aplicativo bet pt

<p>Explanation of Bubble</p>
<p>The bubble occurs when only a few players need to be eliminated</p>
<p> before the prize-pool is reached. Players　£　are especially reluctant to bust out of the</p>
<p> tournament during this period since they will go home with nothing. Getting　£　knocked out</p>
<p> during this stage of the tournament is referred to as being　bubbled　or</p>
<p>　bubbling　.</p>
<p>While　bubble　usually refers to　£　tournaments directly before anyone has</p>
<p> reached the prize pool, miniature bubbles can occur during big payout jumps in the</p>
<p> prize　£　structure. For example, if finishers between 61-80 receiveR$50 but finishers</p>
<p> between 41 and 60 receiveR$100, players will be reluctant to　£　bust out in 61st place. If</p>
<p> they can outlast one more player there is a significant jump in the prize　£　they will</p>
<p> receive.</p>
<p>It　s common on the bubble and before prizepool pay jumps to enter into hand</p>
<p> for hand play. (See　£　glossary entry under hand for hand for more inf) Tj T*　BT /

<p>Example of Bubble used in a sentence -> The　£　larger stacks can get away with</p>
<p> stealing more aggressively on the bubble, because no-one wants to give them action</p>
<p> until　£　the bubble has passed.</p>
<p>How to Use Bubble as Part of Your Poker Strategy</p>
<p>Players</p>
<p> with bigger stacks are often at an　£　advantage during bubble play. The shorter stacks are</p>
<p> often looking to play conservatively and avoid committing their stack where possible.</p>
<p>　£　It　s a natural reaction for players to try and　hang in there　until the next pay jump</p>
<p> or reaching the　£　money after the bubble breaks. It　s also actually correct for them to</p>
<p> do this in many cases due to ICM　£　(independent chip model) considerations. Being forced</p>
<p> to play tight ranges as a result of specific stack depths is described as　£　　being under</p>
<p> ICM pressure　. Bigger stacks can aggressively target shorter stacks si