**Part Four Planning Hands Around Commitment (139 – 266)**

NLH strategy revolves around the threat of an all-in bet. This threat should always be on your mind. To succeed in medium to big pots you need four important NL skills:

1. Getting all-in (or close to it) when you have a good hand relative to your opponent’s range.
2. Avoiding an all-in when you have a weak hand relative to your opponent’s range.
3. Threatening your opponent with an all-in when you want him to fold.
4. Avoiding being threatened with an all-in when you aren’t committed but want to see a showdown.

Planning your hands will improve your results in all four categories. The commitment threshold (**CT**), the first of two critical tools for planning hands around commitment, represents a “point of no return”. Stack-to-pot ratio (**SPR**), the second tool, is a very powerful tool for managing risk.

**The Commitment Threshold**

***If you aren’t committed, don’t build a big pot.***

Big pots are measured relative to the remaining stacks. In such pots, you are one step away from getting all-in. In a big pot, the risk is small relative to the reward. **If you find yourself involved in a big pot and getting all-in has negative expectation, you probably made a serious mistake somewhere along the way**[[1]](#footnote-1).

When deciding whether to make a bet that will commit you to the pot, the pertinent question is not: “Am I ahead of his range?” Rather it is: “Will I be ahead of his range if we get all-in?”

***Between you and each opponent, avoid putting in more than 1/3 of the smaller starting stack and then folding.***

Big pots are measured relative to the remaining stacks. In such pots, you are one step away from getting all-in. When you and another player put 1/3 of the money in, the pot becomes at least as big as the money behind.

*H and V start with $300 stacks. H bets $100 (1/3 of starting stack) and V calls. The pot is now $200 and equals the size of both players’ remaining stacks. The key insight at this point is:*

Any future bet will offer you at minimum 2-to-1 payoff odds. Therefore, folding would only be sensible if you think you have less than a 33% chance to win. Remember, your chance of winning is not strictly based on hand equity. You must also account for fold equity.

For instance, you could be drawing dead but your L3 thinking makes you think that your opponent thinks you’re on a flush draw. If the river completes the flush but you actually have nothing, your hand equity is 0, but an all-in bet could carry with it 50% fold equity (if your L3 read is accurate). At this juncture, if your chances of winning (hand + fold equity) is less than 33%, then you probably didn’t have a positive expectation on the original $100 bet[[2]](#footnote-2). This leads to a fundamental tenet:

***Make your commitment plan before putting in 1/3 of the money.***

asd

**The Commitment Threshold Threat**

**Timing of the Commitment Threshold**

**When You Are at the Commitment Threshold and Not Committed**

**Exceptions**

**When You Are at the Commitment Threshold and Committed**

**Commitment Thresholds in Multiway Pots**

**More Hand Examples**

**Exceptions Revisited**

**Summary**

**Stack-to-Pot Ratios (SPR): Introduction**

**Balancing Risk versus Reward**

**A Hand Without a Plan**

**A Mental Barrier**

**Replay**

**Planning for Commitment**

**Risk versus Reward Revisited**

**Defining SPR**

**Max SPRs and Target SPRs**

**Playing Top Pair with SPR**

**SPR Makes Postflop Play Easier**

**Top Pairs Have Triskaidekaphobia**

**Two Pot-Sized Bets is Better**

**Four is Often Better than Three**

**Target SPRs**

**Estimating Target SPRs**

**Hand Strength**

**Opponent Tendencies**

**Target SPRs for Specific Hands Against Different Opponents**

**Top Pair / Overpair**

**Target Practice**

**More Target Practice**

**When You Can’t Hit Your Target**

**Playing with High SPRs**

**Drawing Hands**

**Drawing Hands Work with Middle or High SPRs**

**Evaluating Starting Hands**

**Overpair Hands**

**Top Pair Hands**

**Drawing Hands**

**Final Thoughts**

**Creating Target SPRs**

**Some Background on Preflop Raising**

**Variables Affecting SPRs**

**A Note on Mixing it Up**

**Remember Triskaidekaphobia**

**More Shortcuts**

**Final Thoughts**

**Target SPR Examples**

**Final Thoughts**

**Making Adjustments**

**Multiway Pots**

**Reraised Pots and Limped Pots**

**Adjusting to Multiple Different Stack Sizes**

**Getting Money in Preflop with the Best Hand**

**Playing with Position**

**Adjusting to Coordinated Boards**

**Maximizing Postflop**

**Adjusting to New Information**

**When SPR Doesn’t Work**

**Sometimes Your Opponents Don’t Cooperate**

**Some SPR Strategies Don’t Work with Certain Stack Sizes**

**You Need All-Ins to Happen Sometimes**

**Using SPR to Choose Postflop Betting Lines**

**Betting to Get All-In**

**SPR – Putting It All Together**

*To beat low-stakes NLH lives games, first, stop making big mistakes, and second, exploit your opponents’ mistakes.*

NLH games fall under three major categories:

1. **Donkey** → live: $1/$2, $1/$3, $2/$5; online: 1¢/2¢ and 5¢/10¢
2. **Solid** → live: $5/$10 and $10/$20; online: 25¢/50¢ and $2/$4[[3]](#footnote-3)
3. **Tough** → live: high stakes; online: medium to high stakes[[4]](#footnote-4)

Donkey games (**DG**) play differently from solid games (**SG**) and tough games (**TG**). DG are filled with players – tourists and regulars alike – who make the same mistakes over and over again. So, how do you spot DGP?

* A **stubborn player** who consistently makes the same mistakes over and over again.
* May be very experienced, but simply **doesn’t recognize** his mistakes, or sometimes just **doesn’t care**.
* May exhibit **poor self-control**.
* **Confident** that his playing style is the best and can’t be convinced otherwise. This makes him exploitable.
* **Better than a fish**, but far from an expert.

SG strategies differ significantly from DG. **SG require mostly unexploitable poker strategies** since you can’t profitably take a line that good players can exploit because good players will exploit it. Consequently, SG profit margins are low because the difference between good versus average SG players is small.

**DG require you to use exploitable lines**. This may sound crazy, but context is everything since lines aren’t exploited by every player the same way. SGP will exploit you while TGP will crush you. However, **DGP will not come close to exploiting your line**.

*Here’s a highly exploitable preflop strategy. Limp with small pairs and suited connectors and raise with big pairs and big suited aces. SGP will raise your limps and avoid your raises. However, against DGP, this exploitable line can be very profitable since many DGP won’t notice and adapt to it. Even when a DGP notices, it’s likely they won’t exploit you since it requires them to get out of their comfort zone. This exploitable strategy also has a secondary benefit of having low variance.*

In DG, **small ball poker**, which utilizes ½ to full pot bets as opposed to overbets, offers low variance lines that are very profitable. DGP will often call you down with inferior hands as long as it doesn’t cost them too much. Whereas overbets force DGP to think about their decisions, inducing them to play optimally by folding their inferior hands.

**1.2 Poker Psychology (10 – 19)**

**The key to crushing poker is to make less frequent and less expensive mistakes than your opponents**. The challenge is that it’s not easy to see which decisions are mistakes and the extent of damage from those mistakes. Mistakes in poker most often stem from weak theoretical understanding, however, psychology is equally **consequential**. Therefore, in addition to developing solid theoretical fundamentals, it will also be critical to assess and improve along four psychological threads: personality traits, motivation, habits, and cognitive biases.

Whether you’re passive or aggressive, conservative or wild, optimistic or pessimistic, **your personality is ingrained in who you are**. You must first overcome bad traits that degrade your ability to play winning poker.

Some players are naturally **pessimistic**. They expect a bad flop and therefore play tightly. Others are naturally **optimistic** and tend to play too many hands and call too many raises. The tight pessimist perhaps loses less than the loose optimist, but both generally lose. It’s better to be a realist and **play the math and your reads**.

**1.2 Poker Psychology (10 – 19, continued)**

The pessimist expects to be behind and will fold to pressure. You can often push him off his hand when a scare card arrives and when he won’t go away, you know he has a strong hand. **Pessimism breeds predictability**. Against an optimist, you can play a tighter range and value bet him relentlessly since he plays weak hands like **QTo** and **K5s**. For example, you can bet a monochrome flop with your nut flush since he just won’t believe you have it.

Passive players lose value by checking and calling instead of betting and raising. They are risk averse and don’t like to rock the boat. They understand that limping is weak, but they just can’t pull the trigger and raise. Some limpers are action junkies, but many are just timid pessimists. **Passive pessimism is a profit killer**.

Naturally aggressive players tend to do well **if they can temper** their aggressiveness with sound judgment. Problems surface when they ignore signs of resistance. A typical passive DGP reaction to aggression is to trap → when a DGP calls your PFR and then CBets the flop, warning bells should go off.

**Patience** is absolutely critical in NLH. Knowledge of correct action is of little value if you don’t have the discipline to use your knowledge wisely. **Patience combined with knowledge** is a very powerful combination in poker.

**Superstition** → dispel with it and definitely make sure it doesn't feed into pessimism. If you base some of your decisions on superstition, your profits will suffer.

**Thrill Seeking** → aggressively optimistic action junkies are **maniacs**. You can also have passive action junkies that crave action in anticipation of flopping well. Properly moderated fearlessness for an action junkie can be a real asset, especially at the higher stakes. Generally, however, action junkies don’t do well in DG.

**Big Ego** → a player with a strong desire to prove he is the best player at the table. He doesn’t like to be pushed off hands and finds it difficult to fold. His ego won’t let him back down. He likes to trap because a successful trap makes him feel clever. He often reveals his hands at showdown since it boosts his ego, but this hurts him in the long run because it exposes his tendencies.

**Arrogant and Suspicious** → a player that just won’t believe you have the hand you’re representing and often times will call you all the way to showdown. He’ll have a hard time putting you on an accurate range. **Competitiveness shouldn’t be confused for arrogance**. Competitive players like to study, practice, review hand histories, and analyze their failures and successes. However, competitiveness can backfire at times when it leads to challenging players when they should not, to play back at them, or to bully them.

What kinds of **personal motivation** drive DGP?

* He just wants to relax and have fun. Never ever criticize him.
* He believes he plays solid poker and that any two cards work if there are limpers because of the pot odds.
* He believes he’s on a rush or conversely, he’s on tilt.
* He is emotionally comfortable and has established a comfort zone within which to play.

These traits and motivations make DGP predictable and exploitable since their mental style is fixed and stable. DGP don’t change traits and motivations and whatever happens to them is rationalized to fit into their poker worldview. These strong internal forces make it very difficult for DGP to adapt and improve.

**Habits** can be stubbornly difficult to eliminate once they are formed. There are some really bad poker habits:

* Preloading your cards in a way that predictably signals your intended action.
* Grabbing chips when you intend to raise.
* Reading, watching TV, and/or listening to music.

**No one can escape the strong psychological forces driven by cognitive biases**, that stem from an evolutionary flaw in the human mind. Cognitive biases are hard-wired distortions in the way we view the world that are reinforced or discredited by our brain’s perception of patterns. It’s fascinating to observe bias-driven behavior once you recognize the pervasiveness of bias.

**1.2 Poker Psychology (10 – 19, continued)**

Combating our biases can be incredibly difficult, but several approaches can help → gathering objective and relevant data, analyzing that data, forming informed conclusions, and using all that we learn to dispel our biases and adjust our approach to solving problems.

**Confirmation bias** is our tendency to pay attention to outcomes that agree with our beliefs and disregard those that conflict with them. Human beings form their opinions in many ways. But once they are formed, we tend to notice mostly the evidence that confirms that belief through selective information interpretation (**SII**). This is especially true when information is ambiguous or hard to quantify – like a poker outcome – because the evidence is often complex and contradictory. SII is unconscious and insidious. **Confirmation bias is pervasive in poker**. Understanding its pivotal influence is the first step in overcoming it. Many serious players stick to their poker biases regardless of the evidence because they simply do not recognize that evidence.

In DG, confirmation bias feeds directly into personal motivation. DGP knows what he knows, and he plays the way he plays; he doesn’t see that there might be a better way to play. This is classically exhibited when a DGP overbets to “protect” his hand. The overbet induces everyone with weaker hands to fold and the DGP seizes the pot immediately and this then confirms the bias that drives his motivation to overbet. Furthermore, he refuses to listen to why an alternative line may be more sensible and profitable.

Poker, as mentioned earlier, has many cognitive biases including expectation, egoistic, projection, negativity, rosy retrospection, and stereotyping.

Expectation bias, for example can induce betting behaviors, especially preflop. Some players expect never to hit a flop, whereas other plays expect to always flop well.

With egoistic and projection bias, players tend to expect other players to play the same way they do. They colors a players ability to “read” other players’ hands with a general tendency to overvalue their hands.

**1.3 Practice? I Don’t Need No Practice! (20 – 24)**

**1.4 Stack Sizes: Choosing Your Buy-In (25 – 28)**

**1.5 Choosing Your Seat (29 – 31)**

**1.6 Poker Math (32 – 37)**

**1.7.1 Notes: How to Read a Graph (38 – 39)**

**1.7.2 Detailed Flop Calculations (40 – 45)**

**1.7.3 Game Theory Optimal and Exploitive Poker (46)**

**1.8 Pearls of Wisdom (47)**

**Choosing Your Seat**

**Notes**

**How to Read a Graph**

**Detailed Flop Calculations**

**Game Theory Optimal and Exploitive Poker**

**Pearls of Wisdom**

♣♦♥♠

1. Think deeply about this statement because it is an absolutely critical concept. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Write out various scenarios that highlight how such mistakes can be made. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. SG strategies are not always optimal for DG. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. TG have little in common with DG although players may appear to make donkey plays. **Survival at this level takes real talent**. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)