## RELEVANT PERCENTAGES FOR BRIDGE PLAYERS

1) Percentages of Card Division between two hidden hands

Cards out

| 2 cd |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 cd |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 cd - 2-2 41\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 cd ( 3-2 68\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 cd |  | 3-3 | 35\% | 4 | 49\% |
| 7 cd |  | 4-3 | 62\% | 5 | 30\% |
| 8 cd | 4-4 33\% | 5-3 | 47\% | 6-2 | 17\% |
| 9 cd | 5-4 59\% | 6-3 | 31\% | $7-$ | 9\% |

$\mathbf{1 - 1} \mathbf{5 2 \%} \quad 2-0 \quad 48 \%$ Except for 2 cards
2-1 78\%
$3-022 \%$ the general rule is
3 cd
3-1 50\%
4-1 28\%
4-0 10\% Even cards probably do not split evenly
5-0 4\% Odd cards probably do split as evenly as possible
5 cd

4-3 62\%

6-3 31\%
7-2 9\%
5-1 $15 \% \quad 6-0 \quad 2 \%$
7-0 $\quad 0.5 \%$
8-0 0.2\%
7-1 3\%
8-1 1\%
9-0 $0.1 \%$

The percentages for card division presume that there is NO evidence from bidding or play to alter the probabilities. Eg a hand which has pre-empted showing a 7 card club suit has only 6 'vacant spaces' for other cards while if declarer and dummy together have 4 clubs the other defender has 2 clubs leaving 11 vacant spaces in that hand. If there are 4 cards in another suit (hearts) in those hands the probability of them splitting 2-2 drops from over $40 \%$ to under $35 \%$ while the hand with more vacant spaces is 5 times as likely than the other to hold 3 or 4 hearts.
2)

Probability of opponents ruffing on -

| $4^{\text {th }} \mathrm{rd}$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ rd | $2^{\text {nd }}$ rd | $1^{\text {st }}$ rd |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $48 \%$ | 2 cards |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $22 \%$ | 3 cards |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 \%}$ | $10 \%$ | 4 cards |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $32 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 5 cards |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 \%}$ | $17 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 6 cards |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $38 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 7 cards |

## 3)

Probability of Drop of -

| K | Q | J | 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{5 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| $26 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| $12 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| $5 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 \%}$ |
| $3 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 \%}$ |
| $1 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 1 \%}$ |

With 2 cards missing go for the drop of the King (52\%)
With 4 cards missing go for the drop of the Queen (52\%), the cards may be 2-2 (41\%) or she may be singleton (12\%)
With 6 cards missing go for the drop of the Jack (54\%), the cards may be 3-3 (35\%) or he may be doubleton ( $18 \%$ ) or singleton( $2 \%$ ) With 3, 5 or 7 cards out do NOT expect to drop K, Q or J respectively
4) Probability of High Card Points in a hand
5) Common Hand Patterns

| HCP | Probability(\%) | HCP | Probability(\%) | Pattern (any suit order) | Probability (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.4 | 16 | 3.3 | 4432 | 21.6 |
| 1 | 0.8 | 17 | 2.4 | 4333 | 10.5 |
| 2 | 1.4 | 18 | 1.6 | 4441 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 2.5 | 19 | 1.0 | 5332 | 15.5 |
| 4 | 3.9 | 20 | 0.64 | 5431 | 12.9 |
| 5 | 5.2 | 21 | 0.38 | 5422 | 10.6 |
| 6 | 6.6 | 22 | 0.21 | 5521 | 3.2 |
| 7 | 8.0 | 23 | 0.11 | 5440 | 1.2 |
| 8 | 8.9 | 24 | 0.06 | 5530 | 0.9 |
| 9 | 9.4 | 25 | 0.03 | 6322 | 5.6 |
| 10 | 9.4 | 26 | 0.01 | 6421 | 4.7 |
| 11 | 8.9 | 27 | 0.005 | 6331 | 3.5 |
| 12 | 8.0 | 28 | 0.002 | 6430 | 1.3 |
| 13 | 6.9 | 29 | 0.0007 | 6511 or 6520 | 0.7 |
| 14 | 5.7 | 30 | 0.0002 | Any with 7 cd | 3.9 |
| 15 | 4.4 | 31-37 | 0.0001 | Any with 8+ suit | 0.5 |

Being dealt 7-12pts accounts for over half of all hands.
It is unlikely any hand in a 26 board session has over 24HCP
A partner who bids 1NT (12-14) probably has 12 or a poor 13HCP
A partner who bids 2NT (20-22) probably has only 20 HCP

Nearly half the hands are balanced
In a 26 board session there may be $4 \times 7 \mathrm{~cd}$ suits
$2 / 3$ of hands probably contain a 5 card or longer suit
$1 / 3$ of all hands probably have a singleton or void

Bear in mind that these are the mathematically determined values, and do not take into account the fact that hands which are imperfectly 'shuffled and dealt' often are more balanced than those randomly generated on a computer.
6) Probabilities of a partnership having a fit (at least 8 cards in a chosen suit)

The higher the probability of fit the lower the points needed to open or overcall

## Probability of a partnership having a good fit

| Number of cards between two hands | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of deals | $16 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $2 \%$ |

Probability of your partner having a fit with a single suit in your hand

| Cards in your suit | Probability of at least | Total number of cards held by you and your partner together |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 card fit | 7 card | 8 card | 9 card | 10 card |
| 4 | 34\% | 32\% | 21\% | 9\% | 2\% |
| 5 | 54\% | 29\% | 31\% | 17\% | 5\% |
| 6 | 76\% | 19\% | 33\% | 28\% | 12\% |
| 7 | 93\% | 7\% | 26\% | 35\% | 22\% |

Probability of partner having a fit with one of your TWO suits

| Your suits | $4-3$ | $4-4$ | $5-3$ | $5-4$ | $5-5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Probability of fit | $49 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $74 \%$ | $84 \%$ |

## 7) Miscellaneous Bridge Probabilities

## Number of different

hands a player can receive $=635,013,559,600$

possible deals $=53,644,737,765,488,792,839,237,440,000$
possible auctions $=128,745,650,347,030,683,120,231,926,111,609,371,363,122,697,557$

Odds against a player being dealt

| 13 cards in one suit | $=$ | $169,066,442$ to 1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8 cards in one suit | $=$ | 213 to 1 |
| 7 cards in one suit | $=$ | 28 to 1 |
| 6 cards in one suit | $=$ | 6 to 1 |
| at least one singleton | $=$ | 2 to 1 |
| at least one void | $=$ | 19 to 1 |
| AKQJ10 in a suit | $=$ | 500 to 1 |
| four Aces | $=$ | 378 t 1 |
| a hand with no points | $=$ | 278 to 1 |
| a Yarborough (no10) | $=$ | 1827 to 1 |

Playing 26 boards twice a week expect
Once every 60000 years!
Once a month
Once a session
Four times a night
Once a two board round
Once a session
Once every three months
Once every two months
Once a month
Twice a year

Odds against a partnership being dealt

| $26+$ HCP | $=$ | 8 to 1 | Three times a night |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $33+$ HCP small slam in NT | $=$ | 288 to 1 | Once a month |
| $37+$ HCP grand slam in NT | $=$ | 11600 to 1 | Once every two years |

