

By Ken Monzingo

The "expected" frequencies of Hand Patterns listed below are from Borel and Cheron's *The Mathematical Theory of Bridge*, and repeated in Antonio Vivaldi and Gianni Barracho's *Probabilities and Alternatives in Bridge*. The first column of the tables gives the possible distributions of bridge hands - the 14 most common of 39 total. The funny "7-Other" shown in the left column refers to all hands containing a 7-card suit but not already listed ("6-Other" means the same, 6-card suits not listed). The second set of columns are Suit Pattern frequencies.

Note that both books assume hand *and* suit pattern probabilities to be the same.

Hand Patterns (suit distributions)

Suit Patterns (same as Hand Patterns!)

Distribution	Expected Frequency	Distribution	Expected Frequency
4-4-3-2	21.55%	4-4-3-2	21.55%
5-3-3-2	15.52	5-3-3-2	15.52
5-4-3-1	12.93	5-4-3-1	12.93
5-4-2-2	10.58	5-4-2-2	10.58
4-3-3-3	10.53	4-3-3-3	10.53
6-3-2-2	5.64	6-3-2-2	5.64
6-4-2-1	4.70	6-4-2-1	4.70
6-3-3-1	3.45	6-3-3-1	3.45
5-5-2-1	3.17	5-5-2-1	3.17
4-4-4-1	2.99	4-4-4-1	2.99
7-3-2-1	1.88	7-3-2-1	1.88
6-4-3-0	1.33	6-4-3-0	1.33
5-4-4-0	1.24	5-4-4-0	1.24
5-5-3-0	0.90	5-5-3-0	0.90
Other 7 card suits	1.65	Other 7 card suits	1.65
Other 6 card suits	1.43	Other 6 card suits	1.43
8-10 card suits	0.60	8-10 cards	0.60

A Hand Pattern is how the 13 cards *you* own are distributed in suits. A Suit Pattern is how the 13 cards of *any* suit might be distributed around the table in the four hands. By these above tables, the frequency of any random individual Hand Pattern and Suit Pattern is the same! S o, of the 39 possible distributions, what are the most common patterns? The "balanced" patterns: 4-4-3-2, (21.55%); 5-3-3-2, (15.52%); 5-4-2-2 (10.58%) and 4-3-3-3, (10.53%) constitute 58.18% of all hands dealt. When you add the 6-3-2-2, and 7-2-2-2 patterns, you can see two thirds of all random dealt hands have no short suits - singletons or voids. Or, if you like, one third of all hands have at least one short suit - singleton or void - occasionally both.

Interesting how the 4-4-3-2 (21.55%) pattern is the most dominant, and the 4-3-3-3 pattern is less than half as dominant ($10\frac{1}{2}$ %) and less frequent than the 5-4-2-2 and 5-4-3-1 patterns. Also, interesting how the 5-4-3-1 (unbalanced) pattern is number 3 in frequency.