# Game Theory for Humans 

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MIT: Poker Theory and Analytics



## For example . . .








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# The trouble is, the other side can do magic too 

-Cornelius Fudge, Minister for Magic

## RULE \#1

1. Forget her hand

1 (a). Forget her range

## 1,000,000,000,000,000,000


*Apologies to John Nash and to the tank top I ripped off

## The Clairvoyance Game

What would you do if you lived in a world where you always knew your opponent's hand . . .

Film still of Harry Potter and Ron Weasley staring into a crystal ball during Divination class. Image removed due to copyright restrictions.
. . . And he knew that you knew?

## Coin Flip Clairvoyance

1. Each player antes $\$ 1$.
2. You flip a coin. Heads, you win. Tails, your opponent wins.

## HOWEVER

3. Only you see the coin after the flip, then you can bet.
4. You choose to bet $\$ 1$ or check. Your opponent can only check/call or fold.

## Scenario 1 <br> Scenario 2



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## Two Questions

1. How often should she call?
2. How often should you bluff?

## How often to call?

>Enough to make opponent indifferent to bluffing or giving up

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { E(Bluffing) }=\text { E(Giving Up) } \\
\text { Pot* }^{*}(1-\% \text { Call) }=(\text { amount bluffed)*(\% Call) }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P(1-C)=1 * C \\
& \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{P} /(\mathrm{P}+1)
\end{aligned}
$$

## How often to bluff?

>Enough to make opponent indifferent to calling or folding
E(calling) = E(folding)
(Ratio bluffs/value bets) (pot + 1) - value bets = 0

$$
b(P+1)-1=0
$$

$$
b=1 /(P+1)
$$

## Generalizes to variable bet sizes

> Calling $\%=1 /(1+S)$
> Bluff ratio $=S /(1+S)$
$S=$ proportion of the pot bet

## Q: What if it's not a repeated game?

A: It's a repeated game.

## Observations

- It's not about value-betting or bluffing, it's about the combination of the two
- We're trying to maximize the value of our entire set of hands, not just the hand we're currently playing


## The Ace-King-Queen Game



## RULES:

1. Each player antes $\$ 1$ and is dealt 1 card
2. Player 1 can check or bet
3. Player 2 can only check/call, or fold

## Case 1



## OPPONENT



## CHECK OR BET?

## Case 2



YOU


## CALL OR FOLD?

## Case 3



## CALL OR FOLD?

## Case 4



## OPPONENT



## CHECK OR BET?

## Case 5



## OPPONENT



## CHECK OR BET?

## Case 6



## CALL OR FOLD?

## How often to call?

Calling ratio $=1 /(1+0.5)=2 / 3$ of hands that beat a bluff

Aces represent 50\% of hands that beat a bluff

All aces $+1 / 3$ of Kings $=2 / 3$ of hands that beat a bluff

beats a bluff

## Observations

- It's not about value-betting or bluffing, it's about the combination of the two
- We're trying to maximize the value of our entire set of hands, not just the hand we're currently playing
- Useful to map hands as value, bluff catchers, and bluffs

You strategy for one hand determines your strategy for other hands

1. Know Thyself
2. Nothing in Excess
3. Make a Pledge and Mischief is Nigh



## Three (exploitive) Strategies

1. My hand vs. your hand
2. My hand vs. your distribution

Distribution: the frequency distribution of hands a player might hold, given all the action that has occurred
3. My distribution vs. your distribution


## Mapping the AKQ Game



## Reading Your Own Hand

- What you do with one hand depends on what you'd do with your other hands
- Most important skill in poker
- Two updates for each street:
- Account for card removal
- Account for your action

| Preflop pairs | Hand | Combos |  | Hand | Combos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22 | 6 | no gap | AK | 16 |
|  | 33 | 6 |  | KQ | 16 |
|  | 44 | 6 |  | QJ | 16 |
|  | 55 | 6 |  | JT | 16 |
|  | 66 | 6 | one gap | 86s | 4 |
|  | 77 | 6 |  | 97s | 4 |
|  | 88 | 6 |  | T8s | 4 |
|  | 99 | 6 |  | J9s | 4 |
|  | TT | 6 |  | QT | 16 |
|  | JJ | 6 |  | KJ | 16 |
|  | QQ | 6 |  | AQ | 16 |
|  | KK | 6 | 2 gaps | KT | 16 |
|  | AA | 6 |  | AJ | 16 |
| suited conn | T9s | 4 | 3 gaps | K9s | 4 |
|  | 98s | 4 |  | AT | 16 |
|  | 87s | 4 |  | A2s-A9s | 32 |
|  | 76s | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | 65 s | 4 |  | total | 310 |



| Flop Action | Hand 22 | Combos <br> 6 | Hand | Combos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 33 | 6 | KQ | 12 |
| paate | 44 | 6 | QJ | 12 |
|  | 55 | 6 | JT | 12 |
|  | $-66$ | 0 | -86s | 0 |
| Villain checks, | 88 | 3 | -97s |  |
| hero bets 75,000 | 99 | - | -78s | - |
|  | TT | 0 | J9s | 3 |
|  | JJ | 3 | QT | 16 |
|  | QQ | 6 | KJ | 9 |
|  | KK | 3 | AQ- | - |
|  | AA | 6 | KT | 12 |
|  | T9s | 4 | AJ | 12 |
|  | 985 | 0 | K9s | 3 |
|  | 76 | 0 | - ${ }_{\text {AT }}$ | 0 |
|  | 76s | 4 | A 200 | - 0 |
|  | $65 s$ | 4 | total | 160 |



## Turn Action Update



| Hand <br> 22 | Combos | Hand | Combos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -22 | 0 | AK | 12 |
| -33 | 0 | KQ | 12 |
| -44 | 0 | QJ | 12 |
| 55 | 3 | JT | 0 |
| 88 | 3 | J9s | 0 |
| JJ | 3 | QT | 16 |
| QQ | 6 | KJ | 9 |
| KK | 3 | KT | 12 |
| AA | 6 | AJ | 12 |
| T9s | 4 | K9s | 3 |
| $76 s$ | 4 |  |  |

## How's our proportion of bluffs here?

|  | Hand | Combos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 55 | 3 |
| River Cara | 88 | 3 |
|  | JJ | 3 |
| Removai uocaue | QQ | 6 |
|  | KK | 1 |
| Wo Limit \| \$12,000/\$24,000 ID:6476906 | AA | 6 |
| W hoser4 $\square_{\text {noser1 }}$ | T9s | 4 |
| \$477,000 | 76s | 4 |
|  | AK | 8 |
|  | KQ | 8 |
|  | QJ | 12 |
|  | QT | 16 |
|  | KJ | 6 |
| RokerHandRenlavs.com | KT | 8 |
|  | AJ | 12 |
|  | K9s | 2 |
|  | Total | 102 |

## River Decision



$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { S = 1,080,000 / 720,000 } \\
=1.5 \\
\text { Call }=1.5 /(1+1.5) \\
=
\end{gathered}
$$

of hands that beat a bluff


# Recap 

- Solved! Fold AA, Even fold KT


## Gut check: Do we want a distribution where we have to fold trips?



We can add some hands in . . .

| KK | 1\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KJ | 8\% |  |
| some JJ | 11\% |  |
| some 88 | 14\% |  |
| 55 | 17\% | 1/(1+S) |
| AK | 26\% |  |
| KQ | 34\% |  |
| KT | 43\% |  |
| K9s | 45\% |  |
| AA | 52\% |  |
| QQ | 58\% |  |
| AJ | 71\% |  |
| QJ | 84\% |  |
| JT | 97\% |  |
| Beats a bluff- ${ }^{\text {J9s }}$ | 100\% |  |
| Beats a biuff - QT |  |  |
| T9s |  |  |
| 76s |  |  |



## RYOH Redux

- Check for balance on all streets
- Don't overthink it: focus on the glaring errors
- Don't needlessly bifurcate your distribution
- Identify situations where you tend to become imbalanced, then watch opponents for the same tendency


## INSINCERE APOLOGY $+$ <br> BRIEF MONOLOGUE

## Exploitive Play: Foundations



## With our

## Example Hand



## With my Shamefully Exploitive Hand



## Advanced Exploitive Play

- Don't forget about this part of the equation!


## Bluff-to-Value Ratio = S $/(1+S)$

## Four Principles

1. Know thyself
2. Nothing in excess
3. Mischief
4. Exploit at the margins


[^0]

## References

obuyatamzon Chen, B. \& J. Ankenman. The Mathematics of Poker. ConJelCo, 2006.

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