**Red Chip Poker - Core 2.0**

**Level 1 Core Ranges**

Fast Track to Winning Poker

Open Raising

3-Betting and Calling Raises

Iso-Raising and Limping

4-Betting, Calling 3-Bets & Shoving

In-Position C-Betting

Tournament Push-Fold Ranges

Push-Fold for 5BB Depth

Push-Fold for 7BB Depth

Push-Fold for 10BB Depth

Push-Fold for 15BB Depth

Adjustments, Deviations, Practical Applications

**Level 2 Core Foundations**

**MATH**

Poker Math Fundamentals

Applying Poker Math Fundamentals

Math I Quiz

**BETTING**

Positional Advantage

Stack-to-Pot Ratio (SPR)

Value Betting

Bluffing

Protection

Bet-Sizing Basics

Bet Sizing Conventions

Facing Bets

Betting I Quiz

**RANGES**

Range Matrix and Percentage Form

Parts of a Range

Laws of Hand Reading

Ranges I Quiz

**PREFLOP**

Open-Raise Charts Revisited

Preflop Spots and Thought Processes

Range Construction

Preflop I Quiz

**POSTFLOP**

Flop Dynamics

Types of Flops

Streets of Value

Postflop I Quiz

**COGNITION**

Professionalism

Writing and Saving Your Hands

How to Study Your Hands

A-Game

Embracing Mistakes

**Level 3 Core Strategies**

**MATH - Calculations**

**Expected Value**

Our goal in poker is to make optimal decisions. The goal of this section is to learn how to calculate and derive the most EV+ lines since that is the way to generate profit over the long run.

We want to constantly find EV+ games and avoid EV- games. EV is the primary reason why we should not be results-oriented in the poker in the short run. Instead we should be focused on lon run results and large sample sizes when assessing our performance.

Equity in poker is essentially your chance of winning the hand.

Note: Win $ is your upside and equals the dead money in the pot. Loss $ is your downside and the **only** includes the bet you have to call; it does NOT include money you’ve put in prior to the bet you have to call.

**Equity**

Equity is the percentage of the pot you are entitled to based on your chance of winning this hand at showdown. Hand equity is usually less important to consider preflop if we’re going to play postflop with deep stacks. When stacks are shallow preflop (as is often the case in the late stages of tournaments), our equity has far more direct relevance to our decisions. In short stack situations, our equity is very clearly defined as our two cards versus their range of hands. In other words, our decision to call or fold is based purely on our equity.

Difference between Equity and Expectation: Equity does NOT tell us how profitable a certain scenario is (unless we are all-in OR everyone agrees to check down to the river). It does NOT tell us how often we win either since future betting can result in folding our hand (also referred to as folding our equity). This notion is encapsulated by **equity realization**, which is inversely correlated with the degree to which an opponent compels you to fold your equity share. Equity realization and implied odds is also integrally tied to each other.

Expectation, on the other hand, is a direct measure of profitability.

**Fold Equity** describes the percentage chance that our opponent will fold when facing a bet.

Our expectation will be a combination of Pot Equity and Fold Equity.

Spend 15 minutes per day for the next week exploring some common hands versus ranges and their respective equities and you’ll see how quickly some of these become ingrained in your memory.

Three Stages of Iterative-Equity Training: Hand versus Hand -> Hand versus Range -> Range versus Range

**Pot Odds**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bet | Description | Pot Odds | Required Equity |
| $300,000 | 10x | 1.1 : 1 | 48% |
| $60,000 | 2x | 1.5 : 1 | 40% |
| $30,000 | Pot | **2** : 1 | 34% |
| $22,500 | 3/4 Pot | 2.3 : 1 | 31% |
| $20,000 | 2/3 Pot | 2.5 : 1 | 29% |
| $15,000 | Half Pot | **3** : 1 | 25% |
| $10,000 | 1/3 Pot | **4** : 1 | 20% |
| $7,500 | 1/4 Pot | **5** : 1 | 17% |
| $3,000 | 1/10 Pot | **11** : 1 | 9% |
| $300 | Tiny | **101** : 1 | 1% |

**Pot Odds Table with $30,000 Currently in the Pot**

Notice you can never drive the required equity above 50%, no matter how big the bet. The required equity only increases by 8% when going from a 2x to 10x overbet. This basically says you have to have the stone-cold nuts to make such a huge bet. Conversely, your read on your opponent, with close to absolute certainty, is that he is drawing dead (that is, he has zero or close to zero equity). If you misread you’re opponent’s strength, such a massive overbet will be disastrous in the long run.

**Implied and Reverse Implied Odds**

When drawing to the best hand, understanding implied odds (**IO**) is critical since it gauges how much money you expect to win when you actually hit your draw.

**IO** is an adjusted pot odds calculation that considers what we stand to make on later streets. We have better implied odds:

* When we are drawing to the nuts.
* When the stacks are deep.
* When villain has serious leaks such as calling station, over-aggro etc.
* When we are drawing to the nuts AND our opponent has a very strong made hand.
* When you have a well-disguised hand.

If you have little or no implied odds, you should stick to the pot odds OR bluff.

Reverse implied odd (**RIO**) is the exact opposite of IO. It gauges how much money you expect to lose for the times you hit your draw and still end up with a second-best hand.

RIO happen most commonly when we have a dominated draw or we have a weak made hand the doesn’t improve well enough to win at showdown.

**Breakeven Percentage**

**Breakeven Percentages Table with $30,000 Currently in the Pot**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bet | Description | BE% |
| $300,000 | 10x | 91% |
| $60,000 | 2x | 67% |
| $30,000 | Pot | 50% |
| $22,500 | 3/4 Pot | 43% |
| $20,000 | 2/3 Pot | 40% |
| $15,000 | Half Pot | 33% |
| $10,000 | 1/3 Pot | 25% |
| $7,500 | 1/4 Pot | 20% |
| $3,000 | 1/10 Pot | 9% |
| $300 | Tiny | 1% |

Combos

Fold Equity

**MATH - Refinements**

Blockers and Card Removal

Backdoor Draws

Advanced EV Formula

Game Theory 101

ICM 101

**MATH - Probabilities**

Common Probabilities

Variances and Results

Run-Out Modeling

**RANGES – Frequencies & Balance**

Frequencies

Balance

Exploiting Frequencies

**RANGES – Range Shaping**

Capped Ranges

Polarized Ranges

Merged Ranges

Range Elasticity

Range Advantage

**PREFLOP – Entering Pots Preflop**

Preflop Raising

Effective Stacks Preflop

Limping

Pain Threshold

Calling Preflop

Isolation Raising

**PREFLOP – Preflop Maneuvering**

Stealing and Restealing

Trapping

Straddles

**PREFLOP – 3-Betting Preflop**

3-Betting for Value

Bluff 3-Betting

Squeezing

**PREFLOP – 4-Betting, 5-Betting & Shoving**

4-Bet and 5-Bet Ranges

Shoving Preflop

Calling Preflop Shoves

**POSTFLOP – Continuation Bets**

Hit Frequencies

C-Betting Myths

C-Betting Principles

When Not to C-Bet

**POSTFLOP – Barreling**

Double Barrel for Value

Barrels

Double Barrel Bluffs

Triple Barreling

**POSTFLOP – Calling Postflop**

Bet-Sizing Tells

Floating

Facing Donk Bets

**POSTFLOP – Planning Your Line**

Multiway Pots

The 70% Model

Thinking Ahead

Effective Stacks Postflop

Turn and River Texture

Making Donk Bets

Check-Raising Flops

Check-Raising Turns

Slowplaying Postflop

Facing Raises

Pot Control

**POSTFLOP – Postflop Bet Sizing**

Overbetting

Underbetting

Adjusting Bet Sizing by Player Type

Small Ball and Long Ball Poker

**POSTFLOP – River Decisions**

Hero Folds

Thin Value

Hero Calls

When Not to C-Bet

**COGNITION – Table Dynamics**

Player Profiling

Table Image

Strategic Deviation

**COGNITION – Soft Skills**

Emotional Numbing & Resilience

Being Table Captain

Live Reads

**Level 4 Core Crash Courses**

**LIVE CASH – $1 / $2 Skills**

Welcome to the Live 12-Pack

Where the Money Comes From

Preflop Skills

Don’t Pay People Off

Determining Value

$1 / $2 Multiway Pots

**LIVE CASH – $2 / $5 Skills**

Barreling

Evaluating Board Texture

Live Reads

Emotional Numbing

**LIVE CASH – $5 / $10 Skills**

Exploiting Aggression

Playing Deep

Taking on the Pros

**TOURNAMENTS – Starting Strategies**

Introduction to Tournaments

Deep-Stack, Early-Stage Play

Selective Aggression

Position and Betting Patterns

3-Bet Sizing

**TOURNAMENTS – Early to Mid-Stage**

Hand Reading in Early Stages

Getting Short Early

Cruising Along

The Boss Stack

**TOURNAMENTS – Around the Bubble**

Don’t Go Broke on the Bubble

Bubble Crushing

The Mess

After the Mess

**TOURNAMENTS – Running Deep**

Final Table Bubble

Getting Deep and Value Hunting

Push / Fold: Playing the Short Stack

The Resteal Zone

The Double Zone

**TOURNAMENTS – The Final Table**

The Final Table – Part 1

The Final Table – Part 2

Closing It Out

Finding Value in Tournaments

**Level 5 Core Hand Review**

**TOURNAMENT HANDS – 5BB – 10BB**

K2 – Calling an All-In with an Underdog Hand

QT – The Stop, Get Set & Go!

**TOURNAMENT HANDS – 15BB – 30BB**

55 – Calling a Preflop Reshove

KQ – Range vs Range Frequency Analysis

KQ – Backraising All-In Late Stage Live MTT

K6 – All-In or Cold Call from the BB

A5 – All-In or Call from the SB

TT – Preflop Range Construction with 30BB

Q9 – Range Construction on KJ3

A8 – Chip EV vs $ EV at the Final Table

JJ – Facing a 4-Bet Jam with 30BB

**TOURNAMENT HANDS – 40BB & Above**

A7 – Checking Back the Flop with TPWK

AQ – Aggression at Low SPRs

67 – Final Table Pressure: Check-Raising Air

J8 – Defending Small Blind and Bluffing River

XX – Facing a Check-Raise on J72

**ONLINE CASH HANDS – 2NL – 5NL**

AT – Playing Top Trips as PFR

KT – Playing 2nd Pair on the River

66 – Missed Probe for Protection

87 – Pair + Redraw in 3-Bet Pot

KJ – Delayed C-Bet and Follow-Up in 3-Bet Pot

**ONLINE CASH HANDS – 10NL**

AK – Sizing & Chunking

QQ – Playing vs w34z3I

7 Hands – Playing Out of the Blinds

QQ – Facing Turn Probe + River Barrel

K9 – Bluff Catching vs River Probe Bets

A7 – Weak TP in 3-Bet Pot as Aggressor

JJ – Non-Vulnerable Pair in 3-Bet Pot

**ONLINE CASH HANDS – 25NL**

K8 – Turn Semi-Bluff, EV Calculation

56 – Facing a Flop Raise

JJ – Facing a River Raise

KQ – Dealing with Variance

88 – Facing River Overshove with a Set

KJ – Royal Flush Draw in 3-Bet Pot

QJ – C-Betting vs Check-Back Decisions

**ONLINE CASH HANDS – 50NL – 100NL**

Jack-High Probe & Barrel

44 – Turn Float-Bet Scenario

57 – 5-Way Pot with Baby Flush

76 – Triple Barrel for Value

AQ – Practical Application of GTO Solutions

**ONLINE CASH HANDS – 200NL – 600NL**

QJ – Facing 3 Barrels with Top Pair

A4 – Check-Raising Flops & Barreling Decisions

57 – Triple Barrel Bluff

A8 – Efficient Thinking & Exploitative Concepts

T8 – River Bet Sizing with a Polarized Range

**ONLINE CASH HANDS – 1000NL – 2000NL**

A6 – Dealing with Turn Probes

KJ – Defending Flop Checks

44 – Bluff-Raising the River

**LIVE CASH HANDS - $2 / $5**

AK – Range Advantage & Chunking

KT – Live Iso-Raising Skill

AQ – All-In Preflop

JJ – Overpair on MW Flop

AK – Getting It All-In Preflop?

AK – Squeeze and a Miss

AQ – Folding Top Pair on the Flop?

AA – Is 4-Betting Worth it Here?

**LIVE CASH HANDS - $5 / $10**

T2 – Freeplay Flops a Pair + Draw

JT – Check / Raising Air on the Turn

75 – Top Pair Plus Gutshot

A8 – A Draw Backs into Trips

87 – Barrel or Check?

**LIVE CASH HANDS - $1 / $3 and Under**

K8 – C-Betting Top Pair in a MW Pot

AK – Multiway Postflop

99 – Facing a Straddle

AT – Playing in a Big Multiway Pots

76 – Is this a Cooler?

AA – Slowplaying Aces

AK – Playing vs 3-Bet Cold-Caller

QJ – Trips in a Multiway Pot

99 – Set In Big Multiway Pot

KK – Overpair in Multiway Pot

54 – Multiway Iso-Raise Makes Straight

AJ – Bad Leverage

AA – Aces on a Scary Board

KJ – Flopped Flush 100BB Effective

JJ – Rivered Full House

AK – Facing Big River Donk

95 – Bottom Two, Facing Big Action