

analyse de jogos bet

Measure of the health of a player's chip stack in poker

In no-limit or pot-limit poker,

a player's M-ratio (also called "M number", & Tj T* BT

the health of a player's chip stack as a function of the cost to play each round. In

simple terms, a player can sit passively in the game, making

only compulsory bets, for

M laps of the dealer button before running out of chips. A high M mean

s the player can

afford to wait a high number of rounds before making a move. The conce

pt applies

primarily in tournament poker; in a cash game, a player can

in principle manipulate his

M at will, simply by purchasing more chips.

A player with a low M must act soon or be

weakened by the inability to force other players to fold with

th aggressive raises.

The

term was named after Paul Magriel.

Calculation [edit]

The M-ratio is calculated by

the formula:

$$M = \frac{\text{stack}}{\text{small blind} + \text{big blind} + \text{total antes}}$$

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For

example, a player in an eight-player

game with blinds of

$\$50/\100 , an ante of $\$10$, and

a stack of $\$2,300$ has an M-ratio of 10:

$M = \frac{2300}{50 + 100 + (10 \times 8)} = \frac{2300}{230} = 10$

;

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$= 10$

That is,

if the player only makes the compulsory bets, he will be

"blinded out" of the game in

10 rounds, or 80 hands.

Dan Harrington studied the concept in great detail in

Harrington on Holdem: Volume II The Endgame, [2] defining several "zones"

in which the M-ratio may fall:

Zone name M-ratio "Optimal" strategy Green zone $M \geq 20$ Most

desirable situation, freedom to play conservatively or aggressively as you choose

[4]