Calculating Scores
Weighted, Split and Serious Error

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Weighted Scores

Law 12C1c

An assigned adjusted score may be weighted to reflect the probabilities of a number of potential results, […].

Example 1: Weighted Score in Pairs (MP)

W	N	E	S
1♥	2♦	pass	3♦
… pass	pass	3♥	X
All pass			

W / None

West took some extra time before his first pass. The contract is one off. The TD decides that pass is a logical alternative for the 3♥-bid by East.

Calculate the matchpoints for both pairs playing in 3♦, if North would make it with an expectation of 60% and is one off with an expectation of 40%.

Example 1: Weighted Score in Pairs (MP)

Without this result the frequency table shows for NS 5 times +110, 3 times +50, 2 times –50, 2 times –110.

60%				40%			
NS Score	Freq.	NS MP	EW MP	NS Score	Freq.	NS MP	EW MP
110	6	19	5	110	5	20	4
50	3	10	14	50	3	12	12
-50	2	5	19	-50	3	6	18
-110	2	1	23	-110	2	1	23

NS: 60% x 19 + 40% x 6 = 11.4 + 2.4 = 13.8 MP

EW: 60% x 5 + 40% x 18 = 3.0 + 7.2 = 10.2 MP

Therefore no damage, as +100 is worth 14 MP !!!

Algorithm for matchpointing weighted Scores ("stolen" from the British)

Score	Frequency	MP (NS)	MP (EW)
		25	
+110	5.6	19.4	4.6
+50	3	10.8	13.2
-50	2.4	5.4	18.6
-110	2	1	23
		-1	

NS: 60% x 19.4 + 40% x 5.4 = 11.64 + 2.16 = 13.8 MP

EW: 60% x 4.6 + 40% x 18.6 = 2.76 + 7.44 = 10.2 MP

What are the matchpoints for a NS pair with +50 scorepoints ?

a)

60%				40%			
NS Score	Freq.	NS MP	EW MP	NS Score	Freq.	NS MP	EW MP
110	6	19	5	110	5	20	4
50	3	10	14	50	3	12	12
-50	2	5	19	-50	3	6	18
-110	2	1	23	-110	2	1	23

60% x 10 + 40% x 12 = 6 + 4.8 = 10.8 MP

What are the matchpoints for a NS pair with +50 scorepoints ?

b)

Score	Frequency	MP (NS)	MP (EW)
		25	
+110	5.6	19.4	4.6
+50	3	10.8	13.2
-50	2.4	5.4	18.6
-110	2	1	23
		-1	

10.8 MP

Example 2: Weighted Score in Teams (IMP)

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	2♣	2♠
3♥	4♠	5♥	… X
pass	5♠	All pass	

W / NS

The TD is called after play, the contract being down 1. It is agreed that South hesitated before he doubled.

The result in 5♥X will be just made in 1/3 and 2 off in 2/3 of the cases.

Calculate the result in IMPs when the closed room scored 4♠ just made.

Adjusted Score for Team A, NS (OPEN):

OPEN	CLOSED	Diff.	IMP	Weight	IMP
-650	-620	-1270	-15	1/3	-5
+300	-620	-320	-8	2/3	-5.3
				Sum	-10.3

Table result for Team A, NS (OPEN):

OPEN	CLOSED	Diff.	IMP
-100	-620	-720	-12

(Also this time) the non-offending side (EW) was not damaged by the infraction. Score stands.

Split Scores

[2007] Law 12C1f

The scores awarded to the two sides need not balance.

This part of the (old) laws does not exist any longer.

When do TDs assign Split Scores?

- Both sides non-offending: 60% - 60%

- Both sides offending: 40% - 40%

- Players do not agree on the result:

  NS: North 3NT down 1
  EW: North 2NT making

- Law 11A, Law 43B3

- ESEG

Split Score in Pairs (MP)

Law 78A

In matchpoint scoring each contestant is awarded, for scores made by different contestants who have played the same board and whose scores are compared with his, two scoring units (matchpoints or half matchpoints) for each score inferior to his, one scoring unit for each score equal to his, and zero scoring units for each score superior to his.

Example 3: Split Score in Pairs (MP)

NS Score	EW Score	NS MP	EW MP
590	-590	16	4
100	-100	12	8
-400	-690	4	1
-100	100	9	11
500	-500	14	6
690	-690	18	1
-100	100	9	11
-550	550	0	18
-400	400	4	15
-400	400	4	15

Example 4: Split Score in Teams (VP)

The result on a board in the Closed Room was +620 for NS (Team B).

In the Open Room the TD assigns −800 for NS (Team A) and −1100 for EW (Team B).

Team A: −620 − 800 = −1420 → −16 IMP

Team B: +620 − 1100 = −480 → −10 IMP

Split Scores in Teams (KO)

Law 12C4

When the Director awards non-balancing adjusted scores in knockout play, each contestant's score on the board is calculated separately and the average of them is assigned to each.

Example 5: Split Score in Teams (KO)

The result on a board in the Closed Room was +620 for NS (Team B).
In the Open room the TD assigns −800 for NS (Team A) and −1100 for EW (Team B).

Team A: −620 − 800 = −1420 → −16 IMP
Team B: +620 − 1100 = −480 → −10 IMP

→ 3 IMP for Team B

ESEG

Law 12C1e

If, subsequent to the irregularity, the non-offending side has contributed to its own damage by an extremely serious error (unrelated to the infraction) or by a gambling action, which if unsuccessful it might have hoped to recover through rectification; then:

    (i) The offending side is awarded the score that it would have been allotted as the consequence if its infraction.

    (ii) The non-offending side does not receive relief for such part of its damage as is self-inflicted.

ESEG

„Definitions"

R_A : Actual (table) Score: ... Obvious ...

R_E : Expected Score: The Score that the non-offending side „should have reached" without the self-inflicted damage.
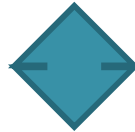
R_N : Normal Score: The score that will be allotted to the offending side.

ESEG

Actual Score

Normal Score

Expected Score

No damage

ESEG

Normal Score

Actual Score

Expected Score

Normal (balanced) adjustment

ESEG

Expected Score

Actual Score

Normal Score

No damage, no adjustment.

ESEG

Expected Score

Normal Score

Actual Score

ESEG, Split score. No adjustment for the non-offending side, but adjustment to the Normal score for the offenders.

ESEG

Normal Score

Expected Score

Actual Score

ESEG, Split Score, partly self-inflicted damage

Example 6: ESEG in Pairs (MP)

W	N	E	S
1♥	2♦	pass	3♦
… pass	pass	3♥	X
All pass			

W / None

West took some extra time before his first pass. The contract should be one off but NS make an extremely serious error, allowing West to make 9 tricks. The TD decides that pass is a logical alternative for the 3♥-bid by East.

Calculate the result in matchpoints for both pairs assuming NS to make 3♦.

Example 6: ESEG in Pairs (MP)

Without this result the frequency table shows for NS 5 times +110, 3 times +50, 2 times –50, 2 times –110.

Normal Score: +110 → 19 MP

Expected Score: +100 → 14 MP

Actual Score: –530 → 0 MP

Consequent damage: 19 – 14 = 5 MP

NS: 0 + 5 = 5 MP
EW: (24 – 19) = 5 MP

Example 7: ESEG in Teams (IMP)

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	2♣	2♠
3♥	4♠	… pass	pass
5♣	X	All pass	

W / EW

The TD is called after play, the contract being made due to a revoke by NS. It is agreed that East hesitated before he passed.

The result in 5♣X should have been 1 off in 1/3 and 2 off in 2/3 of the cases.

Calculate the result in IMPs when the closed room scored 4♠ just made.

Normal Score for Team A, NS (OPEN):

OPEN	CLOSED	Diff.	IMP
+420	-420	+/-0	---

Expected Score for Team A, NS (OPEN):

OPEN	CLOSED	Diff.	IMP	Weight	IMP
+200	-420	-220	-6	1/3	-2
+500	-420	+80	+2	2/3	+1.3
				Sum	-0.7

Actual Score for Team A, NS (OPEN):

OPEN	CLOSED	Diff.	IMP
-750	-420	-1170	-15

Example 7a: ESEG in Teams (VP)

Normal Score: +420 → 0 IMP

Expected Score: (weighted) → –0.7 IMP

Actual Score: –750 → –15 IMP

Consequent damage: 0 – (–0.7) = 0.7 IMP

NS: –15 + 0.7 = –14.3 → –14 IMP
EW: 0 IMP

Example 7b ESEG in Teams (KO)

Normal Score: +420 → 0 IMP

Expected Score: (weighted) → –0.7 IMP

Actual Score: –750 → –15 IMP

Consequent damage: 0 – (–0.7) = 0.7 IMP

NS: –15 + 0.7 = –14.3 IMP
EW: 0 IMP

→ 7.15 → 7.1 IMP for Team B (EW in Open Room)

The End

Thank you for your attention!