DOUBLECHANCEBETTING

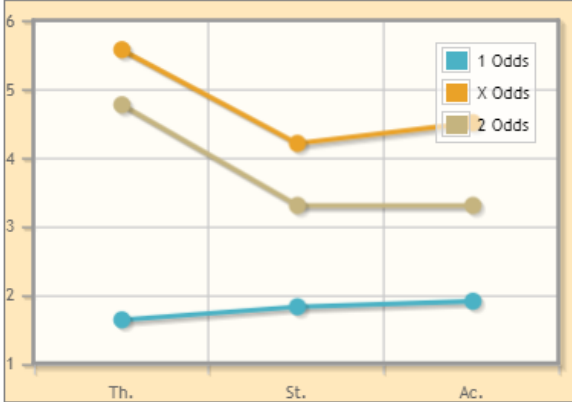## ODDS ANALYSIS MANUAL - 1

BASIC LEVEL

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ODDS ANALYSIS – BASIC LEVEL

In this first manual we will provide users with the basic knowledge needed to perform an effective analysis of the odds graph. Later on, manuals will be published to reach a more advanced level of expertise. In this initial phase, where the Doublechancebetting.com user still lacks experience, we will focus on those matches where the lowest odds of the sign do not fall below 1.8 in order to be able to have an advantageous profit by composing a multiple bet of a few matches, no more than three. The comparison table is also very important, where the user can see the variations that the odds of the signs undergo starting from the column of statistical values (the first on the left [Th.]), compared to those present at the beginning of the publication (St.) and then compared with the current ones (Ac.).

TRAINING TOOL

Variazioni delle quote

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.64	>>>	1.83	>>>	1.91
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
5.56	>>>	4.2	>>>	4.5
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
4.76	>>>	3.3	>>>	3.3

Legend: 1 Odds, X Odds, 2 Odds (axis: Th., St., Ac.)

NETHERLANDS: Eerste Divisie

Day-Match:	19/04/2024
Helmond Sport	3
Jong Ajax	1
Compatible result:	1X-12

Punteggio Attuale: 84.62%

1X	12	X2	NO BET
○	◉	○	○

Avanti

Azzera punteggio

The training tool made available free of charge by Doublechancebetting.com will allow you to practice analyzing data relating to odds and studying graphs. For the latter, we recommend that you carefully study the part relating to "Patterns" in the User Manual downloadable from the Home Page of our site.

Proceed as follows:

• Look for those matches in which the theoretical odds of the one sign are between 1.50 and 1.70, or between 1.20 and 1.39, avoiding all other intervals, especially the 1.4x odds.

• Evaluate whether this value evolves towards the interval between 1.85 and 2.20

• Check the value of the 2 sign. It must be between 5 and 12, even better if it shows a value between 7 and 10. The final value must not reach below that of the one sign, in any case a good indicator is if its value remains higher than that of the X sign even if it should not be considered an imperative. To distinguish between 1X and 12 we must now focus on how that of the X evolves.

• Values that start high (over 4) and remain high without falling below 3.5 must make us opt for the double chance 12. Those that instead reach or even already present values below 3 in the theoretical column, must push us for the 1X play.

Following some examples of 1X:

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.37	>>>	1.85	>>>	2.05
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
6.25	>>>	3.7	>>>	3.6
2 Th.		2 Sts.		2 Ac.
9.09	>>>	3.5	>>>	3.1

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.64	>>>	1.91	>>>	1.91
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
4	>>>	3.5	>>>	3.5
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
7.14	>>>	4	>>>	4

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.37	>>>	2.1	>>>	2.15
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
4.17	>>>	3	>>>	2.9
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
33.33	>>>	3.6	>>>	3.5

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.54	>>>	2.3	>>>	2.1
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
4.35	>>>	3.6	>>>	3.5
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
8.33	>>>	2.5	>>>	2.8

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.56	>>>	2.1	>>>	2.25
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
3.85	>>>	3.6	>>>	3.3
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
10	>>>	3.3	>>>	3.2

Some examples of 12:

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.72	>>>	2.05	>>>	2.1
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
4.17	>>>	3.9	>>>	4.1
2 Th.		2 Sts.		2 Ac.
5.56	>>>	3.5	>>>	3.2

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.33	>>>	1.75	>>>	1.83
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
6.67	>>>	3.75	>>>	3.75
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
10	>>>	4	>>>	3.75

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.50	>>>	1.9	>>>	1.9
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
4.76	>>>	3.6	>>>	4
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
8.33	>>>	4.1	>>>	3.6

1 Th.		1 St.		1 Ac.
1.61	>>>	1.9	>>>	1.9
X Th.		X St.		X Ac.
4.35	>>>	3.9	>>>	3.9
2 Th.		2 St.		2 Ac.
6.67	>>>	3.5	>>>	3.5

General guidelines to be adopted in all other cases for a basic analysis:

1) Check which signs lose value significantly. The principle that the sign that loses value the most is a candidate to exit is generally valid.

2) Always check the value of x if it drops below 3.5. If it drops below 3, the draw must be taken into high consideration.

3) If the value of one of the two signs is ultimately similar (less than 0.5) to that of the draw, 12 is chosen as long as the draw is above 3.4

4) If signs 1 and 2 start from different values and then get closer until they are similar (less than 0.5) and the draw drops to 3.5 or even less, the lowest sign and the draw are chosen. Obviously, what is described in paragraph 3 must not occur.

With these last 4 indications, this first introduction to the analysis of odds for beginner users concludes. We recommend practicing as much as possible with our Training Tool in order to become familiar with most of the cases that may arise. Be ready for the next tutorials that will bring you to an increasingly professional level of analytical ability that will allow you to confidently analyze an increasingly larger number of games. See you soon!