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Resumo:

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conteúdo:

para cima e a primeira carta do deALjack é virada para frente ea segunda é voltada para baixo. O objetivo do jogo é chegar mais perto de 21 do que o revendedor sem passar por 21. Se uma mão é mais 21, é chamado um busto ou quebrar e da aposta é perdida. o jogar Black BlackJack The Venetian Las Vegas www.dinheiro

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Community card poker game

Omaha hold 'em A showdown in Omaha. Player on the left wins

with Three of a kind. Exactly two hole cards must be used. Alternative names Omaha Type

Community card poker Players 2–10 Skills Probability, psychology Cards 52 Deck French

Rank (highlow) A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 Play Clockwise Chance Medium to high

Omaha

hold 'em (also known as Omaha hold'em or simply Omaha) is a community card poker game

similar to Texas hold 'em, where each player is dealt four cards and must make their best hand using exactly two of them, plus exactly three of the five community cards.

The exact origin of the game is unknown, but casino executive Robert Turner first brought Omaha into a casino setting when he introduced the game to Bill Boyd, who

offered it as a game at the Las Vegas Golden Nugget Casino (calling it "Nugget Hold'em").^[1]^[2] Omaha uses a 52-card French deck. Omaha hold 'em 8-or-better is the

"O" game featured in H.O.R.S.E.

History [edit]

Omaha hold 'em derives its name from

two types of games.

"Hold'em" refers to a game using community cards that are shared by

all players. This is opposed to draw games, where each player's hand is composed only of concealed cards, and stud games, where each player's unique hand contains a mix of cards visible to the other players and concealed hole cards.

In the original Omaha

poker game, players were only dealt two hole cards and had to use both to make a hand combined with community cards.^[3] This version of Omaha is defined in the glossary of

Super/System (under Omaha) as being interchangeable with "Tight hold 'em". Across all the variations of the game, the requirement of using exactly two hole cards is the only

consistent rule. The "Omaha" part of the name represents this aspect of the game.

Explanation [edit]

In North American casinos, the term "Omaha" can refer to

several poker games. The original game is also commonly known as "Omaha high". A

high-low split version called "Omaha Hi-Lo", or sometimes "Omaha eight-or-better" or

"Omaha/8", is also played. In Europe, "Omaha" still typically refers to the high version of the game, usually played pot-limit. Pot-limit Omaha is often abbreviated as "PLO." Pot-limit and no-limit Omaha eight-or-better can be found in some casinos and online, though no-limit is rarer.[4][failed verification]

It is often said that Omaha

is a game of "the nuts", i.e. the best possible high or low hand, because it frequently takes "the nuts" to win a showdown. It is also a game where between the cards in their hand and the community cards a player may have drawing possibilities to multiple different types of holdings. For example, a player may have both a draw to a flush and a full house using different combinations of cards. At times, even seasoned players may need additional time to figure what draws are possible for their hand.

The basic

differences between Omaha and Texas hold 'em are these: first, each player is dealt four hole cards instead of two. The betting rounds and layout of community cards are identical. At showdown, each player's hand is the best five-card hand made from exactly three of the five cards on the board, plus exactly two of the player's own cards.

Unlike Texas hold 'em, a player cannot play four or five of the cards on the board with fewer than two of their own (nor can a player play three or four of his or her hole cards).

A maximum of eleven players can be dealt a hand in Omaha, regardless of whether or not burn cards are used, however Omaha is most commonly played six handed or nine handed.

Some specific things to notice about Omaha hands are:

As in Texas hold 'em,

three or more suited cards on the board makes a flush possible, but unlike that game, a player always needs two of that suit in hand to play a flush. For example, with a board of K 9 Q Q 5, a player with A 2 4 5 cannot play a flush using the ace as would be possible in Texas hold 'em; the player must play two cards from in-hand and only three from the board (so instead, this player's best hand is two pair: Q Q 5 5 A). A player with 2 3 K J can play the spade flush.

, a player with

play a flush using the ace as would be possible in Texas hold 'em; the player must play two cards from in-hand and only three from the board (so instead, this player's best hand is two pair:). A player with play the spade flush. The same concept applies to straights. In Omaha, a player cannot use only one hole card and four cards on the board to play a straight. For example, with a board of 5 6 7 8 A, a player with J J 4 9 or J J 9 9 cannot play a straight. But a player with J J 4

3 can play a straight from 3 to 7;

, a player with or play a straight. But a player

with play a straight from 3 to 7; Two pair on the board does not make a full house for anyone with a single matching card as it does in Texas hold 'em. For example, with a board of J J 9 5 9, a player with a hand of A 2 J K cannot play a full house; the player can only use the A-J to play J J J A 9, since they must play three of the board cards. A player with J 2 9 10 can use their J-9 to play the full house J J J 9 9 (or 9). Likewise, a player with 10 5 5 2 can use their 5-5 to play the full house J J 5 5 5.

, a player with a

hand of cannot play a full house; the player can only use the to play, since they must play three of the board cards. A player with use their to play the full house (or).

Likewise, a player with use their to play the full house. Likewise, with three of a kind on the board, a player must have a pair in hand to make a full house. For example, with a board of J J A J K, a player with A 2 3 K does not have a full house, the player only has three jacks with an ace-king kicker, and will lose to a

player with only a pair of deuces. This is probably the most frequently misread hand in Omaha. (Naturally, a person with the fourth jack in hand can make four jacks because any other card in hand can act as the fifth card, or "kicker".)

Omaha hi-low split-8 or better [edit]

A showdown in Omaha hi-low split. Player on the left wins the low-hand half with the nut low A-2-3-4-5, player on the right wins the high-hand half with a full house 5-5-5-J-J

The most valuable starting hand in Omaha hi-low split
In Omaha

hi-low split-8 or better (simply Omaha/8), each player makes a separate five-card high hand and five-card ace-to-five low hand (eight-high or lower to qualify), and the pot is split between the high and low (which may be the same player). To qualify for low, a player must be able to play an 8-7-6-5-4 or lower (this is why it is called "eight or better"). A few casinos play with a 9-low qualifier instead, but this is rare. Each player can play any two of their four hole cards to make their high hand, and any two of their four hole cards to make their low hand. If there is no qualifying low hand, the high hand wins (scoops) the whole pot. This game is usually played in the fixed limit version, although pot limit Omaha/8 is becoming more popular. A few low-stakes online tournaments feature no limit Omaha/8.

The brief explanation above belies the complexity of the game, so a number of examples will be useful here to clarify it. The table below shows a five-card board of community cards at the end of play, and then lists for each player the initial private four-card hand dealt to him or her, and the best five-card high hand and low hand each player can play on showdown:

Board: 2 5

10	7	8	Player Hand	High	Low														
Alan	A	4	5	K	5	5	A	10	8	7	5	4							
2	A	Bryan	A	3	10	10	10	10	8	7	7	5	3	2	A	Chris	7	9	
J	Q	J	10	9	8	7	Cannot qualify	Derek	4	6	K	K	8	7	6	5	4		
7	6	5	4	2	Eve	A	3	6	9	10	9	8	7	6	7	5	3	2	A

In the

deal above, Chris wins the high-hand half of the pot with their J-high straight, and Bryan and Eve split the low half (getting a quarter of the pot each) with 7-5-3-2-A.

Some specific things to notice about Omaha/8 hands are:

In order for anyone

to qualify low, there must be at least three cards of differing ranks 8 or below on the board. For example, a board of K-8-J-7-5 makes low possible (the best low hand would be A-2, followed by A-3, 2-3, etc.) A board of K-8-J-8-5, however, cannot make any qualifying low (the best low hand possible would be J-8-5-2-A, which does not qualify). Statistically, around 60% of the time a low hand is possible.

to qualify low,

there must be at least three cards of differing ranks or below on the board. For example, a board of makes low possible (the best low hand would be, followed by, etc.) A board of, however, cannot make any qualifying low (the best low hand possible would be, which does not qualify). Statistically, around 60% of the time a low hand is possible. Low hands often tie, and high straights occasionally tie as well, as do, even more rarely, full houses. In theory, it is possible to win as little as a 14th of a pot (though this is extraordinarily rare). Winning a quarter of the pot is quite common, and is called "getting quartered." One dangerous aspect of playing for the low pot is the concept of "counterfeiting". To illustrate, if a player has, for example, 2-3 and two other cards in their hand and the flop is A-6-7, that player has flopped the "nut low". However, if either a 2 or a 3 hit the board on the turn or the river, the hand is

"counterfeited" and the nut low hand is lost (the player still has a much weaker low hand however, with 3-4, 3-5 and 4-5 making better lows). This is why there is significant extra value in possessing the "protected" nut low. To illustrate this, if the player has 2-3-4 in their hand their low is protected, i.e. if a 2 or 3 hits the board they still have the lowest possible hand. To lose the nut low in this case either a 2 and a 3, a 2 and a 4, or a 3 and a 4 would have to hit the board on the turn and the river (giving the nut low to a player holding 4-5, 3-5 and 2-5, respectively), an unlikely possibility. For similar reasons it is significantly better to possess the protected nut low draw over the low draw. For example, this could be having A-2-3 with a flop of 7-8-9; any low card below 7 on the turn or river gives the player the best low.

and two other cards in their hand and the flop is , that player has flopped the "nut low". However, if either a or a hit the board on the turn or the river, the hand is "counterfeited" and the nut low hand is lost (the player still has a much weaker low hand however, with , and making better lows). This is why there is significant extra value in possessing the "protected" nut low. To illustrate this, if the player has in their hand their low is protected, i.e. if a or hits the board they still have the lowest possible hand. To lose the nut low in this case either a and a, a and a, or a and a would have to hit the board on the turn and the river (giving the nut low to a player holding , and , respectively), an unlikely possibility. For similar reasons it is significantly better to possess the protected nut low draw over the low draw. For example, this could be having with a flop of ; any low card below on the turn or river gives the player the best low. When four or five low cards appear on the board, it can become very difficult to read the low hands properly. For example, with a board of 2 6 A 5 8, the hand 2 4 5 K is playing a 6-5-4-2-A (either their 2-4 with the board's A-5-6, or their 4-5 with the board's A-2-6 --either way makes the same hand). In this situation he is often said to be playing their "live" 4, that is, their 4, plus some other low card that matches the board but still makes a low because the one on the board isn't needed. A player with 3 5 10 J is playing a "live" 3, for a low of 6-5-3-2-A, which makes a better low. However, a player with 3 7 Q Q can only play 7-5-3-2-A low; even though he has a "live" 3, he must play two low cards from their hand, and so he must play their 7-3, and cannot make a 6-high low hand.

, the hand is playing a (either their with the board's, or their with the board's --either way makes the same hand). In this situation he is often said to be playing their "live", that is, their, plus some other low card that matches the board but still makes a low because the one on the board isn't needed. A player with is playing a "live", for a low of, which makes a better low. However, a player with can only play low; even though he has a "live", he must play two low cards from their hand, and so he must play their, and cannot make a -high low hand. Starting hands with three or four cards of one rank are very bad. In fact, the worst possible hand in the game is 2 2 2 2. Since the only possible combination of two cards from this hand is 2-2, it is impossible to make low. As no deuce remains to appear on the board, it will be impossible to make three deuces or deuces full, and anyone with any matching card to the board will make a higher pair. Likewise, starting with four cards of one suit makes it less likely that you will be able to make a flush. Starting with four different suits yields no chance for a flush, and starting with four disconnected cards reduces straight possibilities. Computer analysis of the best starting hands has proven that the best starting hand for Omaha is A-A-K-K (double suited). One favorite starting hand for Omaha is A-A-J-10 (double suited), because of its wider range for making the nut straight (J-7, Q-8, K-9, and A-10). For the Hi-Lo variation, the most valuable starting holding is A-A-2-3 (double suited). [5]

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Straights and flushes are ignored when judging low hands.

Low hand ranks from best to worst: 5-4-3-2-A (the wheel), 6-4-3-2-A, 6-5-3-2-A, 6-5-4-2-A, ..., 8-7-6-5-4. Low hands can thus be read as numbers between 54,321 and 87,654 (with the exception of any number that has a pair, i.e. 54,322). The lowest number that any player can make, while ordered from high card to low, is the best possible low hand in play. For example: 2 3 5 6 7 wins over A 2 3 4 8[7]

Pot-limit Omaha [edit]

The worst starting hand in Omaha

Pot-limit Omaha

(frequently shortened to PLO) is popular in Europe, online, and in high-stakes "mixed games" played in some American casinos. This variant is more often played high only, but can also be played high-low. To a still greater degree than in Limit Omaha Hi-Lo, PLO is a game of drawing, when drawing, to the nut hand.[8] Second best flushes and straights can be, and frequently become, losing hands, especially when a player is willing to commit their entire stack to the pot. Furthermore, because of the exponential growth of the pot size in pot-limit play, seeing one of these hands to the end can be very expensive and carry immense reverse implied odds.

Wraps [edit]

In poker, an out is any unseen card in the deck that will give a player the best hand. A wrap is a straight draw with nine or more outs.[9] This is called a wrap because the player's hole cards are said to wrap-around the board cards. In Texas hold 'em, where players have two hole cards, the greatest number of straight outs possible is eight; however, in Omaha, there are four hole cards, which can result in straight draws which can have up to 20 outs. An example of a twenty-out wrap is J 10 7 6 on a flop of 9 8 2. To hit a straight, any of the following cards is needed: 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 10 10 10 J J J Q Q Q Q.

Redraws [edit]

A desirable hand to have in

PLO is the current best hand with a redraw. For example, if the board is Q J 10, and the player has A K Q Q, then not only do they have the current best hand possible (their ace-king makes the ace-high straight), but they also have a redraw with the two queens in their hand because if the board pairs, they will make a full house, or four queens. A K Q Q would be an even better hand because it has flush and royal flush redraws as well. In fact, with the Q J 10 board, A K Q Q is approximately an 80-20 money favorite over a random hand containing ace-king (see freerolling). Even a pair of queens with any two spades is better than 55-45 against a random ace-king

hand.

Omaha Variations [edit]

The most common variations of Pot Limit Omaha high are Five-card Omaha, commonly referred as "Big O" very popular in Southeastern United States as a home game and Six-card Omaha or 6-O which can be found in many casinos across the UK. Some online poker rooms support Five-card Omaha, Six-card Omaha and Courchevel.

"Big O" (occasionally called Five-card Omaha or 5-O) began appearing in Southern California in 2008 and had spread to most of the card rooms in the area by the end of the year.[citation needed]

Sometimes the high-low split game is played with a 9 or a 7-high qualifier instead of 8-high. It can also be played with five cards dealt to each player instead of four. In that case, the same rules for making a hand apply: exactly two from the player's hand, and exactly three from the board.

Courchevel [edit

]

Courchevel is named after the high-end ski resort in the French Alps. According to the urban legend, bored tourists wanted to play a version of poker no-one has ever played before, so they came up with this game. The place where Courchevel was most commonly played was the Aviation Club de France in Paris. That casino is now closed.[10]

In the game of Courchevel,[11] players are dealt five hole cards rather than four. Simultaneously, the first community card is dealt. Following an opening round of betting, two additional community cards are dealt, creating a 3-card flop, where the structure of the game is then identical to standard Omaha. Still, exactly two of the five hole cards must be used. Courchevel is popular in France but its popularity has expanded in other parts of Europe, particularly the United Kingdom. Courchevel is also available in a hi-low 8 or better variety, and while Courchevel is rarely offered on any of the major online poker sites, as of 2024, hi-low sit-and-go games at the micro stakes level can be found taking place several times a day on Pokerstars, which had the game since 2013.[12]

See also [edit]

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O JACK Cleveland Casino abriu em jackpot city flash maio de 2012 como o primeiro cassino com iço completode Ohio e recebe milhões, hóspede- todos os anos. JoECX Chicago Cassino iscleland : locais...

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Sortudo é ouma aposta de bônus para blackjack que usa as duas primeiras cartas do jogador combinadas com o cartão up-card (ou cartão da comunidade) dos revendedores, para formar um cartão de três cartas. mão mão. Mãos vencedoras usam as fileiras de 6-7-8, 7-7-7, ou um total de três cartas de 19, 20, 21.

Uma estratégia de apostas é simplesmente para oo dobro da aposta depois de perder uma mão, também conhecida como Martingale. sistema sistema. Isso pode ir para várias mãos seguidas até que você ganhe no blackjack. Então, você redefinir a aposta para o valor inicial. Essa aposta cobrirá suas perdas anteriores e até fornecerá uma lucro.

jackpot city flash :poker vip bonus

Novak Djokovic alcanza las cuartos de final en el Abierto de

Ginebra

Novak Djokovic regresó a la cancha después de su difícil experiencia en Roma con una victoria ajustada de 6-3, 6-3 contra Yannick Hanfmann para llegar a los cuartos de final del Abierto de Ginebra, mientras busca obtener una práctica de juego esencial antes de defender su título de Roland Garros.

La victoria marca la victoria número 1,100 en la carrera de Djokovic en el ATP Tour, un logro que alcanzó en su 37 cumpleaños. Djokovic es el tercer jugador en la historia en llegar a las 1,100 victorias de ATP, detrás solo de Jimmy Connors (1,274) y Roger Federer (1,251).

El juego de números: ¿por qué las clasificaciones importan en el tenis y por qué pueden distraer?

Después de una de las mejores temporadas de su carrera en 2024, en la que ganó tres de los cuatro títulos principales, este año ha sido difícil para el número 1 del mundo. Aún busca su primer título de 2024 y sus esperanzas de prepararse bien para Roland Garros se vieron frustradas por una derrota en sets seguidos ante Alejandro Tabilo en la tercera ronda del Abierto de Roma.

Dos días antes de esa derrota, Djokovic firmaba autógrafos después de su primera victoria cuando una botella metálica cayó de una mochila de un fanático en la multitud y lo golpeó en la cabeza. Djokovic dijo que experimentó náuseas, mareos y que su cabeza sangró esa noche. Aunque los síntomas parecieron disminuir al día siguiente, Djokovic dijo que se sintió como un "jugador completamente diferente" en la cancha durante su derrota ante Tabilo y que se sometería a exámenes médicos.

Djokovic también se saltó el Abierto de Madrid antes de Roma, lo que significa que habría estado extremadamente bajo en partidos antes de Roland Garros, donde es el campeón defensor. Optó por tomar un comodín en Ginebra. "Siento que necesito más partidos, incluso si son uno, dos, tres o cuatro", dijo. "Es bueno para mí, porque esa es la forma en que puedo intentar encontrar esa clase de forma que necesito para Roland Garros".

Novak Djokovic lanza un golpe de regreso contra Yannick Hanfmann.

A pesar de algunas dificultades, Djokovic ciertamente se parecía a sí mismo a medida que controlaba el partido hasta el final. Después de cerrar el primer set en un dramático y largo juego final que se interrumpió por una pausa por lluvia, Djokovic se recuperó de un déficit de 0-3 en el segundo set para ganar seis juegos seguidos y cerrar el partido. Después del partido, la multitud suiza le cantó "Feliz cumpleaños" al primer sembrado antes de que recibiera un gran pastel. Se enfrentará a Denis Shapovalov o Tallon Griekspoor en los cuartos de final.

Mientras tanto, la carrera de Dominic Thiem en Roland Garros llegó a su fin cuando fue derrotado por Otto Virtanen por 6-2, 7-5 en la segunda ronda de clasificación. Después del partido, que se jugó frente a una multitud abarrotada en la cancha Suzanne-Lenglen, el jugador de 30 años dio un discurso de despedida y recibió un trofeo conmemorativo de la directora del torneo, Amélie Mauresmo.

La Federación Francesa de Tenis ha recibido críticas en los últimos días por no otorgar a Thiem, finalista de Roland Garros en dos ocasiones, un comodín para el cuadro principal. El torneo optó por reservar sus comodines de individuales para jugadores franceses, así como por sus acuerdos recíprocos con el Abierto de Australia y el Abierto de Estados Unidos.

Sin embargo, en el torneo de dobles masculinos, la FFT se desvió de la tradición al otorgar a Andy Murray y Dan Evans una tarjeta de invitación para el cuadro principal en dobles. Murray utilizará la oportunidad como práctica de dobles para los Juegos Olímpicos, donde espera jugar con Joe Salisbury.

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