## onabet max vs onabet

\& It;p\& gt;, Äú True M , Ä̀̀ versus Harrington, Äô SM and Why Tournament Structure M atters\& It;
/p\>
\& lt;p\& gt;by A rnold\& It;/p\& gt;
\& lt; $;$ \& gt; Snyder\& $1 \mathrm{tt} ; / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& lt;p\& gt;; F rom B lackjack Forum V ol. X XVI \#1, Spring 2007)\& It;/p\& gt;
\& It;p\& gt; \& \#169; B lackjack ,ô £ $\widehat{\varphi}$ e Forum Online\& $1 \mathrm{tt} ; \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& lt;p\& gt; 2007\& lt;/p\& gt;
\& lti; $\&$ gt; Critical Flaws in the Theory and Use of , Äú $M$, Äù in Poker Tournaments\& It ; $/ \mathrm{p} \&$
gt;
\& It;p\& gt;In this article, \& It; /p\& gt;
\& lt;p\& gt; I will address critical ,ô
$£ \hat{Q} \bar{\varphi}$ flaws in the concept of , Äú $M$, Äù as a measure o
f player viability in\& $1 \mathrm{t} / / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& It:p\& gt; poker tournaments. I will specifically be addressing ,ô $£ \hat{\phi} \mid \mathrm{F}$ the concept 0
f M as put forth by \& lt;/p\& gt;
\& It;p\& gt; Dan Harrington in Harrington on Hold, Ä̂o em II (HOH II). My book, The , ô £̂̂e
Poker Tournament\& It;/p\& gt;
\& lt;p\& gt; Formula (PTF), has been criticized by some poker writers who contend t
hat my strategies \& $\mathrm{It} / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& lt; p\& gt; for fast tournaments must , ô £ ̣̂e be wrong, since they violate strategies
based on Harrington, Ä̂ s\& It;/p\& gt;
\& It;p\& gt; M. \& lt;/p\& gt;
\& lt;p\& gt;l will show that it is instead Harrington, Äô s theory and advice ,ô £ $\hat{⿻}$
are wrong. I will\& It;/p\& gt;
\& It;p\& gt; explain in this article exactly where H arrington made his errors, why
Harrington, Äôo s\& lt;/p\>
\& lt;p\& gt; strategies are incorrect ,ô £ ̣̂p not only for fast tournaments, but for sl
ow blind structures \& lt;/p\& gt;
\& lt;p\& gt; as well, and why poker tournament structure, which Harrington ignores,

\& lt ; p \& gt ; factor in devising optimal tournament strategies. \& lt;/p\& gt;
\& lt;p $\& \mathrm{gt} ; T \mathrm{This}$ article will also address a\& $\mathrm{lt} / / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& $\mathrm{tt} ; \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$; common error in the thinking of , 0 £ $£ \not \subset$ players who are using a combinatio
n of PTF and HOH\& It;/p\& gt;
\& lt;p\& gt; strategies in tournaments. Specifically, some of the players who are , ô $£$
$\hat{Q}$ e using the\& $\mathrm{It} ; / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& It;p\& gt; strategies from my book, and acknowledge that structure is a crucial f
actor in any \& $1 \mathrm{t} / / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& lt;p\& gt; poker tournament, tell me , $\hat{o} £ \hat{\phi} \overline{\text { e they }}$ they still calculate M at the tables bec
ause they believe it\& $1 \mathrm{t} ; / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& lt;p\& gt; provides a , Aú more accurate, Äù assessment of a player, Äô s current , ô £̂̂é chip s
tack status than the $\mathrm{lt} ; / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& lt;p\& gt; simpler way I propose, Äî gauging your current stack as a multiple of the
big blind. But ,ô $£ \hat{q} \overline{\mathrm{~T}} \mathrm{M}, \& \mathrm{It} ; / \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{gt}$;
\& It;p\& gt; in fact, is a less accurate number, and this article will explain why.
\& It:/p\>
\& lt;;p\& gt;There is a way \& lt;/p\& gt;


