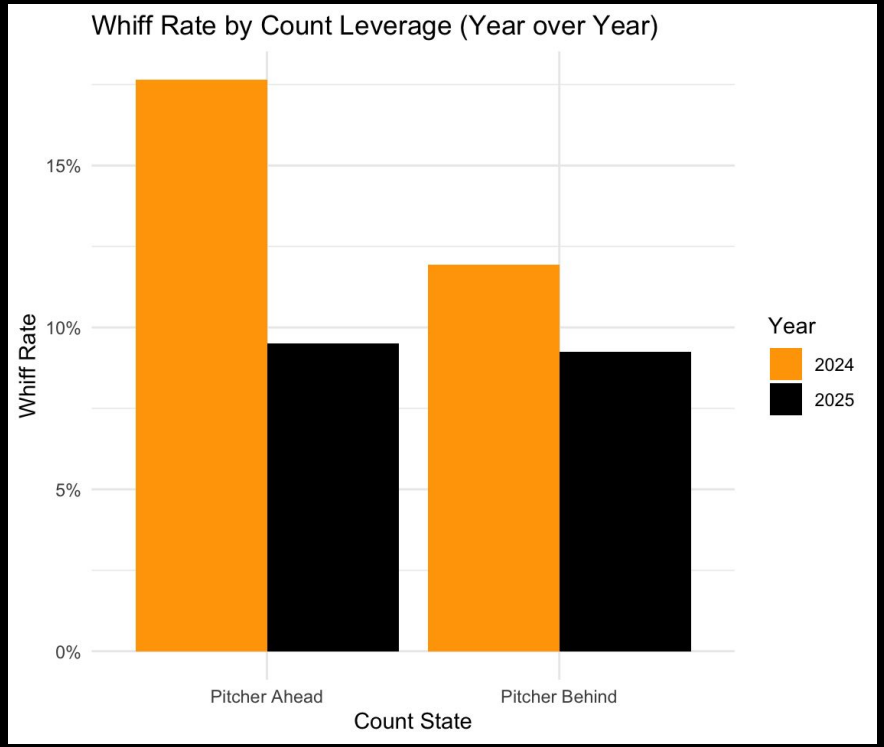
Pitch Effectiveness (Whiff Rate)

- The sweeper addition introduced a high-whiff offering that did not previously exist in the arsenal
- Whiff rate highlights intrinsic pitch effectiveness independent of batted-ball outcomes
- Improved velocity and pitch separation enhanced the effectiveness of secondary pitches, particularly the curveball and changeup

Command and Strike-Winning Ability (CSW%)

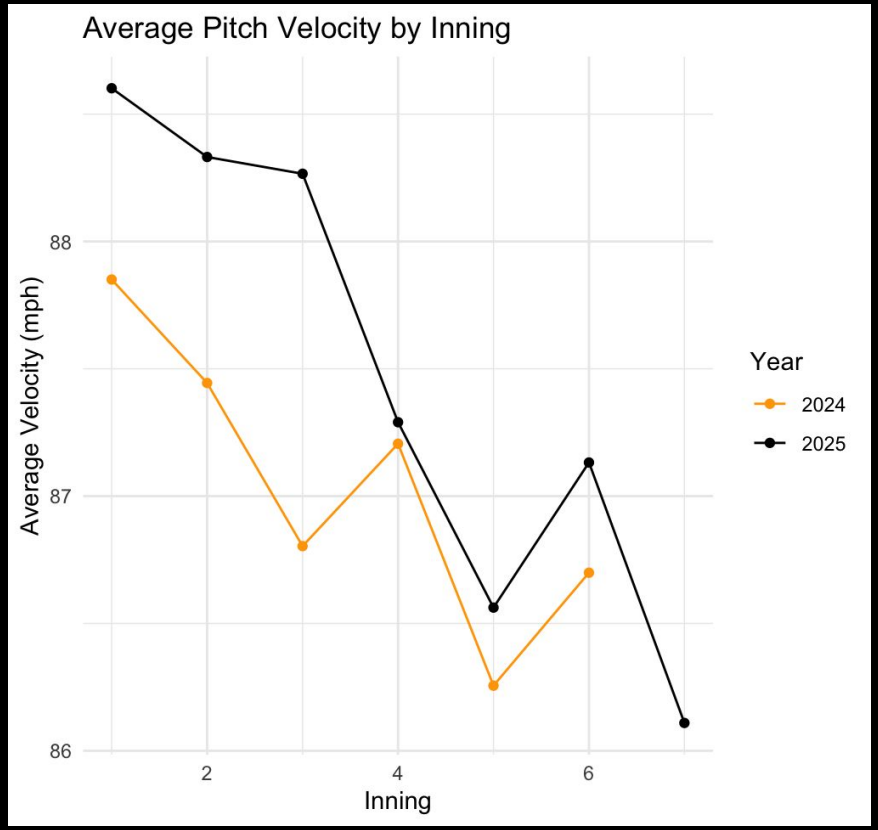
- CSW% captures both called strikes and whiffs, providing a holistic view of pitch command and deception
- Cutter and sinker remain consistent strike-winning pitches year over year, supporting their role as count-management offerings
- Despite changes in pitch mix, overall CSW% stability suggests command has been maintained while improving pitch effectiveness





Situational Execution by Count Leverage

- In 2024, Pitcher B showed a large whiff-rate gap between ahead and behind counts, limiting put-away ability when behind
- In 2025, overall whiff rates declined, but the gap between count states narrowed
- Reduced volatility across count leverage suggests improved pitchability and composure, even when working from behind



Velocity Sustainability by Inning

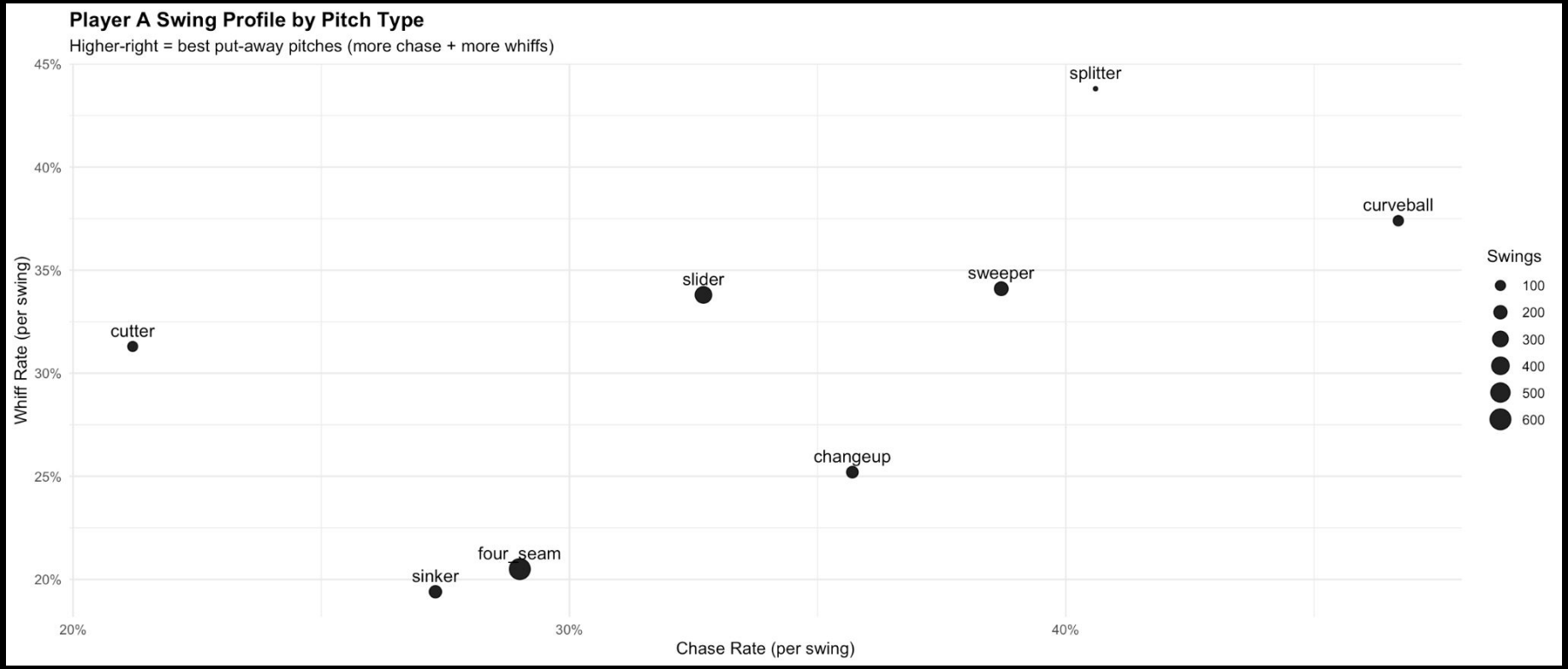
- The addition of the fastball coincides with a modest increase in average velocity in 2025
- Velocity remains relatively stable through the middle innings before dropping sharply in later frames
- Late-inning velocity decline suggests effectiveness is maximized when pitch counts are managed early

Pitcher Takeaways

- Expanded pitch mix in 2025 improved overall effectiveness while reducing reliance on previously vulnerable offerings
- Whiff and CSW metrics indicate the sweeper and cutter are primary weapons for generating strikeouts and count leverage
- Command and strike-winning ability remained stable despite changes in usage
- Effectiveness is highest when Pitcher B establishes early count leverage and limits exposure in later innings

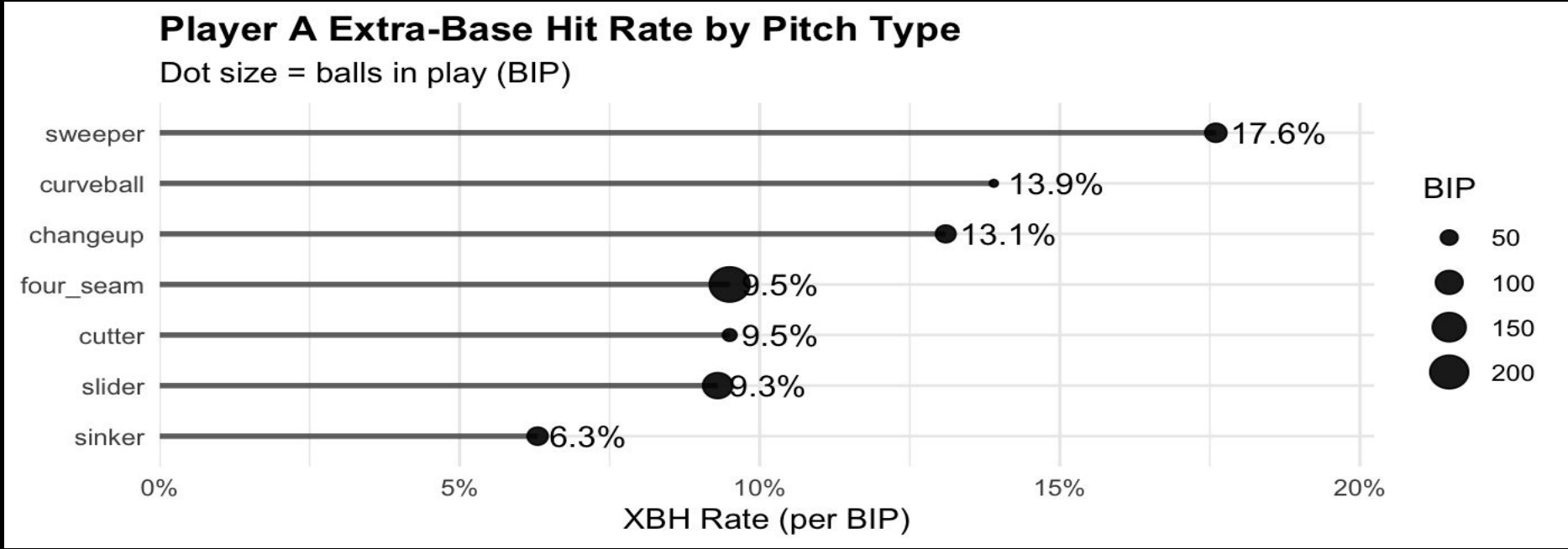
Now Game plan for AB against player A

Player A – Swing & Miss Profile by Pitch Type



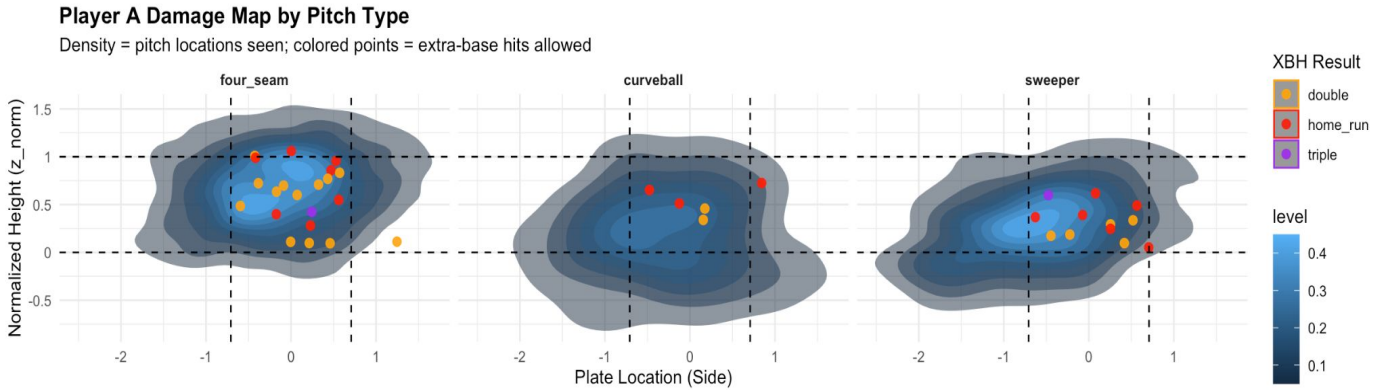
- Splitter and curveball generate the highest combination of whiff and chase, profiling as primary put-away pitches
- Sweeper induces chase but carries higher risk if left in the zone
- Four-seam and sinker produce lower whiff rates, indicating a contact-first profile

Player A – Damage Profile



- Player A generates the highest extra-base damage on sweepers and curveballs when contacted
- Changeups also produce elevated damage despite moderate whiff rates
- Four-seam contact produces high exit velocity but lower extra-base damage, suggesting mistake-dependent outcomes

Pitcher B vs Player A Game Plan



- Attack early with high fastballs to change eye level and shape swing decisions; avoid middle-middle
- Primary put-away: sweeper and curveball down and inside — highest whiff + chase when located low; damage occurs when elevated or leaking middle
- Reduce sinker usage — lowest whiff and chase, minimal advantage against this hitter
- When ahead: expand with sweeper/curveball off the plate, especially down and glove-side
- When behind: lean on fastball and cutter for strikes; avoid breakers that must cross the zone