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Text

Pp! same, way, is, very static) adjust in any way. They will always just play similar hands the same way. Strength=any action that narrows an opponent's range to hands that have, a lot of equity/EV, or hands that will not fold. Y, Superuser =a player, who can see an opponent's hole cards without anyone, knowing; it could even extend as far as knowing the future streets, but that is not as common when talking about a superuser) Table Captain=ma'person who is extremely, active at; the table probably, playingilotslof pots land being very lagggressiveSTheylmay be ai maniac) spewing off, tons of;money,Yor;a'strongly adjusted pro, who, sees tons,ofj room for,value in their loose play. Figuring out which one they are is your, [choice Uncertainty SHAH the otal lsum of alllvariables foriwhichlyoucan't UTG = Under; The Gun = first to act Please tell me you know, the positions 1 rinuea lek 1 chapter QUANTUM POKER Page 230 of 232 100%) Sometimes utility differs from financial gain and loss Everything you do) youl measure inutilityYso its an important concept tojunderstand sou} CI CoE Ep A Ce Brn (A CES rn em EE utility out of it3Thusyit's important to pay attention to situations where] Volatility ='describes the equity, changeslof eachihand,Yorihand[versus] LrangeYonlthis]street\ thel future streetsYorjust throughout thelcourse] of the handy Determining how, many, cards; will drastically, change yout; loppennentsTrangelequityyourfrangeslequityYorfyourlequitylwilllhelp} determine the volatility of the current board texture? \Weakness =rany, action that narrows anopponents range, to hands that dont have alot of equity/EV; or hands that will fold to a reasonable bet \Whale =a bad losing player,with a lot of money, that consistently comes back into the game

QUANTUM POKER: plays the same, way is very, static they aren't trying to play the player or, adjust in any way. They will always just play similar hands the same way. Strength=any action that narrows an opponent's range to hands that have, a lot of equity/EV, or hands that will not fold. Superuser =a player, who can see an opponent's hole cards without anyone, knowing; it could even extend as far as knowing the future streets, but that AEE Era tp Ey (EER Ty my to TERE [choice Uncertainty SHAH the otal lsum of alllvariables foriwhichlyoucan't UTG = Under; The Gun = first to act Please tell me you know, the positions already! 1 rinuea lek 1 chapter Page 230 of 232 100%) utility Salmeasureloffsatisfaction; fone happinessllevel fgaintor oss youl measure inutilityYso its an important concept tojunderstand sou} CI CoE Ep A Ce Brn (A CES rn em EE utility out of it3Thusyit's important to pay attention to situations where] Volatility ='describes the equity, changeslof eachihand,Yorihand[versus] LrangeYonlthis]street\ thel future streetsYorjust throughout thelcourse] of the handy Determining how, many, cards; will drastically, change yout; loppennentsTrangelequityyourfrangeslequityYorfyourlequitylwilllhelp} determine the volatility of the current board texture? \Weakness =rany, action that narrows anopponents range, to hands that dont have alot of equity/EV; or hands that will fold to a reasonable bet \Whale =a bad losing player,with a lot of money, that consistently comes back into the game

QUANTUM POKER: [Power Leveling or PLing alcommonlvideolgame term that describes] aining tons of experience rapidly in'a'subjectYmainly, because,you're, surrounded and assisted by,others,who are, extremely experienced This] book! could! be considered al form of; PLing Instructional video sitesTare] another example) I

Reasonable Maximum Uncertainty = a reasonable, but wide range usually, around 50% of your opponents previously assigned range
 Risk Aversion or Risk Averse = the natural desire to avoid risk even when offered greater reward.
 Risk Neutral = being indifferent between different amounts of variance
 Your goal should be to remain risk neutral, but also make the correct risk assessments and find the highest paying reward at all times
 Risk Seeking = the personal choice to take high risk situations even if there is a low, risk and equal reward alternative
 While some bad players may, appear, to be risk seeking in their poker style (playing tons of hands; preflop, bluffing all the time, 'spaz shoving all-in; etc.), they are more likely; just very bad players, and still risk averse
 They just think they are making more correct plays than they really are and they do not fully understand the complexities of the game.
 > J 0 t] EE]) 0 2 0. or 2.109
 I Rush = winning many sizeable pots in a short period of time; often giving;
 {the illusion to being (a stronger play every than you Usually Yare and most 1 rinuea lek 1 chapter likely, leading people to make poorer decisions against you because they, illogically assume you have the top of your range again Sometimes rushes; lead to spews (called winner's tilt) because the player has become excited:
 for/feels invincible himself {forgetting that he still needs [to make IL EV] decisions, and can't just bully people} SB= Small Blind short-Run = a day, session) or, even just one hand; a situation subject to, i unreliable results and high uncertainty. < 5 5) 3, f] 2, klansky Dollar = how much money you would win in an all-in situation if there, was no variance
 A player's hand equity, times the total pot size) [si Dollar Total = I EQ PI Like if the pot was just divided up, between each person's equity, and given to them rather, than a single result being dealt; out and one person (usually) winning the pot I = to make a play, without really thinking about it; to do something
 yQwild briefly thinking it's a good idea but without zeally] making any calculations) El Spew, = throwing money, away, with a bet or call that isn't even close to a 0 9 {=} 0 a 8 < 3 2, Q. 5 tactic = non-changing) a constant
 A static hand is one hand (ie AsKh), but you can have a static range as well (ie JJ+; AK+) An opponent who always NE 2 irate Jett Is book I

QUANTUM POKER: sum of, winning versus losing is zero
 The stock market is an example of a positive sum game; everyone can leave with more money than they had when they started)
 {Nit = someone, who is generally making only extremely Sk EV decisions
 They are most likely missing out on many, EV, spots, but still may not be, making ~EV, plays: They are just making plays that are clearly + EV; likely to, avoid variance, or just because they don't see other situations as being +EV, even though they are)
 I Perception Bias or, Selective Perception = the ability to form memories. perceptions based more on what you want to believe; than on what is actually occurring
 YT his can be due; to false memories
 some memories standing out more than others, and other cognitive biases. This is certainly, a topic, worth reading in "any good psychology, book; but I won't be going over it in detail in this book?
 I [perfect Player, = a player, who takes in all factors and properly, calculates them, to the best of his ability, into his decision-making process; as close to, a superuser as you can get: Each person can define their own perfect player, [Because Everyone has a different] personal poker ceiling
 Yand [different information I Permutation = one line; or one possible way a hand can play out, including Streets play factions Y and different portions {of any opponent's range) generally your range will be a static hand, since your hole cards are always 1 rinuea lek 1 chapter Page 22704232 + 96%
 Personal Poker [Ceiling Since individual level of stress calculation and] determination you can put into poker! Some people can't handle the stress! of dealing with large sums of money, and that stops them from playing the; higher stakes! Some people just can't stop goofing around or making really, bad calls because of their egotism and that prevents them from being able to; beat the tougher games
 Wherever it is we all have our, own ceiling and identifying it, and accepting it, can make you a better player:
 {Pluralist] ignorance Ya situation where a majority of group members] privately reject a norm, but assume that most others accept it (Polarizing Since the act of bluffing or value betting superstrong: hands Yor equity

YorivalueXoriveryliowJhandlstrengthequityordvaluegwithino} {Pot Odds
 Sthelamountlof moneysyouwinjversusithelamountiyoulare} JERE DE Seca ih DOth
 DEINE and Cling Creams tances gw hen ealling yon 2 irate Jett Is book I

QUANTUM POKER: making an error in a situation you wouldn't; you gain profit and keep it for, the long-te; [G-buckanlimprovementlonlthe conceptloffan)s] dollar This concept] [bringslin\thelvaluelofhavinglralrangelvesustantopponent's]handNics] essentially the same concept as an S dollars; but replaces your hand with your range of hands and calculate the value you will be extracting with al [bet] Hold [Em Manager= HEM =a great piece of poker software that databases all of your hand histories played online; and allows for detailed analysis ofj opponent tendencies, as well as your own play and leaks Hand Range =all possible hands that makes up an opponent's hand;all hands an opponent would play in this observed fashion Intuition=the pattern-matching process, thatquickly suggests feasible, (playstbut'atso more likely tolcapitalize on slightly REV/situationsyThey} Yarejseenas] playing toot many Hands] but] they ase] likely ust trying Jo) Line=a path'a hand takes or can take via the actions each player makesYA' hand history is an example of a line taken in a hand) [2mns het chap) Page 22504232 + STH Long-run= days months probably,years; avery lengthy sample size; i probably, a few hundred thousand handsEven though more may, e needed to make a correct determinationyThere is very low uncertainty, over a long-run sample H = 5 fwd P=Late Position= usually the one or two positions after the cutoff Mean Value Rectangles =personally made estimations that square up the area of an integral on a graphAWe use mean value rectangles to help break own our equity on the next street into groups of situations (such as hig equity turns, medium equity turns, or low equity turns)? I a. Tg Merging =the act of value-betting thinly, or constructing arange of hands that have medium to high hand strength; equity, or,value) I = a day, to a few days; maybe;1000 hands: enough to get a baseline on opponent tendencies, but not enough to know all the specifics about someone, or be certain about your win rate There is asmall to medium amount of uncertainty over 2a medium-run sample Megafish=a very bad player (-10bb/100 +). MP= Middle Position! Negative Sum Game=a game, when entered, yields an overall net loss for; all playersPoker is a negative sum game because of rake would be azero sum game, just like chess,'or any board game you have ever; played? For each amount someone wins, someone else loses, so the overall

QUANTUM POKER: (50S persontdistingulshing itself from\ the gelves of othersXin poker fegolwillloften]refer]tolalshowJoffkmacholismY manhood Ydominance) lor [aggression thatldocsn'tlcoincidejwithtmaking Ja\ logical] play People] frequently become concerned with who has their money, or,who has 3-bet them S times ina row, instead of what ranges people have, and how to pla; good poker Ego comes out mainly,in talking too muchand giving awa; information by, talking or,showing your cards, then in tilting; by callin; ets just toxlook someone up,jinstead of because you are getting odds Enumeration = for the poker player it just means counting out all possible, ermutations3Findingloutfallithelpossiblelend resultsTofjtheldecision] [infquestionYbringinluslclouser]to understanding theltruelvaluelofjthe} decision in question? P= Early Position: Equity =the percent chance a hand has at winning a pot Multiply equity, Tp BE Co ETE G2 By & ct) ep pepe ED PokerStove that run out thousands of different future street combinations and count how many times each player,wins and loses) S Expected Utility Stwhat comeslafterEV;Lutilitymeans happiness] evel and most of the time: more moneys more happiness: But sometimes it is useful to breakup the relationship between money,andihappiness, ecause people don't always behave on'a'direct relationship between the, I I Page 22304232 + STH 0) < (Expected Value=whether,it is in life) or financial decision making) everything comes down to some form of expected valueYAt its root; it's just; utility or happiness; even though it's often associated with money. EV)Tree=2a template for;how, to find your;most{+EV line given specific and ranges and opponent tendencies) False Consensus Effect ='A'situation where a person tends to overestimate how much other people agree with them ish=a consistently losing player. Fold Equity,= the value of getting your,opponent to forfeit all chance ofj CERpEoE: EofN Cy CRED HEY oH o

@IETRED where X = break-even folding frequency, P, x pot size; $W, =$ amount you win, $[H[=3Y$ your equity $LY=f$ amount you risk or; lose Y and $V_i=$ opponent equity) "Also, when you assume you have 0% equity when called, you can calculate break-even folding frequency using the pot odds equation | Fundamental Theorem of Poker or, FTOP=a theory created by, Sklansky, in his book, The Theory of Poker, which states Every time you play a han differently, from the way, you would have played it}if you could see your; opponent's hole cards they, gain, yand vice,versaThis is the concept off long-term profit If you and your opponent would reciprocate actions given reversed situations) no long-term profit,was really, made, but if they are 2 ring Jet In Dock

QUANTUM POKER: Blank=a'card that doesn't seem to affect any, playersihand muchat all LThislmeans that the person\with the stronger hand or, stronger, range, as an increasingly, strong hold on the hand,and the person that has the weaker range (and less than 50% equity) now has even less equity: g EY a: 6] 1S 3 {=} S H 3 @, {v} tx}: R 8 5 oY 3 th 2 5, 3 os & 3 1S, = Blocker bet =just any bet someone makes, usually small in relation to the, otyand usually as adonk lead {which induces anopponent to call with eir good hands rather than raise) | Bu = Button =the player that is always last to act postflop? [Bustolgoingibroke;lnot]havinglenoughlmoneyjtolcontinuelinvesting] money; a giant sad face and the feeling of degeneracy.) Bystander Effect =an odd social phenomenon that refers to cases where, individuals do not offer any means of help in an emergency situation to the, victim when other people are present Cardrunners EV,= software program designed to create EV,Tree templates that find the most +EV line given specific opponent ranges and tendencies) | Combinatorics =a branch of mathematics concerning the study of finite, [countableXdcrete]structures;JorYforfpokersfsakeYtheltotal possible] number of combinations of something (like hole cards; turn/river combos, and most importantly, opponents) hole cards) | Cu/Co= Cutoff=the position after the button) pata] Minelftolgetl hand] historiesl(usuallyjin]thel thousands) from] [games}youldidn't]play butlopponentsiyoulwillllmostllikelylencounter) {rhelinformationfcanibelusedfforfstatistical] (and]further] WIONE, or downright cheating; I will stay out of the argument on whether it shoul e allowed or not, and just say that if you have data mined, you will have tons of:informationon'lots of opponents,who, may not: know anything about youSHowever,'since people are prone to mood and tendency, shifts! over, time; this doesnt always help with what's going on in your current; (=? Distraction =the loss of your ability to play your best game as you increase. the number of tables you play. Yourgcostato multi-tabling? Donk= to misplay, likely due to excitement or confusion; a person who is! cting a fool M Donk lead = to bet into the original aggressor, usually on the flopSbut it could beon any street Dynamic= the act of changingiThis could mean opponent tendencies are changing from hand to hand,or from street to streetCreating a dynamic with someone means you are both experiencing each others playing style) and adjusting on the fly continuouslyA'dynamic opponent may be toug! to put on an accurate range, and will have a higher degree of uncertainty.

QUANTUM POKER: } You need to understand these terms to the best of your ability so that, SWASED ECD CEE Eo ea Fn i Do CD understanding of the material. If you are frequently finding yourself in the, glossary just read through these terms completely before going back to the, 0,000 Hour Rule =ageneral rule pointed out in the book Outliers: Story, which states in order to become a master at anything yout must! practice it for a total of at least 10,000 hours 'Actualization = the ability to completely and accurately calculate the best! course of action now, and in the future & o GI = a > =ASERC! A a) SRE k 3 (9 13 2 9, 5 gE & 3 2 5 g 3] & E E d & 2 =) g 3 8: [= g j] same, playwiththe same hand overand overlagainYA\better play may, resent itself, but the person on autopilot is not paying enough attention fto]realizelicYWhenlyoulrealizelsomeonelislonaupilotyyoulcan take] advantage by playing differently or,unorthodoxly,and they,won't change, or adjust to your new strategy.) Average]Enumeratedivalue SYAXVETsimilar]to] EVYbutfincludes]the] averaged Enumeration (sum) of all possible future actions, true long-run expectation of

a certain action: Betting the flop may yield an: J [3 mins het bn chap) Page 221 04232 + 9M EV of 5bbs according to a folding equity equation; but this does not include all the decisions both players make on the turn and river, it only assumes you are all-in or going to showdown without any other decisions to make, check-down) Enumeration aims to calculate for all the possible ways a hand will play out from this point forward, and AEV aims to give you an exact money amount that you intend to profit (on average) from the action! 0 3 8 on) (1) a gl o t j 5) 3) fy El &) {=} 5 8 oy & the average equity, of a hand [(versus an opponent's hand) or from a range of {hands} on the next street To calculate this you can average all of the mean value rectangles in an equity y-street graph The goal is to calculate the area underneath a graph; then divide by the interval of that area to figure out your average equity on the Barrel = to make a bet usually a follow-up bet after making a bet or raise on an earlier street YA'3-barrel is betting the flop, turn and river, usually as the preflop aggressor. BB = Big Blind, referring to the player in the BB seat, not the chips in front; I (-3 b=i in terms of big blinds; but not directly referring to the person in the ig blind, just the stakes of the game.' Can be things like bet-sizing, win rate, o

QUANTUM POKER: the best way, to play a hand, you need to take some time out of your day, tougher games, and Stilt sessions. Believe in yourself and stay confident) {to Tun the math There is no substitute for understanding the equities of all Over; time and with {many} hours of {dedication} you will make the best] one range versus another Yor; the frequency at which someone will call, decisions you can and become closer to being the perfect player. or, fold to Ya's shove X The tiniest difference in how, you perceive a folding For more information questions comments Yor, reviews check Ut my, frequency, to be and what it actually is can mean the difference between a website at www.sixpeppers.com winning play and a losing one Work hard and take responsibility for your own results; don't blame your results on things like variance, downswings, 1 mines left 1 chapter P208 22001212 + 9M. 3 ming Jet In Dock

QUANTUM POKER: Chapter 8= Conclusions I The overall idea that I want you to take away from this book is that; [making the correct decisions in a hand of poker can be, broken] down) completely using enumeration] And while 2 properly enumerated hands are impossible to create in real time, (and without a computer) you can take the thought process behind enumeration and apply it to your real life situations Y All equations and concepts aside, just try to look at each and like you are witnessing one piece of the universe's largest and most complex puzzle Y Every time you get another piece, you are one step closer to solving the puzzle N In this game; there is a nonlinear, puzzle collection rate due to the ability to categorize similar situations; meaning, over the, over, the next two million hands you will probably collect another 15% 3 maybe 1 8% if you are truly gifted VAs for the last 1:89 no one will ever] [From {understanding something as simple as the odds, the pot offers, you, to dissecting an opponent's likely holdings into hands they fold, call} or raise, with Y combinatorics is the underlying constant of all important decisions throughout; the course of a hand \ Regardless of whether; there, faze 99 cards in a deck or only 10 you need to know how; the possible combinations affect the play of the game and your decisions) i i Jst you Yscept and understand that we are all subject to) the same) b a D BED ea GB lequitable decisions I do not necessarily have desirable results you will] watch your tilt and anger issues disappear in front of your very eyes! There is no value in a game that doesn't let X the sucker win every once in a while Seriously, work hard to put your emotions aside and you will find it much easier to make expert decisions) [In order to be] the best player you can possibly be you need to be focused, hard working; intelligent, and ambitious. can only give you m; interpretation of the tools needed to succeed \ how you will "apply, them You must create your own interpretation of the tools needed for, success, and apply, them to your; play in order; to, become successful I Practice, will always be the number one factor in getting better, but if; you practice, bad habits = just like in tennis or many other sports = you will learn how; to play, sub:optimally. mean you are losing; just that you are holding yourself back from a

greater; potential! Laziness and complacency should never be your goal or mindset, and in this profession they will have you out of a job in no time. [Learn to learn] bettered by] and] [hands] as efficiently as possible, in order to properly recall similar situations the next time you reach a tough decision In order to ensure you are remembering NE I I

QUANTUM POKER: 1 mines left 1 chapter Page 21601212 + 94H. 3 min Jet In Dock

QUANTUM POKER: he river is the changing the board texture at fall and my] people find themselves a ton that I think is really difficult to continuous; play well! The bottom line is you must be very confident in your reads as far as how your opponent will play each street, and that is tough because, you need a lot of hands to get a strong grasp on someone's 3-bet range from out of position. But in this situation; where my opponent will probably only bluff-shove about 15% of the time, can make an easy fold on the river and be very comfortable with my flop and turn play. It seems illogical, doesn't it? People will probably say things to me like, "Well did you call hoping to improve or just hoping he would shut down?" called because I had equity, versus his range (and the pot odds), and I stopped calling when his range narrowed to the point of not giving me enough equity to call. It was the drastic change in his turn betting range and his river betting range, that caused me to fold the river. In other cases; your opponents may be so aggressive that you can call blank rivers as well because of reason people don't like feeling) turn) bets on old river in ERTS Pa (FH 5 REED (F0 SEE CRB FERED OED created from the situation. When you call on the turn only to fold on the river, you believe your call on the turn was wrong because the river shove, indicates your opponent is at the top of his range in a situation where you weren't sure if he was or not? But your opponent did not technically have a strong hand until the moment when his range shifted only to strong hands. I 3 0, EZ 3 =>:: H let 1 chapter Page 217 01212 94H. and even though his hole cards are static to him; they are changing from! action to action from our perspective and that is all that matters) another] [bias that is sticky) situations like this one, is when you call on the river in a huge pot, and are "You think you made a bad call," and are discouraged from making; the same play again in the future. But, when you call and are right, think you made a genius play. The thing is} in a close situation you will be wrong more frequently than you will be right, but you will still be getting odds to call from making your decision to call correctly. The important thing is! making sure you have interpreted the ranges correctly) Each time you call you should weight: your opponent's range more towards stronger hands in similar situations, but that does not mean you take away; all bluffs without some sort of extremely strong evidence. 5 52; I give it calling and losing for, being forced to fold on a later street, people and discourages them from making hero's calls in the future, but in situations in which ranges are wide one minute and narrow the next; it is okay to proceed with hands that have a little chance of improving; proper equity. It does not take a monster hand to win a pot or play a hand yet so many people are waiting for monster hands solely because, of the perception biases created when they lose pots. These monsters win! extremely, often. And winning frequently creates positive reinforcement; that monsters are good. Losing frequently with weaker hands; like second of 0 g =, & &) = & 3 min Jet In Dock

QUANTUM POKER: [5.2534 +4 +12 = 25.25, almost two to one, but since I am already winning [call] and my opponent turns over K9o for; top pair no kicker, which} [he was trying to value: bet 1 make a good call into a spot where I think] (weaker opponents get confused and fold out of that confusion. With the] Calling Down Only to Fold Let's look at another example, where some people often get confused. There is frequently a spot where people consider it a bad idea to call a turn bet with a hand, and then fold to a river bet even though the board hasn't changed. > g] = ES: I raised in MP with 66, and got 3-bet by a good player (9% 3-bet) out of} H let 1 chapter [the blinds] We were plenty deep and I decided to call. He flop came J74 hh! and he c-bet into me. From what I know about my opponent, he would call this flop, with all hands he 3-bet. So his range hasn't changed; it has; some strong hands in it} lots of ace

high hands. Some suited junk hands like Kxs and there is some uncertainty, about how often he might have hands like 97s; but we should include a handful of those as well. Looking at my hand versus that range, I am at 49% equity on the flop and I have, position; so I should at least call. But before I do; I should think about how, my opponent will play the future streets. I think he will always bet the turn with all of his strong hands, (fall of his flush draws; I luffs. On the river, I think he will only bet with KK+ and maybe a handful of missed draws). It's important to understand how, his range will change, on each future street after we observe his action:: g: { = I called, and the turn was the 3s; bringing me a gut shot straight draw. That's why bar EaiopmERitho Etna 6 rings me, a 4% equity, boost versus my, opponent's range) have about 46% equity against his betting range, versus the 42% IL would! I've had on a 2 turn and the under 25% IL would have had on an A or heart turn card. So while it is still a tough call and my hand looks relatively weak) and there are a lot of ugly, rivers to come) I believe that I can still call an [4 ping left by book I

QUANTUM POKER: concept of limping the SB can easily lead players astray and cause them to, limp too much or play poorly postflop after limping) When making a decision like this it is important to weigh the risks and if am risking flopping a strong hand and allowing a total junk hand (any hand the BB could have) to hit a bigger flop and take some chips; meanwhile I am making a call for a cap on the river. I risk trapping myself against such an aggressive opponent, but there are, benefits: can get my opponent to overvalue hands that I have dominated, can get him to bluff off a lot of chips if I hit a pair, I can confuse him both during this hand and later in the match by appearing tricky, I can get him to stop raising my limp, as my limp could be seen as a sign of strength (if this hand makes it to showdown) In this particular case; the reward that I think is most likely, is getting him to bluff off chips to me. I think he will do this more often than a usual opponent based on our; somewhat brief history (of him doing just that). Secondly, I think there is a serious benefit! of him overvaluing a weaker king or jack post flop. And allowing me to, extract value with one pair) I = After instantly weighing these strengths and weaknesses in the middle of the hand, I call and my opponent raises 5x bba. While this is one bb more, than expected] continue as planned and call. The flop comes Jd17h}13cY flop well. I top, pair, good kicker and I am looking to get more money, in the pot] know, my opponent will often c-bet which makes check/call; L I Tq H let 1 chapter Page 21401212 + 92%. or, check/raising extremely lucrative. In this case he checks behind, "most; 7dS This pairs the middle card which means two things; it's unlikely my [opponent has a 7, yet as now, has me beat. If I had to give a percentage] to how likely my hand is to be good, I would say 85% at this point?] think it's unlikely he has a monster because I would expect him to bet it out on the flop unless it's JJ, which is extremely, unlikely as I hold one of the jacks in my hand. Figuring to be ahead, and assuming L will get called by many worse hands; make a bet around the size of the pot? My opponent; To me this means he has either a baby pair, a monster, ace high, or; total air hoping to bluff me off of whatever. I have (which at this point; doesn't look like much either) on the river) J I I The river is the Kh; giving me three pair, obviously the king and jack} make a bet for value; unsure what he has, but; wouldn't be surprised to see him make an unwarranted call with a lot of weak hands. To my surprise; he makes a raise; and I have to quickly, weigh! all the options. It is unlikely he had a big hand the whole way through) although possible] would say he has a monster; 15% of the time (you can see I am very skeptical). Based on our previous play, I think this river card a lot; way too much in fact; I would say he is bluffing around 0% of the time. With the remaining 45% IL would say he is value-betting a! marginal hand, but I may beat about half of his value-bets. H 5 2 O. - 3 ES 6} 3 5 i Tg Ay 1 H (= % 5 E) =

QUANTUM POKER: A loose shoving range, would include big pairs JAA'KK. QQ When this is the case he is basically getting the. money, in only, a huge dog; yet occasionally, picking up, a small pot and preventing me from bluffing or, semi-bluffing. He could also shove the nut flush draw: His EP, range most likely doesn't include ATs, and since I have the Kh and Jh; that only leaves FAHQ. If called, he is probably a decent dog; but has

outs, and when he isn't called he wins a \$169 pot. There is only one combination of the nut flush and 15 combinations of QQ. So he is risking \$427 to win \$169, and when called he averages about 19% equity in a \$905 pot, losing him \$255, on average, meaning he has to win the pot around 65% of the time to show a profit. This just isn't going to be the case because my check/raising range is rather tight in this spot) and only consists of draws and sets (of which) weak draws I will fold and combo draws and sets] will call) I 'A' tight range would only include sets and combo draws) Ever so rarely, [he could have a combo draw/like Shhlori7hoh\ but this would be an insignificant percentage, meaning a tight range is essentially only a set. An overbet shove isn't usually the best way, to extract value when you flop a set. He could easily call the check-raise and get it in on any turn; would increase the range of hands that I get it in with) or; he could 3-bet small to allow some bluffing room from weaker hands and draws: When he shoves a set, he loses a lot of value from all my possible holdings, because he restricts my calling range too much? I I > QQ, E 2 =)) Page 21201212 91%. [16 my opponent shoves. Ta loose! anga Shelisumaking a mathematical error and should expect to show a long-term loss, with his shove. And I 21 5 2 Si 13 \S El 0 => GJ 2) 5, g S g 2 o 3, 5 G] or 0, {=3 {=} 5) {=} a) 5, & that is extremely likely to shove all-in to my check raise) If my opponent is shoving a tight range, he will show a profit with the shove, but he is not taking the optimal route and will consistently show a smaller profit than either; players. And if my read is right that he will fold overpairs to me; my opponent's range, but if he is actually shoving to my check/raise with hands that I thought he would be folding, turning a good draw into a pure bluff. Although my opponent wins the pot, know, that he missed out on a lot of value. By taking a different line than! this opponent. You could expect a larger profit by keeping an opponent's betting/calling/raising ranges looser; than the ranges that this opponent; 1 (al f=7 (2 I > 2 (=H I B 3, 3 G3, 3? Spe A BEN {=3 3, 3 EB El 8 5 5 ES 5! Kjo against Aggro Opponent; In this hand the villain is in the BB and I am in the SBA. We have often! been getting into aggression battles and because he is on my left; he will have the positional advantage throughout the hand. Instead of my, usual 4x bb open; I elect to limp first-in. This is an extremely rare play for me and! while I think it can occasionally be the most correct play, (= 5 ring Jet In Dock

Diagrams and Charts

[Figure 1 - No image available]

Figure 1: Diagram/Chart: Content: 1 minute left in chapter Page 23001 232 + 100% 1 minute left in book

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Figure 2: Diagram/Chart: Content: 1 minute left in chapter Page 23001 232 + 100% 1 minute left in book

[Figure 3 - No image available]

Figure 3: Diagram/Chart: Content: 1 minute left in chapter Page 23001 232 + 100% 1 minute left in book