Chess

Compendium

Lani Wagner



Abstract

This document primarily serves as an aid for me to remember past chess lessons. If anyone else finds use from this document, you're welcome!

Contents

1	Tactics 1		
	1.1 Fork		
	1.2 Pin		
	1.3 Skewer	1	
	1.4 Other Tactics	2	
2	Openings		
3	Puzzles	4	
	3.1 Solutions	5	
4	Glossary	7	



1 Tactics

Tactics are short-term sequences of moves giving the executing side an advantage.

1.1 Fork

Forks attack multiple pieces at the once, resulting in at least one of these pieces being taken.

1 ②e7+ \$\dispha \text{18} 2 ②×c6

8 7 6 4

5 4 3 2 & 3 h C d a f g h

Figure 1.1: Example of a fork.

1.2 Pin

Pins restrict the movement of one piece covering another more valuable piece (relative pi) or the king (absolute pin).

1 **=**1 **=**2 2 **=**×e2+ **=**×e2

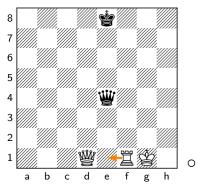


Figure 1.2: Example of an absolute pin.

1.3 Skewer

Skewers are the opposite of a pin. The more valuable piece escapes the attack and reveals the other piece, which can now be taken.



1 豐g8 曾e5 2 豐×b3

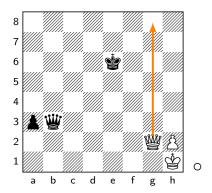


Figure 1.3: Example of a king-queen skewer.

1.4 Other Tactics

Attraction Force or lure opponent's piece onto a bad square.

Battery Line up two or more pieces on the same diagonal, rank or file.

- Rooks
- Bishop & Queen
- Alekhine's Gun (two rooks with a Queen tailing)

Counter Threat Defend against a threat by threatening a more valuable piece.

Deflection Pull a defender from a square it's defending.

Windmill Use discovered checks to capture multiple pieces.

Perpetual Check Force draw by repetition with checks.

f-Pawn Weakness Due to only the king defending the f-pawns, they are very vulnerable.

Greek Gift Sacrifice Sacrifice the bishop to destroy the pawn-structure in front of a castled king.

Interference Place a piece in the line of sight of an opposing piece as a defense.

Overloaded A piece that defends multiple targets, that can't all be defended at once.

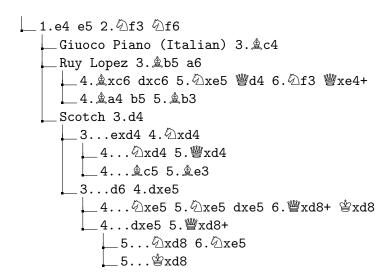
Zugzwang Play a move that makes any of the opponent's moves a bad move.

Zwischenzug An intermediate move (usually involving a check) that helps you gain a tempo.

X-Ray The ability of pieces to see through other pieces.



2 Openings





3 Puzzles

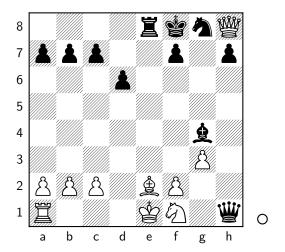


Figure 3.1: What move avoids a forced checkmate?

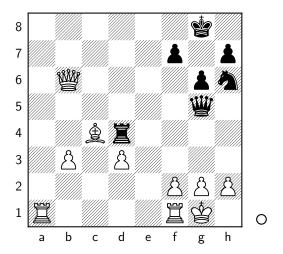


Figure 3.2: What move initiates an +M1 or captures a queen?



3.1 Solutions

Puzzle 1 1. **O-O-O**

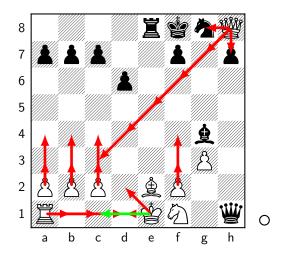


Figure 3.3: The only good move is 1. O-O-O. All other moves are marked in red.

The following list discusses all possible moves and shows why they lead to mate.

- 1. \widethinder xh7 looses a queen.
- 1. $ext{$overline{\psi}$xg8+, 1. $\verline{\psi}$g7+ and 1. $\verline{\psi}$e5 looses a queen and doesn't prevent the forced checkmate (see point 4).$
- 1. f3 is pointless, because of 1... \(\preceq\xxf3\).
- 1. [a/b/c][3/4], 1. f4 and 1. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{alig
- 1. **Zd1** allows -M1 with 1... **Zxe2**#.
- 1. -d1 allows -M2 with 1... =xe2 2. ? =xf1#. White's second move cannot prevent the mate.
- 1. 曾d2 allows -M2 with 1... 罩xe2+ 2. 曾[c/d]1 豐xf1# and -M5 with 1... 罩xe2+ 2. 曾[c/d]3 豐f3+ 3. 曾[b/c/d]4 罩e4+ 4. 曾[a/b/d]5 豐f5+ 5. 豐e5 豐xe5#



Puzzle 2 1. Qxd4

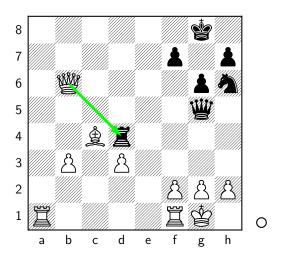


Figure 3.4: The best move is **1. Qxd4**. Possible follow-ups and white's response are marked with arrows.

The following list discusses black's possible responses to white's mate threat and details white's best response.

- 1. 1... 豐[a5/e5/f6/xg2+] looses a queen and can't prevent the checkmate. 2. [置xa5/豐xe5/xf6/尝xg2] ... 3. 置a8#. Black has no possible counter for the checkmate threat as move 2.
- 2. 1... $[\lozenge [f5/g4] / @[e7/c1/d2/g2/e3/g3/[f/g/h]4/[b/c/d/f/h]5]]$ does nothing. 2. $\mathbb{Z}a8\#$
- 3. 1... **增d8** delays the mate to +M5. 2. **增xd8**+ **含g7** 3. **增d4**+ **含f8** 4. **罩a8**+ **含e7** 5. **增d8**#



4 Glossary

\mathbf{Term}	Meaning
+M1	Mate in one for white.