I am in the 3-rd position and the bidding was: Pas, Pas My hand is:

Spades: A, K, Q, 10, 7, 5, 3

Hearts: 9, 6, 4 Clubs: 7, 5 Diamonds: 8

What are my bidding options?



With the following hand in the third position:

• **Spades**: A, K, Q, 10, 7, 5, 3

Hearts: 9, 6, 4Clubs: 7, 5Diamonds: 8

You have a very strong Spade suit (A, K, Q, 10, 7, 5, 3) and little strength in the other suits. Given that you are using the five-card majors convention and you are in the third seat with the previous two players passing, your bidding options are as follows:

- 1. 1♠ (One Spade): This is the most straightforward and likely the best bid. You have a seven-card Spade suit with very high strength. By bidding 1♠, you show your strong suit and encourage your partner to consider supporting Spades if they have some support or to bid another suit if they have a different distribution.
- 2. **Preemptive Bid**: Given your long and strong Spade suit, you might also consider a more aggressive preemptive bid, such as 34 or even 44. This can put pressure on the opponents, especially since they have already passed, and it can make it more difficult for them to find their best contract. However, this strategy can be risky since you have little strength in the other suits and your partner might not have much support.
- 3. **Pass**: While passing is generally less attractive with such a strong suit, it can be considered if you are particularly cautious. However, given your Spade strength and the fact that you are in the third position, passing would be very conservative and not usually recommended.

The most standard and safe approach in this situation would be to open with 1♠. This effectively communicates your strong suit to your partner and allows for more flexible and informative bidding in subsequent rounds.

Give me some estimated percentages of the success rate between the first and the second option.



Estimating the success rates of the two options ($1 \triangleq$ and a preemptive bid like $3 \triangleq$ or $4 \triangleq$) in Bridge can be somewhat subjective and context-dependent. However, I can give you a general sense of the considerations that might affect the success rates of these bids:

Option 1: 1♠ (One Spade)

Success Rate Estimate: ~70-80%

- Pros:
 - Flexibility: Bidding 1♠ is more flexible and allows for more information exchange with your partner.
 - o **Partner's Response**: Your partner can provide additional information about their hand, which helps you find the best contract.
 - o Lower Risk: Opening at the 1-level is generally safer and keeps the bidding low.
- Cons:
 - o **Limited Pressure**: This bid puts less immediate pressure on the opponents compared to a higher-level preemptive bid.
 - o Missed Opportunity: If opponents have a strong hand, they might still find their contract.

Option 2: 3♠ or 4♠ (Preemptive Bid)

Success Rate Estimate: ~50-60%

- Pros:
 - o **Pressure on Opponents**: A preemptive bid puts significant pressure on opponents, making it harder for them to find their optimal contract.
 - Aggressive Positioning: You may win the contract outright or force opponents to make mistakes.
- Cons:
 - o **Higher Risk**: Preemptive bids can be risky, especially if your partner has a weak hand or if opponents have strong hands.
 - o Less Information Exchange: Your partner has less opportunity to provide information about their hand, which might lead to a suboptimal contract.
 - o **Defensive Vulnerability**: If you get too high without enough strength, you might end up in a contract you can't make.

Contextual Considerations:

- **Vulnerability**: If you are vulnerable, the risks of a preemptive bid are higher due to potential penalties.
- **Opponent's Strength**: The success rate of a preemptive bid can vary depending on the strength and distribution of the opponents' hands.

Conclusion:

Opening with 1\(\Delta\) is generally considered safer and more flexible, giving you a higher success rate due to better communication with your partner. A preemptive bid like 3\(\Delta\) or 4\(\Delta\) can be successful in putting pressure on opponents but carries higher risk and uncertainty, which might lower its overall success rate. The exact percentages can vary based on the specific context of the game and the players involved.

One more clarification: both axes are vulnerable



Given that both sides are vulnerable, this adds an extra layer of caution needed in your bidding strategy due to the higher penalties involved if you go down in a contract. Here's how this vulnerability affects the two options:

Option 1: 1♠ (One Spade)

Success Rate Estimate: ~75-85%

- Pros:
 - o **Flexibility**: It allows for more exploration of the best possible contract with input from your partner.
 - o Lower Risk: The risk of going down is minimized since you're starting at a lower level.
 - o **Information Exchange**: Provides a safe environment to exchange more information with your partner, which is crucial when vulnerable.
- Cons:
 - o **Limited Immediate Pressure**: Doesn't immediately pressure opponents as much as a higher-level bid.

Option 2: 3♠ or 4♠ (Preemptive Bid)

Success Rate Estimate: ~45-55%

- Pros:
 - o **Pressure on Opponents**: Can effectively disrupt opponents' bidding and make it difficult for them to find their best contract.
- Cons:
 - High Risk: Being vulnerable significantly increases the risk of heavy penalties if you go down. Vulnerability makes each undertrick cost more points (200 per undertrick doubled or

- 100 per undertrick undoubled, compared to non-vulnerable penalties of 100 and 50 respectively).
- Less Information Exchange: Limits the information your partner can provide, which can lead to suboptimal contracts.
- o **Defensive Vulnerability**: A preemptive bid at a high level without sufficient overall hand strength can lead to a disastrous outcome, especially vulnerable.

Vulnerability Considerations:

- **Increased Penalties**: Vulnerability increases the penalty for going down, making high-level preemptive bids more dangerous.
- **Strategic Pressure**: While preemptive bids can pressure opponents, the potential penalties can outweigh the benefits when both sides are vulnerable.

Conclusion:

With both sides vulnerable, the safer and more strategic approach would be to open with 14. This bid keeps the auction at a manageable level, allows for better communication with your partner, and avoids the heightened risk of severe penalties associated with high-level preemptive bids. The success rate for a 14 opening bid is higher due to these factors, especially under vulnerable conditions.