1. What is the fundamental shift in bet sizing strategy emphasized in the source?

The core principle is to stop basing bet size on the strength of your own hand and instead size bets based on the *strength of your opponent's range*. This counter-intuitive approach can significantly improve your win rate.

2. Can you provide an example of when to bet big with a thin value hand?

A key example given is when you have thin value, like second pair, but your opponent's range is capped and they are likely to call large bets. For instance, if on the river your opponent checks, implying a weak showdown hand (like pocket sevens or A6) rather than a strong value hand or a bluff, betting a very large size (e.g., 1.5x pot) can extract maximum value because their hands are unlikely to fold. This strategy works because draws have bricked, and their checked range is very inelastic and prone to calling large bets.

3. Why might you use a small bet size even when you have the nuts?

When you have the nuts, but your opponent's range is weak or uncapped, betting small can be more profitable. If your opponent doesn't have strong hands to call a large bet, a small bet maximizes the chances of them calling with their weaker range. Additionally, a small bet can induce bluffs or raises from opponents who might have weaker draws or semi-bluffs, as seen in the example where a 1/10th pot bet with a set on the river induced an opponent to raise with a busted draw.

4. How does the type of pot (single-raised vs. 3-bet) influence bet sizing?

In single-raised pots, a typical continuation bet (c-bet) might be around 1/2 pot. In 3-bet pots, the c-bet size often decreases to 30-40% of the pot. The reasoning is that in 3-bet pots, opponents' ranges are generally narrower and more inelastic, meaning they will call with a wider variety of hands, allowing for smaller, more efficient bets to extract value.

5. What is the "check back the turn with thin value" strategy and why is it effective?

This strategy involves checking back the turn with thin value or showdown value hands after c-betting the flop. It's effective for several reasons: 1) It encourages strong hands from the opponent (e.g., a queen) to bet large on the river out of fear, allowing you to fold. 2) It encourages bluffs from busted draws or weak hands to bet small on the river, enabling you to bluff-catch. 3) If the opponent checks the river after you check the turn, it indicates they likely have weak showdown value, creating an opportunity for you to bet large for thin value.

6. How does opponent behavior regarding bluffing and value betting influence your decision to lead a bet?

Against typical live opponents who tend to under-bluff and don't value bet thinly with their weaker holdings, taking the betting lead yourself is generally more profitable. If they are not betting out with their weaker value hands or bluffing frequently, then you need to put the chips in yourself to get value. However, against a very aggressive or "spazzy" player, checking might be better as they are more likely to bluff or value bet thinly, allowing you to exploit their tendencies.

7. When an opponent's range is "capped," what does that imply for your bet sizing?

When an opponent's range is "capped," it means their strongest hands have likely already raised or shown aggression, leaving their current range with a ceiling on its strength. In such situations, it's often advisable to use a *very big size* because their hands are relatively inelastic and are unlikely to fold. They have already committed to some degree and are unlikely to put in more money if you bet small. This targets their top pair, draws, and combo draws that are less likely to raise but will call large.

8. Why is it important to consider missed draws on the river when deciding bet size?

When draws brick on the river, it significantly impacts both your and your opponent's betting strategies. If you're bluffing, and all draws have missed, you might need to bet *absolutely massive* to get a weaker showdown hand to fold, as they are now less concerned about being outdrawn. Conversely, if you have value and the draws have missed, it means your opponent's range is likely comprised of made hands (like pairs) or completely air. In this scenario, you might bet smaller to encourage calls from their weaker made hands or bigger if you want to bluff them off a marginal showdown hand.