**1. What is the fundamental "one question" to ask when determining bet size on the Flop?**

On the Flop, the guiding question for bet sizing is: "What's the biggest size where they raise their strong shit but still call with their weak shit?" This strategy aims to maximize profit by enticing opponents with strong hands to commit more chips (raising), while simultaneously ensuring that those with weaker, drawing hands remain in the pot (calling). Betting too large might scare away both strong and weak hands, while betting too small might not extract enough value from strong hands.

**2. How do different board textures and player tendencies influence Flop bet sizing?**

Several factors can influence the ideal Flop bet size:

* **Stack Depth:** When deeper stacked, you can often get away with slightly larger bets.
* **Board Texture:** On "wet" (many draws possible) and dynamic boards (cards coming can significantly change hand values), larger bets might be justified to build the pot. Conversely, on "dry" and static boards (few draws, hand values unlikely to change), smaller bets are often preferred.
* **Opponent Tendencies:** Against passive players, you can lean towards larger bets. Against aggressive players, a smaller bet might be more effective to avoid being check-raised off your hand too frequently.

As a general shortcut, in single-raise, heads-up pots, a bet around half pot is often a good starting point on the Flop.

**3. Why is it beneficial to use a smaller Flop bet size with both strong value hands and bluffs?**

Using a relatively small bet size on the Flop is advantageous for both value hands (like a flopped set) and bluffs because it serves a dual purpose:

* **For Value Hands:** It encourages opponents with very strong hands (that you're "coolering") to raise, effectively putting more money into the pot for you. Simultaneously, it keeps a wide range of weaker hands (e.g., pocket pairs, Ace-high hands) in the pot, which are often drawing dead or have low equity against your strong hand.
* **For Bluffs:** A smaller bet size also entices opponents with strong hands to raise, allowing you to fold your airball bluff without committing too many chips. More importantly, when opponents call a small Flop bet, their range becomes "capped" (lacking very strong hands they would have raised with). This creates a highly profitable situation for future bluffs on later streets, as they will have a wider, weaker range that is more likely to fold to further aggression. The "best bluff" is described as one where the opponent calls the Flop and Turn, then folds the River.

**4. What is the key question to ask when determining bet size on the Turn?**

On the Turn, the crucial question is: "Are they capped?"

* **If Yes (Opponent is Capped):** Bet big. This means your opponent likely doesn't have many very strong hands in their range because they would have raised them on the Flop. Therefore, you can target the "inelastic" portion of their range (hands like top pair, strong draws) that are unlikely to fold regardless of bet size, extracting maximum value. This applies to both value hands and bluffs, as you want to build a bigger pot for the river or get calls from hands that will fold later.
* **If No (Opponent is Not Capped):** Bet small. This often happens when the Turn card completes potential draws (like a flush). If your opponent could now have very strong hands (like a completed flush) that they would have only called with on the Flop, their range is "uncapped." In this scenario, betting small allows you to continue extracting value from weaker, inelastic hands while not scaring away potential raises from stronger hands if you have a strong hand yourself. For bluffs, it allows opponents to continue wider, setting up a more profitable River bluff if they don't raise.

**5. How does the concept of an "inelastic range" apply to Turn bet sizing when an opponent is capped?**

When an opponent's range is "capped" on the Turn, it means they have very few (if any) hands that are strong enough to raise. Their range consists primarily of hands that are likely to call, regardless of a moderate to large bet size. These are considered "inelastic" hands because their decision to call is not highly sensitive to the bet amount within a certain range. Examples include top pair hands (like Ace Jack on a Jack-high board) or strong draws. By betting big into a capped and inelastic range, you maximize the value extracted from these hands, as they are going to call anyway.

**6. What is the "inverse" rule for determining River bet sizing?**

The River introduces the most complex bet sizing decision, and the suggested "inverse" rule is:

* **When you have a value hand:** Ask yourself what size you would bet if you had a bluff in this exact spot.
* **When you have a bluff hand:** Ask yourself what size you would bet if you had a value hand in this exact spot.

This seemingly counterintuitive approach helps to ensure your bluffs and value bets are balanced and extract the maximum desired outcome. The idea is to consider what makes sense for the opposite hand type to find the optimal size for your current hand.

**7. Provide an example of how the "inverse" rule plays out for River bet sizing with a value hand.**

Consider a scenario where you have a flopped set (Pocket Nines) and the board is wet with draws that then brick on the Turn and River. You've overbet the Turn and the opponent called.

* **Your Hand:** Pocket Nines (Value Hand)
* **Inverse Question:** What would I do if I had a bluff (e.g., 7-6 of clubs, airball)? If you had the bluff, you'd likely feel horrible going all-in because you'd expect your opponent's calling range (e.g., Ace Jack, King Jack) not to fold. This suggests you *wouldn't* go all-in with the bluff.
* **Conclusion for Value Hand:** Since your bluff *wouldn't* go all-in, your value hand *should* go all-in to target those inelastic Ace Jack/King Jack type hands that won't fold, maximizing your value.

This illustrates that if your optimal bluff size would be small (or no bet at all), your optimal value bet size might be large.

**8. Provide an example of how the "inverse" rule plays out for River bet sizing with a bluff hand.**

Now, consider a different scenario: the flush draw came in on the Turn, you bet small on the Turn, and your opponent called. The River is a blank.

* **Your Hand:** 7-6 of clubs (Bluff Hand)
* **Opponent's Range:** Likely capped with hands like Ace Jack, King Jack, pocket eights with a spade, etc., as they would have raised flushes or very strong hands earlier.
* **Inverse Question:** What would I do if I had a value hand (e.g., Pocket Nines)? Given the opponent's capped range (best hand likely Ace Jack), you'd probably want to bet small with Pocket Nines to ensure those Ace Jack/King Jack hands call and don't fold.
* **Conclusion for Bluff Hand:** Since your value bet *would* go small, your bluff *should* go big (overbet). You believe you can get hands like Ace Jack to fold when a flush completes, so a large bluff would be highly profitable against their capped, weaker range.

This demonstrates that if your optimal value bet size would be small, your optimal bluff size might be large, aiming for folds from a wide range.